RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

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RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

A GERMAN SOLDIER'S GRAVE

CAPT. WALTER L. HAIGHT
121st FIELD ARTILLERY

FOREWORD

PREPARATION of this volume was begun primarily in the interest of the former service men of Racine County. It was realized as early as January, 1919, that immediate steps must be taken to collect their records while the facts were still obtainable, or the task would become impossible of accomplishment.

It was the hope and expectation of the author that others would assume the work, but when it became evident that they would not, he reluctantly agreed to attempt it. Previous efforts had been made to have a similar project financed with public funds, but had failed because of the large amount involved. Several suggestions were made as to the best way of insuring the success of the book from a business standpoint. In most instances they involved contributions, or sale of space. Such plans, while legitimate, and often necessary, usually give rise to charges of favoritism or prejudice, and they were rejected.

In the end it was decided to accept no donations of any sort and depend entirely upon the sale of books to cover the expense. It is gratifying to find that the former service men and civilians have supported the venture so generally in subscribing to the edition that there will be no financial loss.

After spending a year upon the preparation of "Racine County in the World War," the author is more than ever convinced of its importance. It would be difficult for the average reader to realize the difficulties which beset the path of one seeking the truth in regard to some of the simplest matters connected with the recent war. Many organizations of civilian war workers kept no complete records; in other cases the documents had been mislaid or lost. It was assumed that it would be an easy matter to gather photographs of soldiers and sailors for publication, when no charge was made for the insertions of a picture, but it was anything but simple. The main difficulty lay in the fact that most of the "subjects" had to be persuaded that there was no hidden scheme to get money from them. Arguing with 5,000 men takes time in itself, but it is disheartening task when there is added to it the job of first catching the 5,000 men with whom one desires to argue.

The principal part and purpose of this project was the gathering of individual records of former service men and women. This involved copying records of the History Committee of the Council of Defense, the Red Cross, the various local Boards and lists published from time to time in the newspapers. These were checked against "honor rolls" of numerous societies, churches, townships, schools and industrial plants. Note was made of all who applied for the state bonus for ex-service men. Where complete information was not then at hand regarding a man, letters of inquiry were sent to his last known address, and efforts made to get in touch with his friends or relatives.

There was no official record to which reference could be made. If any are unrepresented, it is not due to any lack of effort on the part of the publishers, but because the men themselves and their relatives have ignored the pleadings for information presented to them in newspaper articles, letters, advertisements and circulars.

It should be a fact worthy of some thought that in the Autumn of 1919, one year after the World War was ended, there was no complete record of the men who served their country in that war from this county; in fact, not even an accurate list of the Racine men who gave their lives for their country. If the disclosure of that truth arouses enough interest to insure that the search will be continued until that record is completed, it will have justified many times over the time and labor spent upon this book.

In regard to this volume itself, it may be said with absolute confidence that it contains as correct a list of records as could be obtained at this time, and a far more complete list than is possessed by any county in the state of Wisconsin. That being true, the author feels that no apologies for minor errors are necessary. Where misstatements of fact occur, the only explanation to be made is that the data was gathered in the great part from the men themselves; more than 3,500 were interviewed personally and nearly this number of certificates of discharge were copied. As to the others, every available source of information was sought.

It may be that the names of some who were not legal residents of the county are included in the list of service men. Where doubt existed on that point it was decided to give the benefit of it to the man affected and not risk doing an injustice to him by being too technical in interpreting the term "resident." There are also many Racine County men who now reside elsewhere, but who are strictly of Racine County in an historical sense. Others who entered service elsewhere are now full fledged Racine County citizens and as such are entitled to a place in this work, which will serve to make easier their absorption by the community.

Arrangement of the chapters of the book followed no exact plan, but it was intended that they appear in a sort of chronological order. There was no purpose of arranging them in the order of the importance of the topics discussed. Broadly speaking, most people will remember the events of the war as having occurred about in the way they appear in the subsequent chapters—military and naval preparations, civilian activities at home for several months, and then the gradual development of the military strength of the nation until it culminated in a complete and glorious victory over the foe

To make clearer some facts of local interest it became necessary to develop the topic of military operations somewhat beyond the lines originally laid down, but it is hoped that this will serve to make the pages the more interesting. The collection of pictures, both of local and general subjects adds a great deal to the value of the work.

The story of the civilian war work was taken almost entirely from official records. Names of workers were obtained from those who were empowered to select and publish them. For instance, the names of Liberty Loan workers were obtained from the Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee and where any question has arisen as to the personnel of the various sub-committees, his list has been referred to as authoritative.

For the interesting collection of portraits in the book, the thanks of the entire community are due to E. T. Billings, Harry J. Leonard, John A. Hood, G. A. Malme, Julius Pavek, Tom Anderson, I. B. Grant, and, in fact, almost every local photographer for their generous cooperation in selecting and reproducing photographs of former service men. It has been found impossible to give them credit for this in connection with the pictures themselves in every case, and this opportunity is taken to express my own appreciation and that of the men so generously served.

Fred. A. Wright, took pictures of almost every draft contingent before it departed from the city, and the great majority of these groups have been furnished, and are reproduced here. They are of great historical value.

John A. Hood, not only offered the use of his collection of wartime views, but very generously gave over his studio for many days for the purpose of re-photographing portraits which were not suitable for engraving in the shape they were received. Views from his collection will revive wartime memories when readers scan many pages of this work.

It would be impossible to give due credit to the scores of war veterans and other citizens who gave of their time without stint and in various ways assisted in gathering and preparing material for this work. Lieut.-Col. William Mitchell Lewis, William Horlick, Jr., Frank J. Hilt, Max J. Zirbes, John A. Brown, Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Eugene W. Leach, Walter H. Reed, Miss Minnie Queckenstedt, William W. Storms, and many others have rendered very great assistance in the work, and offered to do even more if desired, with no other purpose than to see that a suitable record was made of those events which soon would have become a dim memory if not collected in some permanent form.

The ex-service men showed their very great interest in the history at all times and they have been the principal supporters of the project from the standpoint of the business management. It is earnestly hoped that their support will prove to have been justified as it was in their interest that the task of preparing the volume was undertaken.

The author feels that this work is not entirely completed, and will not be for some years. The request is made now of all readers that if errors are detected, or omissions noticed, that the fact be communicated to him by mail. and at some future time it may prove possible to publish these corrections in some form so as to make the work more nearly perfect.

W. L. HAIGHT

ERRORS

Page 237 and 241—Under cut, second line, it should read "Next to bottom" instead of "Third" and "Next to top" instead of "Second".

Page 243—Third line under cut. first name should be "Louis Wawrzynkewicz".

Page 264—Following twenty-sixth line, first column, the following should be inserted: "Divisions participating in the Muese-Argonne battle were those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 77, 78, 80, 82, 89, 90, 91 and 92".

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RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

A HISTORY

By WALTER L. HAIGHT
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THE SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE

Scene at the raising of Racine County's Service Flag, with its 1500 stars, February 22, 1918.

(*Illustration Next Page*)

PHOTO BY WRIGHT

PART I

MILITARY PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT

CHAPTER I

THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

WHEN an assassin's bullet slew Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria at Serajevo on June 28, 1914, it is doubtful whether anyone in the whole world anticipated that the act would precipitate a conflict involving all the great powers.

Austria sent her insolent ultimatum to Serbia on July 23, and the statesmen of Europe grew grave. Even then but few foresaw more than another "Balkan storm cloud" such as had frequently threatened European peace, but which usually had been banished by a wave of a diplomatic wand. As the days passed, the very stupendousness of the conflict which was threatened made it appear impossible that civilized governments could permit its beginning. With Germany upholding Austria's stand; Russia declaring herself bound to support Serbia; France assuring Russia that the republic would lend every aid to the autocracy in case of war; Great Britain insistent that Germany should not attack France by sea or through Belgium, the consequences of the first offensive step were certain to be of tragic import. It did not seem that the Central Powers would dare assume the responsibility of unleashing the whirlwind of war.

Through these fateful days, America watched from across the seas—at first with an air of amused tolerance at "much ado about nothing," later with surprise at the growing crisis and finally with the startled, shocked expression of one who for the first time recognizes that what he deemed a clever bit of stage play is, instead, a gory tragedy of real life.

Then, on August 1, 1914, the storm broke. Germany declared war on Russia. The Austrian army advanced toward Serbia and manned her own eastern borders. Russian troops assembled all along the Teutonic frontier. Germany's green and gray clad hordes, gathered together almost over night by means of her marvelous mobilization methods, dashed toward France over the ravished fields of neutral Belgium. France called her manhood to the colors and began the long and terrible fight for her very existence. Great Britain hesitated but three days, and then her navy sallied forth to check the marauding German ships of war, and her first regiments joined the French on the continent. The Balkan nations armed themselves and prepared to take sides as their best judgment dictated. Italy, for years in the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria, declined to take part with them in the assault upon the peace of the world, and became an armed camp, albeit neutral.

In the brief span of a week, there was hardly a city in all Europe unaffected by the conflict. And before many months had passed Belgium, eastern France, Poland and Serbia were drenched with the blood of their defenders and of the invading hosts.

Neutral nations, aghast at the holocaust, sent words of horror-stricken appeal to all warring peoples, and silence was the answer. The Central Powers, by their mighty blows, hammered their way almost to the gates of Paris in September and were checked and driven back across the Marne, Belgium was a ruin, held by the invading forces of the Kaiser. Russian armies penetrated into Germany and then were hurled back in a rout far inside their frontier. Serbia was overrun. Montenegro took arms in behalf of Serbia and then Turkey joined her fate with that of Germany and Austria. Italy was finally forced into the Allied camp in 1915. Japan early had put her navy to the task of avenging a hatred felt against Germany ever since the Chino-Japanese war, and entered the Alliance against the Central Powers.

On land the movements of armies soon nearly ceased and trench warfare was ushered in. The opposing forces faced each other across mined areas and barbed wire entanglements, the warriors in systems of earthworks which reached across Belgium and France from the English Channel to Switzerland, from the Tyrolean Alps along the northern Italian border,

through the Balkans, and from the Carpathians to the Baltic sea.

On the seas, the German merchant marine rushed to friendly or neutral ports to be interned. Teutonic raiders, bold and desperate, darted across the sea lanes destroying Allied shipping and spreading terror to distant colonies until they were finally sunk or driven into permanent hiding. The German and Austrian fleets were bottled in their fortified harbors, from where they continued to threaten their foes.

In the air, great fleets of aeroplanes crossed and re-crossed the firing lines to spy out enemy movements and spread death along the highways and railroads. As the struggle progressed, bombing planes were developed which dropped explosives upon towns and forts and railroads. Dirigible balloons were sent from Germany to strike terror and carry destruction to English cities. London was bombed repeatedly and many innocent non-combatants were victims of the ruthless campaign of horror. Paris was also an occasional victim of aerial attacks.

Effort after effort to win a decision on land failed. The battle lines remained almost stationary for two and a half years. New devices of warfare appeared. The German chemists reverted to an ancient and discarded method of killing, and developed poison gases that could be released from tanks, or conveyed into the enemy lines in shells and bombs. They suffocated, burned and in other ways slew and tortured thousands. The Allies reciprocated in kind, and soon all soldiers at the front were provided with grotesque looking masks containing chemicals to rob the gases of their power to kill.

Clumsy gasoline tractors were armored and armed, and rechristened "tanks." They ground their way across trenches and wire entanglements to deal death among the foe. Machine guns and automatic rifles of great ingenuity were perfected, and on battle-fields in time of action a veritable typhoon of bullets swept from side to side from concealed positions. Artillery was developed to a point of efficiency hitherto undreamed of, and the long range, accuracy and destructive power of the great missiles made territory within their reach impassable by human beings at times. Opposing infantry lines were so close that hand grenades, bayonets and short-range mortars replaced rifles for raids and daily minor brushes. The efficiency of weapons of all sorts almost totally prevented daytime actions in the field, and fighting was done at night or in the misty gray of the dawn, when Nature clothed the troops in a mantel of partial invisibility.

Finally, terrified by the blockade which was threatening her existance, Germany launched her trump card—the submarine. Creeping out of her naval bases, the U-boats issued forth to sea hidden under the waters. They passed the blockading fleets and invaded the sea lanes along which ships brought food and other necessities of life to Great Britain. From their safe position beneath the waves, the commanders of the submersibles searched the seas with periscopes, located the merchant vessels, and launched the torpedoes which sent them to the bottom. Hundreds and hundreds of Britain's finest ships were thus destroyed with heavy loss of life. Frequently no attempt was made by the assailing U-boat to save passengers or crews of their victims.

Driven to desperation by her own domestic troubles, Germany threw caution to the winds and sank every craft which could be successfully attacked, regardless of its nature, provided that it was being used to help feed and clothe the hated British.

Passengers from neutral countries were numbered among the victims. Ships of neutral nations engaged in trade with the Allies were sunk. Protest after protest was made. The German government explained, apologized, excused her actions by various subterfuges—but the disregard for international law and for the rights of humanity continued with a few intermissions. When the Cunard liner Lusitania, bearing hundreds of Americans to England was sunk off the coast of Ireland with a loss of nearly 1,500 lives of men, women and children, in May 1915, the United States government finally spoke. President Wilson, after a year of patient efforts to keep this country from becoming entangled in the awful conflict, sent to Germany a note which demanded that her disregard for law and decency cease. For nearly a year the German navy indicated an effort to respect the rights of neutrals while still carrying on a successful submarine campaign against British and French shipping. Admiral von Tirpitz declared, after the war, that had the Kaiser continued to disregard neutral rights at that time England would have been decisively defeated before America could have entered the war in force, and would then have been able to prevent American transports from crossing the Atlantic when this country finally declared war. He declares that the mildness of the campaign for the rest of that year enabled England to take steps to overcome the submarine menace to some extent.

However that may be, it was the following

SAYING GOOD BYE TO THE BOYS WHO LEFT JULY 2, 1917

This was the day the Batteries left for war. Some of the old campaign hats of the men may be seen far in the crowd. The Battery men were sure some attraction that day. Lower picture shows an exciting moment.

spring when U-boat commanders again became heedless of neutral rights and on April 19, 1916, President Wilson sent an ultimatum to Germany threatening to break off all relations with her unless the killing of American citizens on the high seas cease. Again the German government hesitated between the two possible courses of action and again the danger of starvation was temporarily lessened in the British isles while a more humane policy of warfare was being followed for a time by the Central Powers.

On January 31, 1917, the advocates of unrestricted submarine warfare against the Allies, regardless of any neutral rights, won out in Germany and the Kaiser declared his intention to the world of destroying England at all costs. The United States immediately on receiving this insolent declaration, severed diplomatic relations with Germany and armed her merchant vessels. She could not permit any nation to close the high seas to her lawful commerce, as Germany frankly stated it intended to do and plainly was trying to do.

As this rebuke had no salutary effect upon Germany but rather seemed to incite her to new acts of lawlessness against American ships and American lives, President Wilson in April, 1917, addressed Congress asking that war be declared against Germany, and it was so declared on April 6.

In his address President Wilson cited the many acts of barbarism committed against America and Germany's refusal to heed words of friendly warning; action of the German government in sending hundreds of spies and secret agents to this country to wreck industries, promote strikes and disorders and influence legislation; and her recently detected effort to incite Mexico to engage in war with the United States.

At the time this country officially entered the war our military forces were on a peacetime basis and entirely unprepared as to strength, equipment or supplies to begin any offensive action except on the sea.

Germany was flushed with victories on land, and with three years of successful effort to prevent invasion of her own soil. Great Britain was on the verge of starvation. Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. is authority for the statement that the British government informed him officially in April that the Allies would be forced to admit complete defeat within five months if some means were not devised to end the submarine menace.

Russia had withdrawn from the Alliance totally defeated by the Central Powers in a military sense and torn by revolution within. Italy had made no headway against the Austrians and was soon to suffer a terrible defeat on the Isonzo front. In France the Allied spring drive, upon which Germany's foes had staked everything had just proved almost a total failure.

The world at large did not realize the terrible straits in which the Allies found themselves at this stage. The rigid censorship kept the curtain of secrecy between the terrible picture of future disaster, and the public. At all costs, Germany had to be kept in ignorance of how near she was approaching to victory.

Only in Asia Minor did comparatively unimportant victories come to the British banners, and they helped to break the spirits of the Turks and Austrians who might otherwise have aided Germany more effectively on the western front.

The manhood of France had been decimated by the war. Every house, it seemed, mourned its dead. There were no more reserves. Great Britain and France had both put forth their greatest efforts and failed. ..From now on they could only hope to ward off total defeat until the Americans could come to their aid. And America had to start almost from the bottom to create an army. Its navy alone was ready for war.

That was the situation in April, 1917.

It was nearly a year later when the first American combat units were in action against the Germans in France. But by July 1918, the Central Powers had received their first severe defeat on the western front since 1914. In September the Americans administered two decisive defeats to the foe. Early in October the whole German front in France and Germany collapsed under the combined pressure of the Allies. In November, the Kaiser abdicated his throne and fled, and the German government accepted terms of surrender which were practically unconditional.

The American navy had furnished the additional strength necessary to overcome the submarine menace; American industries had furnished the necessary material and ammunitions; American money had financed the bankrupt Allies; the American people had thrown their whole heart and soul and strength into the struggle; American soldiers had met and mastered the German hosts every day for weeks; American military strength had given the Allies sufficient power to drive the hitherto victorious foe to his knees.

That, in brief, is the story of the great war. Racine men and women played their part in it, and it was a part which will be remembered with pride as long as patriotism and love of country survive in America.

CHAPTER II

RACINE COUNTY PRIOR TO HOSTILITIES

RACINE county is a typical inland American community. Like thousands of other counties in the United States it is populated by intelligent, progressive citizens. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are native born and descended from a line of pioneer stock. There are likewise a great many who are immigrants or the offspring of immigrants who came from foreign shores to seek their fortunes in this land where Nature smiles encouragingly upon the hopeful and the energetic. A dozen nationalities are well represented here.

The two principal cities of the county—Racine and Burlington—are factory centers. The former has for years manufactured and shipped to all parts of the earth a varied assortment of products, ranging from clothing and prepared foods to automobiles, machinery and leather goods. Surrounding these centers, and tributary to them is an area of rich, highly cultivated farm land where dairying and agriculture is carried on by the most modern methods.

There are millionaires in Racine county, and there are laborers. There are high salaried specialists and skilled mechanics. There are representatives of almost every class known to American life. It has daily newspapers and good schools. Its connections with the outside keep its people in touch with adjacent and distant lands, and its numerous transportation lines make travel to all parts of the country easy. Its prosperity has kept its people happy and contented. Its steady growth has resulted in continued optimism. Briefly, it is a thriving American county, with the qualities and characteristics typical of American communities.

The history of Racine county's part in the World War, therefore, is much the same, in all probability as that of the great majority of places in the United States. The story of its sacrifices and trials and accomplishments is similar to that of the nation. What America did, Racine did in a smaller way. What Racine and its neighbors experienced, the towns and villages and cities of the entire country experienced.

The whole story of the great conflict which deluged the world with suffering and misery and death from 1914 to 1918 has not yet been told. It may be a generation before there will appear an historian able to do justice to such a theme and with means to assemble all the data required for such a monumental work.

But it is not too early to attempt to put into words the tale of one county's part in the war. It is possible to depict armies and navies in terms of men whose faces are familiar to the reader; to explain America's mighty industrial efforts during the war in words which paint the tasks performed in local plants; to recall the nation's financial support to her armies while many who peruse the lines still own the bonds which helped to purchase victory; to describe the loving efforts made in home, and club and church to provide comfort for those who had donned the khaki or blue; and above all to keep fresh the memories of those who made the great sacrifice for country, while their families still wear the bands of mourning on their arms.

At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, this community had but little fear that the distant conflagration could spread to this side of the Atlantic. That Racine might be sending men to France, England and Russia to fight their country's battles seemed more like the figment of a disagreeable dream than the unavoidable and logical result of the turmoil overseas.

For more than two years Racine county, in common with the greater part of America, watched the progress of the terrible struggle in Europe with startled fascination. From the flood of charges and countercharges, defenses and denials, protests and arguments, which came from the various governments involved, few people seriously assumed the power to tell with certainty who was responsible for the holocaust. Almost everyone denounced Ger-

many for her base violation of Belgium's neutrality, and sympathy was quite generally with the Belgians. When Great Britain came into the war, most Americans were inclined to assume that Germany's fate was sealed, now that the "iron ring" was closing about her at sea as well as on land. As days passed, and the armies settled down to trench warfare, the lingering idea that the war might spread to America almost disappeared.

Pacifists opposed any military preparations on our part, assuming that the vast armaments of Europe were the cause of the trouble there. Looking back to the days of 1914-1915, it seems as if a majority of Racine people had the same sort of interest in the World War then as they might have had in some well advertised championship prize fight. They discussed in homes, cafes, cigar stores and clubs the merits of the various antagonists. They cited statistics on land and naval forces, and on population and wealth and resources. They cheered the brave French poilus for driving the German invaders back at the Marne: they applauded the Germans for turning apparent defeat on the Russian front into an overwhelming victory which almost destroyed the Czar's armies; they expressed admiration for the boldness of the Kaiser's raiders going forth on the seas to almost certain destruction, yet spreading terror and death from Gibraltar to the East Indies before they met their fate.

There were few, indeed, who hoped for a real German victory. The brutal methods of the invaders in Belgium and eastern France caused even the friends of the Teutonic Empire to blush for shame, and dread the adoption of such rule in wider spheres. Yet there was also a feeling that Germany was handicapped in the struggle by her lack of food and other supplies and to many she appeared as a brave people being slowly starved into submission despite her magnificent fight. Americans, too, had never been inclined to feel, as individuals, much friendliness for Great Britain. They had been taught in the schools of our troubles with her in the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The Irish-American population had also told tales of British rule which had not been without their effect.

Probably, the preponderance of sentiment in Racine county was in favor of the Allied cause. But quite frequently the feeling seemed to be as disinterestedly neutral as that of the woman who, seeing her spouse in combat with a grizzly, exclaimed, "Go it husband! go it, b'ar! May the best one win!"

Early in 1916 new factors entered into their opinions and sympathies. German-Americans, loud in their defense of the Fatherland were noticeably backward about trying to get back to the old country to fight, while quite a number of young men of French and English, and particularly Canadian, nativity were quietly packing up their suitcases and starting for Allied ports to enlist. Very shortly most of us could claim some acquaintance with men in the Allied ranks.

Then the German government began a course of action which forever lost her the support of even her admirers. No one claiming to be a self-respecting American could hear without anger and resentment in his heart the stories of American lives lost in the ruthless attacks by German submarines upon defenseless ships. Every principle of international law required that a warship provide for the safety of passengers before sinking any unarmed vessel, and this the Germans persistently refused to do.

Then came the revelations of German intrigue in Mexico, and the exposure of the official instructions from Berlin to agents in Mexico to stir up a war against the United States. This followed after the discovery of plots, in some cases successful, to destroy American factories which sold goods to the Allies, these plots being contrary to all law and often times with utter disregard for human life.

The indiscriminate bombing of English and French towns with heavy loss of life among the women and children was also generally denounced. All these things tended to germinate a feeling of dislike and distrust. The Allies themselves did many things to grate upon our feelings, but they did not kill Americans, destroy American property or show a total disregard for the rights of neutrals. Perhaps the most serious complaint against the Allies was due to the British rule that neutrals could ship but a limited amount of food and manufactured goods to countries bordering upon Germany, it being claimed that Holland and the Scandinavian countries were furnishing the Germans with supplies. Cargoes stopped in transit and seized, were paid for, however, so there was no actual loss. Efforts to stop this interference with trade were being made when Germany's actions finally forced us into the war and then, of course, we were in accord with the Allies' policy.

Racine people took active part in the plans to send food and clothing to the Belgian refugees prior to our entry into the struggle, and funds were contributed by many to aid the French orphaned children. In Milwaukee,

PHOTOS BY HOOD

FIRST STEPS TOWARD MAKING SOLDIERS OF RACINE YOUNG MEN

The upper picture shows recruits for Batteries C and F out for drill in a quiet street of the city, early in 1917. Officers were trying to teach them the mysteries of keeping step when marching, and how to halt in unison. These men did not get uniforms until they went to Camp Douglas.

The lower picture was a familiar one after September, 1917. It depicts a draft contingent leaving for a cantonment, the yards of the North-western depot being crowded with friends and relatives of the departing men.

where there was a large German population, there were fairs and entertainments held to raise money for the German and Austrian civilian sufferers and contributions to these causes, also, were made here. The Red Cross Society, being an international organization for the amelioration of suffering, did work on both sides of the fighting lines in Europe and maintained an impartial attitude.

At times, during our period of neutrality, there were hot arguments and even some fistic encounters on the streets as a result of differences of opinion over the war. But it is probably not far from the truth to say that up to the spring of 1916 there were very few people in this part of the country who were so partisan that they would have cared to see America enter the war on either side, or who would have been heart-broken at the defeat of any of the combatants. Reference to newspaper files bear out this view of the country's sentiment.

Probably in future years, this attitude of our people will seem one of the strangest features of the history of America during the period of the war.

President Wilson was re-elected in 1916 as a result of a campaign which had as its political battle-cry, "He kept us out of war." Yet, when in the following April he solemnly set forth the reasons why we could no longer be at peace, the nation quietly, sternly and with undoubted loyalty and determination, transformed itself into a mighty fighting machine pledging its last man and last dollar to the task of defending the ideals of democracy from the onslaughts of arrogant militarism and autocracy.

CHAPTER III

PREPARING TO FIGHT

THE United States army was unprepared for war on April 6, 1917. The country had plenty of warning that we might be drawn into the fray, but the administration felt that any public move to enlarge the army or actually prepare for battle might precipitate a crisis which could otherwise be avoided. The extent of the work to put the country in a position to operate against an enemy had been confined chiefly to the formulation of a plan for drafting the young manhood of the land into service; a hasty census of manufacturing plants to determine which ones might be quickly transformed into munitions and army supply factories; a quiet hunt to disclose the identity of as many German and Austrian agents in America as possible; and the plans of the general staff of army and navy for forming a large offensive and defensive force by using the regular personnel to direct the training of recruits.

Immediately upon the declaration of a state of war the draft bill, or Selective Service Act, as it was called, was introduced in Congress and after a lengthy debate was passed on May 17, 1917. The project was to require the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, and to make all of these eligible to the draft as needed, excepting where exempted for causes to be determined. The polling booths were to be used for the registration, and in Wisconsin it was decided to utilize the election machinery and officials to handle the work. June 5 was set as registration day.

Recalling the draft riots of Civil War days, many officials feared there might be trouble on June 5, but there was none. The young men of the nation quietly answered the call of the president. Over 218,000 were registered in Wisconsin alone. More than 10,000,000 registered in the country as a whole. There was less disturbance than at any general election ever held in the country. This fact did more to convince foreign observers of the unanimity of the national feeling regarding the war than any other single thing.

Following the registration, it became necessary to plan for the work of selection. For this purpose there was a local board appointed by the governors of states in each assembly district, whose duty it should be to review all questions of exemptions from the draft law. There was also a district board for each federal judicial district to review on appeal, and modify, affirm or reverse any decision of the local board.

After the registration, numbers were assigned at random to all registrants, and placed upon their cards. In each district these numbers ran from 1 to 10,500, if that many registered. It was decided to have a drawing at Washington to determine the order of liability of registrants for service. Numbers were drawn in a central lottery, and then put down in the order of drawing. This was the "master list" and as it was published every registrant could tell the relative order in which his serial number had been drawn. As soon as it was determined how many men must be raised by each district on the first draft, registrants would report in the proper order for physical examination and to have their claims of exemption passed upon if any were made. Wisconsin's quota was given as 28,199, but the state received credit for 15,274 already enlisted voluntarily, so only 12,976 were actually required to be furnished by the draft. In this respect Wisconsin was the ninth highest state in the union proportionate to population.

Following their examinations, the first men were to report at designated training camps on September 5, 1917.

In the meantime, immediately after war was declared the National Guard of the various states was ordered to be recruited to war strength at once. This was completed, and the final muster rolls in Wisconsin showed 14,266 in the Guard. The Third regiment was ordered into federal service in April and put at

work guarding bridges, tunnels and munitions plants in the state. The others assembled at Camp Douglas, Wis., in July.

Army and navy recruiting for the regular establishments was continued on a voluntary basis for the greater part of the war

While these steps were being taken to provide the men for fighting, great cantonments were being constructed in record time to house the recruits. In southern camps the men usually depended upon tents for shelter. In the north two-story frame barracks were built, each camp being arranged to hold from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

Factories were taken over by the government for the manufacture of guns, munitions uniforms, foodstuffs, and other necessities. Steps were taken to conserve food and fuel. Alien enemies were sought out, listed and kept under observation, or interned. They were all required to register. Plans were made for raising vast sums of money by the sale of government bonds to every American citizen.

There seemed to be little cheering or bluster; not much wild enthusiasm for war. The people knew too well the horrors of the conflict which had already been raging for three years. Yet the whole country had accepted the war as a grim business which must be tackled; a duty which must be done; and it was proposed to perform the task as rapidly as possible, as thoroughly as possible and with as little lost motion as possible.

Central organizations to direct the work of civilian workers were effected. Every effort was made to prevent waste of money and effort.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the conduct of the work at home is that almost every office was filled by men serving without pay. Volunteers stepped quickly forward to assume the work of selective service board members, resident secret service agents, fiscal agents, etc.

A few small units of troops were sent to France and England during the summer and fall of 1917. Several regiments of regulars were there by Christmas. At about that time National Guard divisions began to move toward the ports of debarkation. The Forty-second or Rainbow, division, containing three companies of Wisconsin guardsmen, was among the first to be sent across the ocean. All troop movements were shrouded in secrecy. By the middle of March 1918, the Wisconsin National guardsmen were all in France. The First division, composed of the residue of many regular units, was in minor actions about that time.

The navy now had succeeded in perfecting methods of convoying transports across the ocean with reasonable safety against enemy attacks. Troop movements began at great speed. A hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, three hundred thousand trained soldiers from American camps were put on ships and rushed overseas each month. The arms and equipment were provided, too. Despite the great distance from their base, there was always on hand in France from 30 to 60 days' rations for every soldier there.

At home the government proceeded upon the idea that the war might last for two or three years and all military, naval, financial and industrial plans were made with that thought in view. Huge factories were built to meet the needs of the distant future. Contracts were let for goods which would not be needed for many months. No stone was left unturned to insure the ultimate victory of our arms, and there was to be no let-up of effort if over-confidence should come. In fact, every branch of war work continued up to the very signing of the armistice just as though the end of the war was not yet a possibility.

The selective service law was modified to make it more perfect in the light of experience here and abroad. Rules for exemptions because of dependencies, work in essential industries, etc., were made clear. One main purpose of the law was to exempt married men who were actually supporting their families. This was deemed wise from an economic standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the morale of the army and the folks at home. Wisconsin sent fewer married men to the National army (composed of selective service men) than any other state. While providing her full quota of men for every draft, she sent but 914 married men, or a percentage of 3.83 as compared with 10.37 in the country as a whole. To September 13, 1918, more than 23,908,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 had registered and been classified in the United States.

By the first of November, 1918, the armed land forces of the United States numbered 3,893,000 men. There had been in France approximately 2,086,000 men, and of these 1,390,000 had been in action

To show what this meant to the Allies in terms of figures, it is only necessary to refer to a confidential chart kept by the British General staff, published by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in her book, "Fields of Victory." The statistics reveal beyond question that had not that wonderful troop movement taken place from America in the spring and summer of 1918, the

PHOTOS BY H.OOD

SCENES FROM THE FIRST BIG LOYALTY DEMONSTRATION

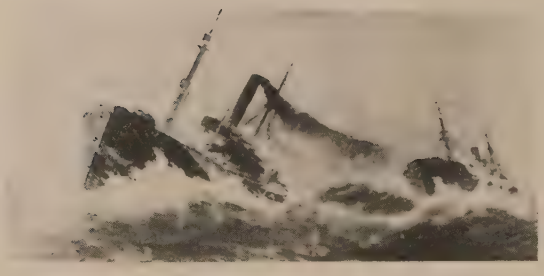
In the upper picture is shown a portion of the first great loyalty parade which marked the opening of the first Liberty Loan campaign in May, 1917. The white clad figures in the other group are women members of the Red Cross, the banners showing the various auxiliaries of the organization. They were a part of the parade.

Germans would have won an overwhelming victory on land.

In July 1916 the British had 680,000 fighting men in France. In April 1917 the British combat force reached its maximum, 760,000, on the eve of the drive which was intended to win the war but failed. When the Germans started their second "march toward Paris" in March 1918, the British force numbered but 620,000, and this dwindles to 540,000 in May and 465,000 on November 11. In the battle of the Argonne-Meuse, the Americans had 546,000 men actually engaged besides an additional 112,000 at the same time in action with the British and French armies; a grand total of 658,000 actually fighting at one time. Just how large the French forces were at this time no one knows as the French government has never disclosed its exact strength on the fighting lines, but the belief of experts is that they were not much larger than the British.

In addition to this preponderance of fighters, and our possession of additional millions as reserves for use when needed the American nation was supplying in the last year of the war the bulk of all material needed by all the Allies with the exception of artillery and aeroplanes, and these were being produced in large quantities at about the time the war ended. Had the conflict lasted until the spring of 1919 America would have been fighting the Germans in France almost single handed and was prepared to crush the foe by a tremendous superiority of everything that counts in warfare. The German military leaders saw this plainly after the battles near Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel. General Von Ludendorf, chief quartermaster and practically chief of staff of the German armies, admitted it frankly in his post-war memoirs and said he recommended the suing for peace as soon as he realized in September that the Americans were coming too rapidly to enable him to hope to ever put on another successful offensive.

The story of the military accomplishments of America in the war must be left to other hands. This work cannot pretend to do more than touch upon anything but Racine's part in the war excepting insofar as it is necessary to explain the greater things briefly so the purpose and effects of the local efforts may be made clear.



CHAPTER IV

NAVY CLEARS FOR ACTION

THE United States Navy, the nation's first line of defense, was ready for war when war came. Always a popular branch of the service for young men, its ranks were kept filled to whatever degree was desired by voluntary enlistments during the first months following the outbreak of the European conflict in 1914. Warships were in first-class condition and the armament and ammunition supply and reserve was equal to the desires of the department heads. This much could be done by America during the period of neutrality without arousing the ire of foreign combatants.

The first important duty of the navy was to supply guns and gunners for American merchant vessels when the unlimited submarine campaign was begun by Germany. It was maintained that even a neutral country had a right to prepare its merchants vessels to meet piratical attacks at sea, and that vessels so equipped could not be classed as fighting ships.

Our government, in common with its people, had been kept in ignorance of the straits in which the Allies found themselves in the spring of 1917. From the President down, our people believed the censored reports from France and England to the effect that the submarine blockade by Germany was a failure, and that the menace would soon be entirely removed by devices recently perfected.

Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., was sent to England late in March when it was seen that America would certainly be forced into the war by Germany's attitude. When he reached there, war had been declared and he was taken entirely into the confidence of the British admiralty. He was then informed frankly that "Germany was winning the war, and winning at a rate that means the unconditional surrender of the British empire in four or five months."

The full statement of the extent of submarine sinkings had not been made public because of the probable effect upon the Allied morale, and the fact that the Germans themselves did not know how successful their U-boats had been. The total sinkings in February, 1917, had been 536,000 tons; in March, 603,000 tons; and a destruction of 900,000 tons in April was anticipated. These figures were about three times as large as the ones published by the government. It was feared the situation would get much more serious, as it was becoming summer when the U-boats would have longer periods of daylight and fair weather in which to operate.

Admiral Sims, in his memoirs from which these facts are gleaned, said that he was astounded and asked Admiral Jellicoe if there was no remedy.

"Absolutely none that we can see," was the reply. "It is impossible for us to go on with the war if these losses continue."

Briefly, the situation was this: The transportation of supplies to the British army and navy, and the civilian population was being effectually stopped. The nation was threatened with starvation. Not many U-boats operated at sea at a time—perhaps not more than fifteen or twenty at the most, but they had the advantage of invisibility and could range around the British isles and as far south as the Mediterranean with safety. The length of their cruises was limited only by the number of torpedoes carried and used. About the only defense against them was the use of swift, shallow draught vessels of the destroyer or steam yacht type. These boats could approach them before they could submerge deeply, and drop depth bombs which would destroy them or put them out of commission if they exploded nearby.

But the Allies did not have enough of these vessels to convoy their merchant fleet effectively. Many were required to protect the high seas fleet and the transports. The Germans had deliberately sunk one or two hospital ships, knowing that the Allies would use destroyers to protect other hospital ships in the future. It was a barbarous thing to do, but the plan

worked. Thereafter no more were attacked. Before America entered the war a large "merchant submarine" visited these shores, and after we were in the war a naval submarine sunk a few ships off the New England coast in the hope that we would keep our destroyers at home to defend our own shipping. The United States saw through this ruse, however, and did not allow itself to be led into abandoning the protection of vessels in the real danger zone off France and England.

Speaking of the situation in April, 1917, Admiral Sims says:

"What a dark moment in the history of the Allied cause: Not only were the German submarines sweeping British commerce from the seas, but the Germans were also defeating French and British armies in France. The high peak of success of the U-boats was achieved at the very moment that General Nivell's offensive failed on the western front."

At this time, says Admiral Sims, Premier Lloyd George was the only high British official who was at all optimistic, and his view was explained by his faith in God and in a divine ordering of history which was so profound that a German victory never seized his mind as a probability.

In April 1917 the British had 200 destroyers. Of these 100 had to remain at all times with the grand fleet, prepared for battle in case the German fleet should leave its base. Of the remaining hundred, those that could be released from other essential work to guard merchant shipping were pitifully inadequate to patrol the vast reaches of the Atlantic ocean, British channel, Irish sea and the North sea.

The first work of America was to see that the Allies were not defeated. Therefore, the first request of Admiral Sims was that all available American destroyers and other light craft be ordered to Queenstown to cooperate with the British in their anti-submarine campaign. This was done, and immediate action was taken to build additional craft of similar or smaller types.

Two more steps were considered at once. One was the manufacture of vast quantities of mines, which at a future date could be used to cut off the exit of the German surface and submarine vessels from their bases. The other was the construction of merchant shipping to replace that already destroyed. As a result of the first work, a "mine barage" was almost completed from Scotland to Norway before the war ended—a task so stupendous that the ability of the Allies to perform it had not even been considered prior to America's entry into the war. In regard to the other plan, it was working out in magnificant style during the following year, when millions of tons of shipping were turned out by the typically Yankee method of manufacturing standardized parts for ships in factories all over the country, and then assembling them into the completed ship in a few weeks at yards on the coast.

But the use of the destroyer fleet was the first big naval assistance given the Allies, and it began to turn the tide against the Central Power at once and contributed largely to their ultimate defeat.

CHAPTER V

RACINE NATIONAL GUARD MEN CALLED

FOR eighteen years following the Spanish-American war, Racine county had no representation in the National Guard. Lack of a suitable building for armory purposes was one of the main reasons why Wisconsin's second largest city had not maintained a military company.

The World War broke out in August, 1914. Far-sighted citizens who were interested in National Guard matters to a greater or less degree, began to feel that America might get involved in the conflict and that it would be wise to plan for the establishment of Guard organizations in all of the cities of the state. The matter dragged along for a year and a half. The federal government apparently hesitated to provide for larger defensive forces. President Wilson constantly urged, with all the eloquence at his command, that the people of America be neutral in thought, word and deed and there was a pretty general feeling that Wilson would keep us out of the war, as he had up to that time.

In 1916 the Mexican situation became too serious to be longer ignored. The Mexican government was powerless to control the bandit and revolutionary forces which swarmed in the mountains and plains near the Texas border, and these bands of armed men made frequent forays on the American side of the Rio Grande, stealing and slaying.

Most of the regular army was sent to the border and the National Guard was told to prepare for a call into federal service in June, 1916. Authority was given to increase the number of companies, and under this order Major Westfahl of Milwaukee offered to allow his battalion of field artillery to be completed by the raising of a Battery at Racine if so desired there.

Immediate steps were taken to see if the battery could be recruited. Captain Henry C. Baker, a veteran guardsman and then chief of police was a leader in the movement. The probability of active service at the border proved a sufficient incentive, and within a few weeks the necessary 110 men had enlisted and been accepted. In June, 1916, the Adjutant General of the state approved the organization at an inspection in the Commercial Club rooms, and the next day the governor commissioned as captain, George W. Rickeman, a veteran officer of the Spanish-American war. James W. Gilson and Richard Drake, were named first lieutenants. Richard G. Bryant was named second lieutenant, and a few weeks later Harry J. Sanders was also named as second lieutenant.

Drills were held twice a week at the Lakeside Auditorium. The older guard organizations from other parts of the state were called into federal service and dispatched to the Mexican border in July. The Racine unit, now known as Battery C, 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery, expected to follow shortly. Its officers and a number of men were detailed to go to Texas and take part in the maneuvres there with Battery A of Milwaukee until their own battery should be called out. They remained three weeks or more, some men staying for several months.

August 14, 1916, the Battery was ordered to Camp Douglas, Wis., but as there were no guns or horses for it, the men spent days in foot drill and then were sent back to Racine. Nothing more was done about providing equipment, excepting uniforms, so these boys missed their first chance to see action. The rest of the Guard returned from the border duty in the winter.

After quite a campaign of oratory, the people of the city voted at a special election to have the city build a $50,000 armory, and authorized a bond issue of that amount so that the battery could obtain guns and horses from the government. Before it could be built, it was decided by some of the city officials that it would be better to put more money with the $50,000 and erect a structure large enough to use for public auditorium purposes. Eventu-

ally this was put up to the people, but the request for authority to issue $100,000 bonds additional was defeated. Before the council could get busy again on the $50,000 building project, the National Guard had started for France and the whole proposition was allowed to drop.

In April, 1917, war was declared against Germany. The National Guard quota was again increased and all organizations ordered to be filled to war strength. Battery C was recruited to 200 men, and it was decided to have another battery in Racine to complete the 1st Wisconsin artillery regiment. The work continued, the Battery C members acting as recruiting agents. There were also three or four public meetings held. One, on the extreme south side, resulted in the enlistment of a score of Polish young men. One at Union Grove added a dozen men to the battery from that village and surrounding towns.

A month after war was declared the new battery was completed, assigned to the regiment as Battery F, and began drilling three times a week under direction of Battery C officers. On June 16, the governor promoted Captain Rickeman to major, and made the following promotions and assignments:

Battery C.

1st Lieut. Richard G. Bryant to be captain.

2nd Lieut. Harry J. Sanders to be 1st lieutenant .

Ludwig Kuehl to be 1st lieutenant.

Sergt. Harry J. Herzog to be 2nd lieutenant.

Pvt. Harrison L. Clemons to be 2nd lieutenant.

Battery F.

1st Lieut. James W. Gilson to be captain.

Hugo A. Rickeman to be 1st lieutenant.

Walter L. Haight to be 1st lieutenant.

Harry C. Stearns to be 2nd lieutenant.

George H. Wallace to be 2nd lieutenant.

All of Battery F officers had been members of Battery C. Lieutenant Bryant had become the senior officer in Battery C when Captain Rickeman was promoted, due to the prior resignation of Lieutenant Drake. The officers attended a two weeks' school of instruction at Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, the last two weeks in June, 1917.

While the Batteries were being completed, Dr. William W. Johnston of Racine was asked to raise a motor ambulance company in the city to become a part of the National Guard. The work proceeded as rapidly as expected and the full quota of 143 officers and enlisted men was obtained by early in July. Dr. Johnston was commissioned 1st lieutenant and given command, Drs. William Salbreiter, William J. Hanley, Clarence O. Del Marcelle and Luther N. Schnetz, were given commissions as lieutenants and assigned to the company when Lieutenant Johnston was promoted to captain and the company ordered to report at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, on July 30, 1917.

Batteries C and F left Racine for Camp Douglas on July 2d to join the rest of the artillery regiment, which was composed of Green Bay and Milwaukee units. The occasion was a dramatic one. The country had begun to see that the United States would have to engage in active hostilities against Germany and it was anticipated that the National Guard would be sent overseas as soon as transports could be provided. Parents did not know whether they would ever see their boys again, or if they should, whether it might be years before they would be reunited. The entire city turned out to watch the soldiers' departure.

The batteries answered roll call at the Auditorium at 6 o'clock in the morning. All the recruits, including all of Battery F, were without uniforms. They carried home-made kit bags containing toilet articles and a few personal belongings. None were loaded up with surplus baggage, and most of them showed by their countenances that they realized that the adventure they were starting upon might be a tragic one.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the two batteries, headed by a drum corps composed of members of the two units, marched up Third street to College avenue, then to Seventh Street and east to Main street, going then between two lines of massed humanity to the C. M. & St. P. railroad, where a special train was awaiting them. The G. A. R. and Spanish-American War Veterans acted as escort of honor. Fifteen minutes was allowed in the depot yards for a last farewell. Then came the command to get aboard, and within two or three more minutes the long train had started on its trip to Camp Douglas, with Racine's first contribution—410 picked young men—to the great war.

Fully 30,000 persons saw the boys depart. Main Street and the vicinity of the railroad depot were a solid mass of humanity. State street and Fourth street bridges were jammed from the girders to overhead arches. Along the railroad right-of-way people crowded near the tracks to shout a farewell to the boys. The fences were lined with men, women and children almost the entire distance to Corliss.

An almost equal demonstration was given on July 30th when the ambulance company started for Camp Douglas.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS WERE FIRST TO GO, AND MEMORABLE SCENES MARKED THEIR DEPARTURE

The parading of troops in the streets, the entertainments and the packing up, the good-byes and the drilling, were every day occurrences in the opening days of the war. The batteries recruited up to war strength and spent much time drilling. On the day of departure the men, some in uniform and some in "civvies," all with packs and bags, marched to the St. Paul station to leave for Camp Douglas. The pictures show Milwaukee batteries of the 121st Field Artillery off for war.

As the government had not yet completed the construction of its mobilization camps, the Wisconsin National Guard was kept at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, the state reservation, for some time. The men were equipped with uniforms, and the Racine batteries began the long period of intensive training that was to fit them for overseas service. The older Milwaukee and Green Bay batteries had obtained four 3-inch field pieces and caissons apiece, and the regiment had some sixty horses, which were utilized by all the batteries in turn for drill purposes.

In addition to the artillery regiment, there were six regiments of infantry and two brigade headquarters, a regiment of cavalry, a battalion each of engineers and signal corps and three ambulance companies. The total strength August 5th was 15,266 men.

Captain William Mitchell Lewis of Racine, who had commanded Company F of this city during the Spanish-American war, offered his services to the state in any capacity desired, and he was commissioned a major and given command of the battalion of the signal corps.

Rev. Frederick S. Penfold of St. Luke's church was appointed chaplain and assigned to the 1st Field Artillery. Dr. Frank H. Fancher was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the dental corps, and Dr. Roy W. Smith was 2nd lieutenant in the veterinary corps, both being attached to the artillery regiment.

B. F. Crandall of Racine was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the signal corps and served as adjutant for Major Lewis.

There were also quite a number of Racine men who enlisted in Milwaukee companies of the National Guard because they preferred other branches of the service to the artillery.

Members of the guard went through the required physical examinations, innoculation against typhoid and para-typhoid, and vaccination against smallpox. On July 15th both batteries were mustered into federal service and during the month that followed the entire guard went through the same ceremony. On August 5th an act of congress disbanded the National Guard as such and all members were drafted into the United States army, although National Guard units continued to be designated by that title for several months in offcial orders. The following spring all distinction between regulars, guardsmen, reserve officers in service and selective service men was dropped officially, as the frequent shifting of men due to the enlarging of units, replacement of casualties and changes in organizations made it impossible to keep the regiments filled with men from the various parent bodies. For instance, 1,500 men from the Wisconsin Guard regiments were transferred in a body to the 1st division, generally termed a Regular Army division, before that organization went into a battle.

After six weeks at Camp Douglas, Battery F was selected as one of a number of organizations to precede the rest of the Guard to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and prepare the camp there for the balance of the troops. It had but two days' notice of the plan, and most of the boys did not have time to say good-bye to their folks, although many people visited Camp Douglas from Racine during the training period there. On September 12th the rest of the 1st Artillery regiment, including Battery C, arrived at Waco and by the latter part of the month the Wisconsin contingent was all present and had been joined by the Michigan National Guard. State officials of both states had protested against taking the men so far away from home for training, but the war department believed it was the better policy as no provision could be made for housing men at Camp Douglas. At Waco tents were comfortable for most of the year. The climate was mild all year around excepting for occasional freezing spells in winter and frequent dust storms in the autumn.

The Wisconsin and Michigan units were combined into the 32nd division, U. S. army. The regiments were enlarged and renumbered. The Wisconsin infantry regiments formed the 127th and 128th infantry, as well as portions of the divisional supply, sanitary and ammunition trains, and military police companies. The 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery regiment became the 121th Heavy Field Artillery, and the 1st Wisconsin cavalry was transformed into the 120th Field Artillery. There was much mourning over the loss of old regimental identities, particularly in the infantry, and at the wholesale shifting of officers entailed. But the government declined to consider personal desires or sentimental arguments.

For the next three months the division drilled steadily for six days a week from sunrise to sunset and were not entirely idle on the seventh day. At Christmas time it was declared ready for combat service, and was the picture of efficiency and strength. As yet the artillery had not received its guns, which were to be furnished in France.

Transports were not ready, however, the division waited impatiently until January when the entrainment for Camp Merritt began. The artillery and ambulance companies left in February, the batteries entraining February 5th.

They remained at Camp Merritt for almost

CAMP DOUGLAS BECAME THE SCENE OF UNPRECEDENTED ACTIVITY IN JULY, 1917

Active military training began when the troops arrived at the state reservation. The men were given uniforms and rifles and camp equipment and were started into a period of drilling and army practice which continued at Camp MacArthur, Texas, until the next January. Hundreds went to Camp Douglas to see their soldier friends and relatives and the camp scenes shown above were as familiar to Racine civilians, almost as to the boys themselves.

a month, during which many of the men were quarantined for scarlet fever or mumps. Most of them were released by March 1st, but a number were left there and went to France in casual detachments a few weeks later.

Some of the first units of the division sailed in January on the transport "Tuscania," which was torpedoed and sunk off Ireland. Thirty Wisconsin lives were lost in the disaster. The artillery brigade, including the Racine batteries, boarded the transport "Leviathan," formerly the giant German liner "Vaterland," and sailed for France March 4, 1918.

They landed at Liverpool six days later, entrained for a rest camp at Winchester, England, crossed the English channel from Southhampton to LeHavre five days later, and after three days at Camp Sanvic entrained for Guer, in Brittany, where they were provided with French 155 mm. howitzers. For two months they studied gunnery and the science of artillery under French instructors, firing every day. on the range. They were then ordered to join the rest of the division, which had been scattered through various training camps in France.

On June 8, Battery F entrained for Belfort and on June 11th its guns were in position near Bretton, across the frontier in old Alsace, with the remainder of the personnel at Ettonfont-le-bas, the rear echelon position. From that time on its history is closely connected with that of the 32nd division, and is given more in detail in later pages of this book.

Battery C, like certain other selected units of the brigade, was ordered to report to an officers' training camp to act as school battery temporarily. The ambulance company from Racine preceded Battery F into the Belfort sector. Their records also will be recounted on other pages.

CHAPTER VI

VOLUNTEERS JOIN THE COLORS

VOLUNTARY recruiting for the Regular Army, Navy, National Guard, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps was begun energetically immediately after the declaration of war, but at no time was the great effort put forth in this direction that marked similar situations in the Civil war or even the Spanish-American war. There were several reasons for not depending entirely on volunteers.

First, the people of the whole world had become intimately acquainted with the disagreeable side of warfare through reading accounts of the European conflict for nearly three years. Glamor of army service from the standpoint of pure adventure or romantic excitement was missing among most people, just as it wears off after actual service in the field. No one could look on this war as any sort of picnic. They knew only too well what modern warfare meant in terms of casualties.

Second, the United States planned to put in the field such a large army that it was out of the question to raise it quickly by voluntary enlistment, judging by the speed of such enlistments during the Mexican trouble in 1916 or in previous wars. The selective service act was the only means of getting as many men as were wanted, just exactly as rapidly as they were needed, and no faster.

Third, as a matter of justice all military experts were opposed to the idea of putting the burden of fighting the nation's battles upon the men who felt the obligation to offer themselves. All who claimed to be American citizens should bear their share. Also, many might volunteer who could help more efficiently by remaining on jobs at which they were expert.

Fourth, the Selective Service act was before congress right after war was declared, and many men who might otherwise have enlisted felt that they were acting entirely within their moral and legal rights if they waited until the government asked for them, and occupied the intervening time in arranging their affairs so as to suffer as little material loss as possible from their service. At no time did the government question the fairness of this viewpoint.

On the other hand the army and navy needed men at once for the purpose of bringing regular establishments to a war basis, and men who volunteered their services gained some advantages by doing so. They were pretty sure to see early service overseas. They could generally pick the branch of service they desired to go in, and wherever possible they were permitted to join the regiments they selected. Only men of perfect physique were permitted to enlist; many who were rejected upon attempting to do so returned home only to be drafted and sent to camps a few weeks later to serve with the National army.

In May, 1917, the army sent a recruiting sergeant to Racine to assist in filling the quota for the ambulance company of the National guard, and during most of the summer regular army and navy recruiting parties were stationed in the Commercial club rooms. Every postmaster of the country acted as part of the recruiting service to the extent of seeing that men who desired to enlist could reach a recruiting station if none existed near his home. Some advertising posters were put out urging men to join the colors. The Commercial Club donated its rooms as a recruiting office, and another was established in the Knights of Pythias building a week after the war started.

In spite of the somewhat mild campaign for voluntary enlistments Racine contributed about 700 men to the regular army, marine corps and navy by that method before the rule was put in effect that no more men would be accepted in the army excepting through the selective service machinery.

Some of these enlisted here, others went to Chicago or Milwaukee to take the oath. Upon doing so they were usually sent to recruit depots for preliminary training and then assigned to regiments as needed.

In Congress, some of the members put up a fight against the selective service law on the alleged grounds that America could always depend upon her volunteer soldiery; but their real reason was that they feared such a stupendous measure, put into effect without having its necessity absolutely proven by experience, might have a bad effect upon the political chances of those who supported it. Army officers pointed out that it would be several months before the first men could be inducted into service, anyway, and by that time a huge army would be needed. Their view prevailed.

Some older men, recalling draft riots and bounty jumpers of Civil war days, were insistant that men raised by a draft would be of no value as fighters. Happily, their theory was proven wrong.

During April, May and June the navy got most of the Racine recruits who did not care to join the artillery batteries or ambulance company. As many as fifteen a day enlisted and were sent to Great Lakes training station near Lake Bluff, Ill.

In May orders were received from Washington that no married men should be recruited, and that those already in service should be discharged upon request. The only exceptions were in cases where it was shown that the wives would not be dependent upon the soldier's pay for a livelihood. Of course, some men who should have come under this ruling evaded it and remained in service, but it gave the first indication that the government intended to raise its army with men who would not leave dependents at home to become public charges.

Later the rule was modified somewhat, and married men who wished to serve and who alloted half their pay to dependents could also obtain an additional $15 per month from the government to be paid to those actually dependent upon the soldiers for support.

By autumn, the War Risk Insurance law was made effective, and under this act a soldier or sailor who might become disabled in service was guaranteed a certain compensation, based upon $30 per month for total disability. He also had the privilege of taking out life insurance in any sum up to $10,000 at a low monthly rate. If he were killed or died in service, this amount would be paid to wife, children, mother or dependent father, as he should specify in his policy, in monthly installments of $58 for twenty years. He himself would be able to collect on the policy only in case he were totally, and permanently disabled. The obvious purpose of the law was to end the veteran's pension system, and particularly as applied to families of ex-soldiers.

In practice, the sums awarded for compensation were entirely inadequate. For instance, if a person were 50 percent disabled it is quite likely that he would be unable to get a job, yet his compensation would be but 50 percent of $30, or $15 per month, which would not buy meals for one at prices prevailing just after the war. This law was altered after the war.

Late in the summer of 1917, it was decided that the selective service act was ready for actual operation, and efforts to obtain volunteer recruits were abandoned excepting in the navy and marines. It was found easy to get almost enough men for the navy by enlistment, as there was a definite limit on the number of men who could be used. Also there was no heavy loss of life to require replacements. The marine corps was small, and the splendid advertising given it enabled it to obtain most of its quota by voluntary enlistment. All the recruiting done during the last part of the war was at the larger centers, such as Chicago and New York.

A couple of years before the declaration of hostilities between America and Germany the government had tried an experiment. It established a "Reserve Officers Training Camp" at Plattsburg, N. Y., to enable business men who desired to do so to take three months intensive training as soldiers, and then become members of the army reserve if qualified. Even the army officers who originated the plan were astounded, not only at the eager response to their invitation, but at the apparent efficiency of the officers thus graduated. The military experts had declared for so many generations that it took at least three years to make a soldier, that they would not admit that even a start at creating an officer could be made in three months.

The men who took the course at Plattsburg, however, were mature. They knew business methods and were accustomed to handling men and also handling problems. They mastered the elements of military methods in short order.

When the war broke out this plan of obtaining officers from picked classes of men recommended for special training, was tried out at once. It could be seen that it was the only possible way of getting officers for the million National army men who would come into camps as soon as the Regular and National Guard divisions were on their way to the front.

Into these camps, then, went hundreds of young men, mostly college graduates or busi-

PHOTO BY LEONARD

First Row—R. P. W. Capwell, Paul V. Brown, Gust Newman, W. O. Axtell, John Strankowski, Archie Knudsen
Second—Edward J. Peters, Harry Herzog, William White, Harry Wagner, Howard Brotherson, Hubert Wendt.
Third—A. C. Owen, Roy Smith, Benoyt S. Bull, Shirley Emmett, John C. Gist, H. Christanson.
Fourth—Hugh Webb, Ludwig Kuehl, Frank H. Fancher, Phillip Clancy, Jack Ramsey, Stanley Belden.
Fifth—John Belden, Judge E B. Belden, Rev. F. S. Penfold, Joseph Oliver, John C. Fervoy, Ted Cushing.
Sixth—Griffith Townsend, Richard G. Bryant, Charles Smader, H. L. Bickel, James Nelson, Harry A. McCullough.

ness men holding executive positions. The candidates from Racine went to the Fort Sheridan camp in most instances. Some went to training camps in the west and east. Racine contributed several score of young men to the army through the medium of these camps.

Physicians were commissioned in the medical corps without any examination excepting a physical one. Their college diploma, license to practice and recommendation by public officials was all that was required. Generally medical men were sent to special training camps where they listened to lectures on sanitation and army surgery part of the day, and spent the rest of the time in drill and fatigue duty just like the cadets at other training camps.

CHAPTER VII

RACINE AND THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

THE success of the Selective Service law was due to the fact that the American people realized that if we were to win the war, in a military sense, we must put in the field an army large enough to crush Germany. The sooner this army was ready the better, and while half a million men promptly volunteered for the army and navy, this number was not enough. The actual induction of men into service by means of the draft was not carried into effect until the volunteer method had been shown to be too unreliable to answer the purpose of modern warfare. The American people were ready to accept the draft cheerfully, because they had seen all other nations in the war gradually adopt universal military service as the only fair method of providing enough men for their armies and navies.

It would not be truthful to say that all young American men accepted gladly the chance to get into service via the Selective Service law. There are cowards and slackers in this country as elsewhere; there are men who place their personal prosperity and comfort above their country's welfare.

Local boards foresaw more trouble from "slackers" than actually occurred, however. The great majority of eligible men, certainly, accepted the order to report for service without protest. A few opposed their induction bitterly, taking advantage of every possible claim to exemption. Some even swore that they had dependents and otherwise perjured themselves to escape service. Usually such subterfuges were of no avail. Their claims for exemption had to be proven worthy, and were judged by strict rules laid down by the judge advocate general's department.

As a general thing, Racine county draft boards gave the benefit of the doubt to the government in case of a dispute. Protesting parents and other relatives were lectured upon their obligations to the government, and weak-kneed candidates were handled firmly but tactfully in an effort to arouse their patriotism and courage.

However, these cases of would-be slackers were but the exceptions that proved the rule. The public accepted and favored the draft law. Criticism of it was considered unpatriotic and decidedly bad form, especially as no one could question the fairness of either the law itself or its administration. Those who were called to the colors under its terms realized this and of all the thousands thus summoned, few indeed were intentionally delinquent.

Racine was the headquarters of the district exemption board, which heard appeals from the decisions of the local boards. Its members were Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington, chairman; A. J. Horlick, Racine, secretary; Chester D. Barnes, Kenosha; Dr. Grove Harkness, Waukesha; G. L. Harrington, Elkhorn; Stephen Benish, Racine, chief clerk.

The following account of the work of the local boards, written for the Times-Call by Chairman E. W. Leach of Board No. 1, Racine, is so complete and interesting that it is reproduced here in full:

A few days after his appointment as chairman of the Registration Board in May, 1917, the writer met a well known manufacturer of Racine at the Post Office corner, who without breaking his stride as he proceeded up Main street, greeted him with an expressive wave of the hand and the following reassuring prediction: "Gene, in three weeks you will be the most hated man in Racine." If his idea was to "throw a scare" into us he did not succeed, for our mind was made up to stay with that job if it was the last thing we ever did. Whatever his notion then he has since given full proof of his patriotism to the credit of himself and his home community.

At that time, however, there was a general feeling of uncertainty, bordering on apprehension, concerning the attitude of the people toward the Selective Service Law when its

administration should be begun, and the prediction seemed safely within the probabilities. It may now be stated truthfully that not "three weeks" after that day, nor at any time since, has any member of Local Board Number One been made aware that he had incurred the hatred of any person whose approval would have been worth having.

On the contrary, it may be recorded as a fact concerning Racine county, that although the United States Government, for the first time in more than a half century, was undertaking the experiment of drafting men for war, and for war in a foreign country, the response of our people in the emergency was so nearly unanimous in approval, that what little opposition was felt, was, for prudential reasons, almost entirely self-suppressed, and the local boards had the enthusiastic, effective co-operation of nearly all of the factory, fraternal and church organizations, as well as the encouragement and support of influential individuals when and where they were needed.

The work of the local boards was serious business. Not since the Civil War, if ever in this country, has such power been given civilian bodies as was theirs to exercise in their discretion, under the regulations, in the raising of the new National Army. There were 4,648 of these boards, including those in the territories, with a total membership of 14,416. That there should have been some misuse of that power was to be expected under the circumstances; that such misuse was in fact a negligible quantity and did not at all seriously affect the generally efficient administration of the law, is the testimony of Provost Marshal General Crowder, author and administrator in chief of the Selective Service system. In closing his report on the work of the local boards he said: "But it is idle to attempt to put into words here the full story of what the local boards achieved. Every military man must recognize what they did for the Nation's army; and every civilian must recognize what they did for the Nation's Liberty and welfare. And every American is proud of them. Whatever of credit is accorded to other agencies of the selective service law, the local boards must be deemed the cornerstone of the system."

With the power placed in their hands there was laid on the local boards also a burden of very great responsibility, the sobering effect of which, in connection with the fact that not only were the board members acquainted, more or less intimately with the people with whom they had to deal, but the people knew the board members who dealt with them, operated generally to secure a just administration of the law, through mutual sympathy and understanding. Attention is called here to the paragraph in the final report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War in which this phase of the work of the local boards is discussed.

Gen. Crowder says:—"It will be seen that the responsibility of the Local Boards was staggering. Men hitherto safe from the turmoil of life were being withdrawn from sheltered homes, to be thrown into the maw of a military machine. The course of lives was being radically and violently turned. Most of the selectives were severing family ties. All were called for the supreme sacrifice of their lives. Any other than a democratic government would have scouted the idea of intrusting to civilians, in most cases untrained in administrative capacities, such an enormous and complex task. The tremendous menace of the German military machine was never more obvious than at the time America took up arms. Many wise men of our own government doubted the feasibility of creating an army entirely through civilian agencies. It is an irrefutable proof of the high capacity of our people for self-government, and an everlasting vindication of true democracy, that a system so intimately affecting the lives of our people should have been entrusted to untrained representatives of the local community and that it should have been so well executed."

The success of the local boards was, in our opinion, due chiefly to the fact that the law which they were called upon to administer, was perfectly adapted for the purpose for which it was devised. It was reasonable, just and fair, and where honestly administered left no room for criticism. As the war progressed and the system developed, difficulties were encountered, in the meeting of which it was a frequent cause of surprise and satisfaction to the local boards to discover that almost every eventuality had apparently been foreseen and provided for in the law and the regulations.

Another thing that contributed largely to the efficient working of the Selective Service System was the policy of the Provost Marshal General and his aids in disclosing to the local boards only one step at a time in its development with the result that for many weeks after their organization there was not at any time any great amount of work in view ahead. The regulations came along in a series, one set for each developing phase, and each a little more serious in its demand on our resources of time and talent, until it seemed that we had been extended to the limit, and still they came, and the apparently impossible had to be done,

(PHOTOS BY LEONARD)

Top Row—L. H. Iverson, H. F. Jacobs, A. Anderson, Joe Chiappetta, David Delarge, F. A. Bauer, J. P. Vakos.
Second—K. C. Blonde, W. B. Tomlinson, A. Kruienski, P. Buechaklian, L. Malinowski, Earl Olson, Arthur C. Johnson.
Third—Wm. Proost, Edw. G. Klepel, H. M. Bohn, Ernest Piepenberg, Ernest Roever, John P. Nelson, James Brehm.
Fourth—Alex Last, Walter Kobrierski, E. A. Hegeman, Wm. Sopko, Robt. E. Davies, Daniel Dexter, Nels Martin.
Fifth—M. J. Mickulecky, James Matson, Thorwald Pedersen, Frank Granger, H. Hansen, T. E. Morgenson, Jr., J. W. Fall.
Bottom—A. E. Hader, John Hyduke, Paul Kristopeit, A. W. Kohl, Simon Kinosian, Sato Gayegian, Cornelius J. Rooney.

and was done. It is our conviction that if the whole scheme of the Selective Service System had been a matter of public knowledge at the beginning of the war, the final report of its operation would have been a different and less satisfying story.

In this connection we are reminded of a scene in the board room on the day that the "mobilization regulations" came, that we will not soon forget. The new rules contained the first intimation that had been given them that the local boards would have charge of the actual drafting and mobilizing of the soldiers. From the manner in which they were received it was evident that no hint of that responsibility being put upon them had previously entered the mind of any member our board.

As John B. Simmons read the document aloud, and the serious nature of its contents began to appear, the faces of the men made an interesting study in expression which we will not attempt to interpret now. The surprise was so complete, and the prospect appeared so serious, that there was nothing else to do but to have a good laugh at the situation in which we found ourselves, and then to settle down to get an understanding of the instructions, and work out the program outlined therein, which we proceeded at once to do.

The administration of the selective service law in Racine began with the appointment by the Governor of two registration boards, one for the city of Racine, and one for the county outside the city. The members of the city board took the oath of office and organized for business on May 28, 1917, about six weeks after the declaration of a state of war between the Imperial Government of Germany and the United States. The board was composed of three members:

E. W. Leach, Chairman.
E. R. Burgess.
F. W. Pope, Jr.

Charles A. Ryba, city clerk, was elected to act as secretary of the board.

At this meeting Mayor T. W. Thiesen, tendered to the board for the transaction of its business, the use of his offices in the city hall, which offer was promptly accepted and these rooms were the headquarters of the registration board, and of Local Board for Division Number One, during the entire period of the war, from May 28, 1917 to March 31, 1919, when the work of the local boards was officially ended.

The uniform courtesy of the city officials in granting us also at all times the free use of offices, committee rooms and the council chamber, frequently at inconvenience to themselves, is entitled to public acknowledgment; without this co-operation the work of the board would have been much more arduous and difficult.

The Racine Registration Board had charge of the registration in the city on June 5, 1917, of all men of the ages of 21 to 30 inclusive, of whom there were 6,461 who reported, (including late registrants). The regular polling booths were used, and the work was accomplished without cost to the government, by the voluntary assistance of 114 registrars, under the supervision of the board.

The mayor and city council very generously provided the funds necessary to employ clerks to copy the registration cards, and to publish complete lists of the names and addresses of the registrants in the Journal-News and the Times-Call, the total appropriation being $450.50.

The registration in the county was accomplished under the supervision of the County Registration Board, composed of the sheriff, Peter Breckenfeld, executive officer, and the county clerk, Joseph Patrick, clerk, with headquarters in the office of the latter in the courthouse. There were registered in this jurisdiction, on June 5, 1917, 1,930 men of the ages of 21 to 30 inclusive.

The work of the registration boards was finished in June, and they were superseded, early in July, by three local boards in Racine county which were designated as follows:—Local Boards for Division Number One and Number Two for Racine City, and Local Board for Racine County, Burlington, Wis.

Local Board for Division Number One Racine had jurisdiction over the following wards:

First, second, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifteenth.

Local Board for Division Number two had jurisdiction over the third, sixth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards.

The jurisdiction of Local Board for Racine County included the entire county outside the City of Racine.

Local Board for Division Number One, City of Racine was organized June 30, 1917, as follows:

H. J. Smith, Chairman; E. W. Leach, Secretary; F. H. Schulz, J. C. Hamata, E. R. Burgess, J. B. Simmons, F. W. Pope, Jr.

Dr. Pope, however, did not qualify on account of his enlistment at this juncture in the Medical Department of the army, and R. C. Thackeray was appointed physician member of the board on July 6, 1917.

There was appointed for each local board a government appeal agent whose chief duty it

PHOTOS BY BILLINGS

Top Row—Harvey Piette, R. V. Davis, Arthur Wm. Fox, Joseph Fiore, Alex Hansen, James H. Garrick.
Second—Sophus Hansen, Axel Hansen, Walter Hansen, Harry Hansen, Harold Helding, Wm. J. Houston.
Third—Erwin Juedes, J. C. Jacobsen, Arthur Rattle, Lester Jirucha, Ben Kolander, Paul Kamien.
Fourth—George Kroes, L. P. Lalonde, Albert Lindeman, Louis Lorum, Ed. Lord, Ernest Malmquist.
Fifth—Frank F. Martin, E. G. Nelson, Edward Peters, I. Reiff, C. J. Salak, Oscar C. Smith.
Bottom—Kenneth Collier, B. Sharkey, Jake Ulger, W. H. Watson, Wm. Clayton Dow, John Charmock.

was to safe-guard the interests of the government in the classification of the registrants. When in his judgment an exemption was improperly granted, or secured, it was his duty to appeal the case to the district board in an effort to hold the man for service. John H. Liegler was government appeal agent for local board number one.

Each local and district board was authorized to appoint a chief clerk, whose duties were those which would naturally devolve upon such an officer. Miss Muriel Fischer was chief clerk of Local Board Number One, and it is a notable fact in connection with her service that from July 31, 1917, when it began, until April 1, 1919, when it ended, she was not absent from duty for one hour, except to attend the funeral of an uncle during the afternoon.

Local Board for Division Number Two, City of Racine, was organized, June 30, 1917 as follows:

W. W. Storms, Chairman; W. S. McCaughey, Secretary; Geo. Porter, Ward Gittings, I. O. Mann, C. H. Krogh, Wm. C. Hanson.

Dr. Hanson served as a member of the board until Nov. 1, 1917, when he entered the Medical Department of the army, and E. A. Taylor was appointed physician member in his stead on the same day. W. S. McCaughey resigned as secretary on November 20, 1917, and George Porter was elected secretary the same date, and served until March 31, 1919.

Board Number Two was located first in rooms at the branch library, corner of Washington and Hamilton Avenues, but these soon proved unsuitable, and on July 16, 1917 a suite of rooms on the second floor of a new store building at 1508 Washington Avenue was leased which was thereafter continuously occupied until the close of the war.

Milton Knoblock was government appeal agent for board number two. The board had two chief clerks as follows:

Emil White from December 6, 1917 to March 15, 1918, and James Peterson from March 15, 1918 to March 31, 1919.

Emil White entered the military service of the United States in March 1918.

Local Board for Racine County, City of Burlington, was organized July 2, 1917 as follows:

L. H. Rohr, chairman, Burlington; A. J. Topp, secretary, Waterford; John J. Wishau, Route 1, Racine; F. A. Malone, Waterford; George Ella, Rochester.

Lewis J. Quinn, Racine, was government appeal agent for this board. There were three chief clerks in the course of its history; Louis F. Reuschlein served from July 23, 1917, to March 26, 1918; J. H. Wards from April 1, 1918 to June 15, 1918; and Florence Strassen from June 15, 1918 to March 31, 1919 when the work of the board was ended. J. H. Wards, entered the military service of the United States on the day his service as Chief Clerk ended.

Although the registrations under the jurisdiction of this board were only about three fifths as many as those of either of the city boards, its work was much more difficult because of the natural disadvantages under which it labored, which made it difficult to get in touch quickly with its registrants, for the reason that they were widely scattered over the county on farms and in small communities.

The headquarters of the County board were located in the offices of Mr. Rohr, its chairman, who contributed their use to the government during the whole course of the war without compensation. They are located on the second floor of the Bank of Burlington Building, on the third floor of which are also located the rooms of the Burlington Business Men's club which the board was permitted to make gratuitous use of for the physical examination of registrants.

The first serious duty that the local boards were called upon to perform was to assign to each registrant an order number, which number determined the order of his liability to call to service. These numbers were assigned in conformity with a master list of serial numbers which had been furnished the boards from Washington. It will not be practicable to make here a detailed explanation of the method by which this master list was made and the order numbers assigned, but it may safely be said that no single official action of any branch of the government was ever before examined with so close scrutiny to detect flaws, or watched with so universal and jealous an interest to insure fairness, as was that first drawing of serial numbers in Washington, on July 20, 1917.

When the drawing was finished and the order numbers were assigned, there was universal and complete acceptance of the result. Since that first drawing three others have been made for as many registrations, and none of them caused a ripple of question concerning the wisdom of the method or the fairness of its operation.

The physical examination of registrants to determine the degree of their fitness for military service was a matter of the first importance. Special regulations governing the method of conducting them were promulgated, which were amended from time to time as ex-

Top Row—W. A. Durstling, H. George, Lawrence J. Schevel, E. L. Hill, A. F. J. Stoffel, H. A. McPherson, J. A. Marck.
Second—H. J. Walter Coutu, Konstant Kumiszco, C. K. Nelson, H. N. Gfroerer, L. N. Schnetz, O. Junkhan, R. J. Schnetz.
Third—H. C. Helgeson, John Hammiller, B. C. Behrend, F. P. Doonan, John Jacobson, L. T. Krebs, L. M. Metten.
Fourth—G. O. Williams, E. G. Loehr, A. C. Christiansen, P. K. Koprowski, G. E. Kuypers, N. E. Jacobson, A. P. Heidenreich.
Fifth—Burton Rowley, Chas. B. Sudgen, Robert Connolly, Raimundo Llada, William Reis, John W. Kinsler, Nick Schuit.
Bottom—Joseph W. Peil, Louis J. Pitsch, Guy M. Breene, Wm. Musil, Herbert E. Brown, Lester L. Cook, H. Christiansen.

perience revealed the need. This branch of the work was under immediate supervision of the physician member of the board, and he was provided with as much assistance as was necessary.

Local Board Number One with whose operations the writer is most familiar was fortunate in its staff of examiners. Twenty-two hundred and eight men were examined by them, but the work was so systematized that the great amount of time and labor involved was reduced to a minimum. It nevertheless was an exacting and laborious service that they, in common with examiners of other boards, performed as a patriotic contribution toward the raising of an army and the winning of the war, and should be given fitting recognition.

The names of the regular examining staff of board one are:

R. C. Thackeray, H. E. Breckenridge, C. F. Browne, F. B. Marek, John Meachem, A. J. Williams, S. Sorenson.

They were assisted at intervals by the following physicians and dentists:

J. T. Corr, Jens Anderson, F. A. Wier, Francis Richards.

What has been said in appreciation of the examiners of board number one, is true also of the other boards of the county. The regular examining board for board number two was composed of the following physicians:

William C. Hanson, E. A. Taylor, Chresten Olson, R. C. Peterson, Peter J. Brown.

They were assisted on various occasions by:

A. J. Williams, S. Sorenson, N. B. Wagner.

The board of examiners for Racine county board was composed as follows:

W. E. White, John W. Powers, W. A. Prouty, W. A. Fulton, and L. N. Hicks, Burlington; F. A. Malone and M. G. Violet, Waterford; R. W. McCracken, C. A. Obertin, and H. C. Werner, Union Grove; L. G. Hoffman, Chicago, Illinois.

The regulations governing the first draft provided that every registrant should be physically examined, and that those found fit should be called for service in the order of their liability. Only those were to be exempted who were pronounced physically unfit, or who made claim of exemption, and produced satisfactory evidence in the form of affidavits in support of the claim.

This procedure was early recognized as being cumbersome, slow and otherwise unsatisfactory in practise, and in November, 1917, new regulations requiring all registrants, except those already sent into United States service, to answer, execute and file with their local boards, a questionnaire, which was the basis to be used by the local boards in classifying or fixing the status of the registrant in his relations to the draft were issued.

Five classifications were provided for under these rules: in class one were placed all those who were first to be called. In classes two, three and four were placed all others who were liable to call, but whose call was deferred, and those so classified were to be called in regular order, only when the class above it was exhausted. In actual practice the supply of men in class one was never exhausted, and none in classes two, three, or four were called for service. In class five were placed those who were entitled to complete exemption from call, which included among others those physically unfit, and aliens.

In the spring of 1918, large drafts were made on the local boards for men to be sent to cantonments to be trained for over-seas service, and the numbers of those in class one were being rapidly depleted. It was the very evident desire and purpose of the government that none but class one men should be called, and in order to provide for the emergency that threatened, a registration of all men who had attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917 was called for June 5, 1918. Another similar registration was had on August 24, 1918, and the result of these two registrations was the addition to the lists of registered men in Racine county of 738 names, divided as follows:

Local Board No. 1 312
Local Board No. 2 236
County Board 190

The men who came in under the two last registrations were called the class of June 5, 1918, and for very obvious reasons furnished a much larger proportion of class one men than the class of June 5, 1917. They furnished enough at any rate to supply all needs until September 12, 1918, when all men between the ages of 18 and 45 both inclusive, who had not previously reported, were required to register. At this registration 10,191 men reported in the county, divided as follows:

Local Board No. 1 4014
Local Board No. 2 3518
County Board 2659

This made a total registration in the county of 19,320, divided among the boards as follows:

Jurisdiction	June 1917	June 1918	Sept. 1918	Totals
Local Board One	3363	312	4014	7689
Local Board Two	3098	236	3518	6852
County Board	1930	190	2659	4779
Totals	8391	738	10191	19320

Top Row—Aloys Vos, Fred D. Liegler, Earl D. Follansbee, Arthur Lui, Albert J. Wittey, Peter Peterson, D. McElroy.
Second—Albert J. Elsen, Wallace White, Carroll Lange, Harold W. Knoedler, W. Dean Mitchell, T. M. Jensen, J. Michel.
Third—Felix Hone Jr., Wm. M. Palmer, Lambert Bax, Howard R. Deschler, H. J. Bowman, R. Murphy, L. M. Mullen.
Fourth—Frank L. Westrich, J. Harold Graves, Jerome E. Murphy, B. Thompson, G. Oberg, L. S. Nelson, L. C. Stewart.
Fifth—Albert T. Jensen, Robert J. Schulte, Victor Falck, Allie M. Zirbes, J. A. Petersen, F. E. Anderson, Arthur Moe.
Bottom—Edwin M. Niebler, Martin Smollen, Frank Reis, Emil Nelson, Edward Weber, Ed. C. Murphy, Peter J. Marsch.

The mobilization of the men called for service, including their entrainment for camp, was the culminating feature of the work of the local boards. It was a more or less continuous performance, once it got started. Every entrainment of newly-made soldiers was an event of compelling, vital interest to a large number of people the number varying with the size of the contingent going to camp.

Except on occasions when very few men were leaving there was always a parade, and the men were escorted to their train by the city and county officials, and military, semi-military and other organizations, accompanied by one or more brass bands. Each occasion was a historic event that will not be forgotten by those who were a part of, or who witnessed it.

The men were always entrained at the regular passenger platforms at the railroad stations with one exception; this was on July 26, 1918, at 2:00 p. m. when 447 men were sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, from the two Racine City boards alone. A special train was provided for them, the yards south of the C. & N. W. station were cleared, and one of the largest gatherings of the people of Racine that ever assembled, was there to see them off, and bid them God speed.

The first entrainment by Racine boards was on September 6, 1917, when eleven men were sent to Camp Custer. The last contingent entrained was on November 11, 1918, (the day the armistice was signed) when 191 men were started for Camp Logan, Texas, by the city boards. They did not get quite as far as Chicago, however, being stopped by a telegram from the war department, and they returned to Racine the same day, a disgusted lot of "raw" recruits. They were discharged on November 13th, and given three days pay.

When a call for men came to a local board, accompanied by a train schedule, a list of the correct number of names was made up in the order of their liability to service, and an impressive notice was sent to each man to the effect that he had been selected for service, and directing him to appear for roll call at a certain hour of a certain day which was fixed so that it was not less than six nor more than twenty-four hours before the hour of entrainment.

A second roll call was had at board headquarters an hour or thereabouts before the hour of entrainment and a third at the railroad station on arrival there. From the hour designated for the first roll call, the inducted man was in the service of the United States whether he had put in an appearance or not. If he failed to appear for entrainment he was reported as a deserter, which in time of war is a very serious matter.

The total number of men inducted into service and entrained for camp by the local boards of Racine county was 2881, divided as follows:

Board One, Racine.....1088
Board Two, Racine.....1036
County Board 757

All of the local boards availed themselves freely of some very generous and competent voluntary assistance, without which patriotic co-operation their record for efficiency would have suffered. Pupils of the High School, and of Wisconsin Business College, did much valuable copying for Local Board Number One and some forty or fifty grade teachers in the public schools came day after day and helped in more important work, under the supervision of principals W. L. Hood of the Winslow school and D. A. Shepard, of the Garfield school.

Besides these there were individuals who helped at various times when the work was crowding, and altogether the volunteer assistance was a valuable and much appreciated contribution towards the success of the work of the local boards.

At Board Number Two, principal H. U. Wood of the Howell school, with the assistance of Ann Rank and Hazel Wichern did valuable work in October and November of 1918, in making up reports called for by the Provost Marshal General at a time when the other work of the boards was most pressing.

In the late summer of 1918, it appeared to dawn on the military authorities that special preliminary instruction in military tactics, and in many other matters of interest to prospective soldiers,, was desirable and feasible, and in special regulations sent out in August, local boards were directed to appoint Boards of Instruction.

A detailed account of the work of these boards would be an interesting and informing story, but it will be enough to say here that before the signing of the armistice on November 2nd, they had had time to demonstrate clearly the wisdom of the plan; each succeeding contingent of men went away better trained, better informed, in better spirits, and in every way better fitted to begin camp life than the preceding one. It is a matter for regret that these boards could not have gotten into action sooner, for the value of the work they did in the little time they had, was not only very great, but promised greater things for the future had it been necessary to go on.

The board of instruction connected with Local

PHOTOS BY LEONARD

Top Row—F. G. Mahler, Fred Dacquisto, E. Kraupa, M. W. Youngs, Bert Fisher, J. Jacobson.
Second—F. J. Jadrny, P. J. Henkes, Chas. Frisco, S. H. Roche, Edgar Olson, Thos. Sadowski.
Third—George Kloster, Arthur Clausen, P. J. Hartman, S. R. Harrison, H. W. Falk, Joe Kwojeski.
Fourth—Neil Bach, Walter Gothe, Einer A. Evenson, J. W. Itzenhuiser, L. L. McConnell, Harry Nelson.
Fifth—Walter Remkus, Geo. Dokletor, Lawrence Quirk, Wm. King, Tony Castrovilli, R. P. Bragar.
Bottom—G. H. Wallace, Clar. Nelson, C. F. J. Delschaft, E. Peterson, P. Araboglaus, H. L. Clemons.

Board for Division Number One was organized September 18, 1918, as follows:

Henry C. Baker, Chairman; Charles A. Ryba, Secretary; Fred Haumerson, John Olson, John H. Liegler.

The board of instruction connected with Local Board for Division Number Two was composed as follows:

Wm. C. Hood, Chairman; L. C. Brooks, Secretary; Paul Matson Henry Clark, E. A. Taylor, Chris. Krogh, Wallace Loomis.

The board of instruction connected with Local Board for Racine County was as follows:

William E. Smieding, Jr., Racine; E. John Wehmhoff, Burlington; F. L. Witter, Burlington.

As the members of the local boards review the labors of the twenty-two months of war service, there is one feeling that dominates, and that compensates for all the weariness and the worry, and that is a sense of gratitude that we have had the privilege of helping in a small but more or less vital and effective way to win the great war. Nothing else matters much in comparison. All else will pass. That will remain.

The following gives the date, number of men and cantonment camps, to which selective men were sent from Racine in groups under call of Provost Marshall Crowder:

Date	Number	Camp
Sept. 6, 1917	11	Custer
Sept. 26, 1917	117	Custer
Nov. 19, 1917	112	Custer
March 30, 1918	107	Custer
April 27, 1918	110	Custer
May 1, 1918	24	Columbus Bar.
May 27, 1918	217	Grant
June 28, 1918	39	Ft. Riley
July 6, 1918	117	Columbus Bar.
July 16, 1918	114	Columbus Bar.
July 24, 1918	27	Greenleaf
July 25, 1918	20	Valparaiso
July 26, 1918	447	Taylor
July 29, 1918	15	Syracuse, N. Y.
August 2, 1918	125	Taylor
August 4, 1918	12	(negroes) Custer
August 6, 1918	39	Jefferson Bar.
August 6, 1918	35	Syracuse, N. Y.
August 9, 1918	13	Shelby
August 13, 1918	46	Kansas City
August 14, 1918	4	Iowa City
August 15, 1918	13	Wisconsin Univ.
August 15, 1918	5	Indianapolis
August 15, 1918	4	Beloit, Wis.
August 15, 1918	10	Peoria, Ill.
August 27, 1918	22	Sherman
August 30, 1918	20	Dodge
Sept. 1, 1918	7	Indianapolis
Sept. 3, 1918	51	Grant
Sept. 5, 1918	46	Greenleaf
Oct. 2, 1918	18	Jefferson Bar.
Oct. 15, 1918	16	Wisconsin Univ.
Oct. 15, 1918	6	Beloit College
Oct. 21, 1918	109	Shelby
Oct. 25, 1918	36	Jackson Bar.
Nov. 11, 1918	259	Logan

CHAPTER VIII

TRAINING CAMPS IN AMERICA

THE mobilization camp for the National Guard of the states of Wisconsin and Michigan was Camp MacArthur, just outside the city of Waco, Texas. The National army cantonments to which the majority of Racine selectmen were sent were Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. Men were sent to the camps near their homes when practicable, but when replacements were needed elsewhere they were forwarded direct or transferred from cantonments which had an oversupply.

The local boards always appointed one of the selectmen as captain of the contingent leaving home, and other men were named as non-commissioned officers, these appointments being for the period of the journey only. The train schedules were provided by the government. Upon arrival at a cantonment, the contingent was met by camp officers who guided them to their section. The men undressed and were put through a rigid medical examination. They passed thirty or forty doctors in turn, each one examining but one organ or function. Each physician would examine two or three men a minute. Following this, clerks would examine the men as to their occupation in civil life, preference as to branch of service, qualifications as to military work, education, mental ability, etc. By the time the examination was concluded each recruit was pretty thoroughly classified.

Uniforms and full equipment was then furnished and he was assigned to a barracks, and a company or detachment. On about the second or third day in camp his regular schedule of military training began. The company officers in the National army were generally graduates of the Reserve Officers Training camps. Non-commissioned officers were appointed as rapidly as possible, and if they proved inefficient there was no hesitancy in reducing them to the ranks and naming their successors.

Following is a typical schedule of calls for one day in a training camp:

A. M.	
5:45	First call.
5:55	Reveille.
6:00	Assembly for roll call and setting-up exercises.
6:30	Mess.
7:00	Police and sick calls.
7:30	Drill.
11:30	Recall from drill.
12:00	Mess.
P. M.	
1:00	Drill.
4:30	Recall from drill.
5:00	Guard mount
5:30	Retreat and parade.
6:00	Mess.
7:30	Officers' School.
9:30	Call to quarters.
10:00	Taps.

On Saturday afternoon in most camps there were athletic events in which all men were required to take part. Sunday morning was given over to inspection of equipment and clothing, and church. On Sunday afternoons and evening the men were free from duty excepting for their turns as guard, kitchen police or other fatigue work. Non-commissioned officers generally attended school two or three evenings a week. Details of such matters varied in the different camps, however.

Camp barracks were two-story frame buildings, capable of housing from 200 to 300 men each. There was one large room upstairs and one large room and a small office room downstairs. The men slept on cots. The buildings were well heated. The camps were laid out to hold from 25,000 to 30,000 men and were constructed in sections, each section having its own mess halls, drill grounds, officers quarters, etc.

In the southern camps, tents were used by

the soldiers for sleeping quarters, but the severity of northern winters made this out of the question at such camps as Grant or Custer. In all camps, however, there were frame mess halls with screened doors and windows. Garbage incinerators were provided, and great attention was paid to sanitation.

Had it not been for the terrible epidemic of Spanish influenza which swept through Europe and America in 1918, the death rate from disease in the war would have been kept to a very low figure. Thousands died in almost every large city and military cantonment as a result of this dread disease.

Every recruit in the military and naval service was vaccinated against smallpox and innoculated against typhoid fever. As a result there was almost an entire absence of these diseases, which usually take such heavy toll of lives from armies in war time.

It was the original intention to raise a complete combat division of approximately 27,000 men in each cantonment. In most cases the plans went awry, as constant requisitions were made on the cantonments for replacements to be sent to divisions already in the field. For that reason the National Army organizations were frequently broken up and scattered just as they were becoming well trained.

This usually happened after the company and higher officers had worked diligently to create a fine spirit of pride in the organizations. The war department's disregard for the morale of units was one of the greatest causes for complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of men and officers. It was only after most heart rending protests on the part of divisional and regimental commanders in France that General Headquarters would lend any assistance to soldiers desiring to return to their old commands after having been separated from them for a time, due to illness, wounds or other causes. At no time was it easy for them to do so. This was the first time in American history that the war department failed to make an effort to foster pride in regiments and divisions, and its policy in this respect was unquestionably a serious error, although it may have been a means for saving some expense.

Some of the National Army necessarily had to become replacement outfits, under the system which abolished voluntary enlistments for the Regular Army and National Guard. Before a good plan was perfected to provide these replacements without destroying the effectiveness of whole new divisions, the war was ended.

The 85th division, formed at Camp Custer, is a good example. It was organized and trained. Then a large number of its men were sent to other divisions as replacements. New men were sent to the 85th and there was more training. The division went to Europe, and one whole regiment of infantry was sidetracked and sent to Russia, while the rest of the division went to France. There on the eve of going into the lines, a call for army replacements depleted almost every unit in the division again to the point where they could hardly be termed organizations at all.

The rules at the training camps were quite severe. The strictest observance of the military forms and courtesies was insisted upon. During drill hours, only ten minutes rest was permitted out of every sixty, and usually no smoking was allowed on the drill field at all. Passes to leave the camp area were seldom given, general permission to do so being granted only for the hours between evening mess and taps, without a pass. The government required the closing of saloons in the vicinity of all cantonments, and the selling of liquor to men in uniform was prohibited all through the country. Immorality of all kind was severely frowned upon and limited in every possible way. Weekly inspections of all men in service was one of the many methods adopted to insure the maintenace of a high standard of physical health among the troops.

The army Y. M. C. A. had "huts" at every camp, where men were encouraged to gather for entertainment, and to write letters home. Stationery was furnished free. "Sings" were held frequently, when thousands of men would attempt en masse to raise the very roof with the power of their more or less harmonious choral efforts, under the direction of song leaders. Moving pictures were exhibited at camps, and there was a general policy of attempting to keep the new soldiers in a cheerful and contented frame of mind during their periods of recreation. The Knights of Columbus did excellent social service work through their field secretaries, and the Y. W. C. A. established "hostess houses" where relatives of soldiers could rest while on visits to the cantonments. Books were donated by citizens all over the country and most camps, hospitals and ships had quite large libraries for the use of the men, especially toward the end of the war.

CHAPTER IX

PROTECTION AT HOME; THE STATE GUARDS

WITH the departure of the National Guard troops of the various states to their mobilization camps, the states themselves were left without any military forces. The same, or greater necessity existed for them during war time as in days of peace. The suppression of riots, enforcement of law when local authorities were unable to maintain order, the training of citizens in the use of arms, the maintenance of a force at home which could be called upon by the government in times of peril—all of these duties had been shouldered by state militia organizations since the foundation of the government.

On August 24, 1917, a meeting was held at the Commercial club rooms in Racine and it was decided to raise two companies of militia in Racine for home guard service during the war. Most of those accepted were men unfitted by age or physical condition for active service with the combat forces, or exempt from such service by reason of dependencies or their employment in essential industries. Nevertheless, they desired to be trained for military duty, and stood ready to "do their bit" as far as possible.

The state guard was to be subject to the call of the governor at any time for duty within the state, and probably could have been summoned into federal service anywhere within the boundaries of the nation to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, if needed.

On September 28, 1917, the two local companies organized by the election of the following officers by ballot:

Co. I.—Captain, Paul M. Matson; 1st Lieutenant, Wallace F. McGregor; 2nd Lieutenant, Rudolph P. Peterson.

Co. K.—Captain, Richard Drake; 1st Lieutenant, John T. Olson; 2nd Lieutenant, John H. Owens.

When Captain Drake resigned to enter the United States army, Lieutenant Olson was commissioned Captain, 2nd Lieutenant Owens became 1st Lieutenant, and F. C. Haumerson was named as 2nd Lieutenant.

The two companies were mustered into service October 4, 1917, and eventually were assigned to the Seventh regiment, of which Horace M. Seaman of Milwaukee was colonel, and Henry C. Baker of Racine lieutenant-colonel.

The annual encampment of the regiment at Camp Douglas, July 6-13, 1918 was attended by practically the full membership.

During the year drills were held weekly. The muster rolls showed 65 men in each company.

The state guard was held in service until steps could be taken to reorganize the national guard regiments after the demobilization of the national army. Fortunately, there was no need for any demonstration of the fighting ability of the citizen soldiery, but undoubtedly they would have rendered good account of themselves had there been any cause for their shouldering rifles, for serious work.

The non-commissioned officers of the two companies are as follows:

Co. I.—First Sergeant, J. E. Wilson; Q. M. Sergeant, C. B. Washburn; Sergeants P. F. Peterson, A. W. Johnson, Ed. Rasmussen, A. W. Clutter. Corporals: William Myers, S. E. Craig, D. C. Washburn, A. E. Wilkins.

Co. K.—First Sergeant, John Konnak; Q. M. Sergeant, W. M. Rodgers; Sergeants, B. M. Kerr, T. M. Kearney, Jr., Lee Archer; Corporals, Charles Nelson, A. D. Hermes, Peter Verheyen, E. Findley, Arthur Ehrlich, Elmer Durgin.

The state guards did valuable service in helping to train selected men who expected to be called to the colors soon. Many of these drilled with the local companies and obtained an elementary knowledge of drill and tactics which resulted in their rapid promotion after they were inducted into federal service.

PART II

CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS

CHAPTER X

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

THE raising of an American army by means of the selective draft necessarily brought the war home to every community, every factory, every farm and every family in the county. The public attitude toward the draft might have been one of curiosity or distrust or even hostility; but in fact it was one of active sympathy with its purposes and was marked by a real desire to help.

The deep-seated patriotism of the Racine people could never be doubted. From the very day war was declared the great majority of men and women were asking themselves and each other "What can I do to help?" A state of bewilderment existed. All felt that big tasks would be required of them. What these were no one knew.

The privilege of fighting for one's country is not given to all. Age, sex, infirmities, dependencies and other causes may and do make a large share of the people unfitted for the battlefield. Production must be kept up or armies are helpless.

In Racine, as everywhere, there was an immediate attempt upon the part of many people to "organize something." Realizing that the civilian population must do its part, there naturally arose numerous ideas and suggestions as to what it had better do and how it had better do it. Each advocate had his or her ideas on the subject, and proposed to demonstrate their value.

Fortunately, clear-sighted men and women began at once to evolve a system which would obtain the greatest results from the work of civilians with the least amount of waste motion and useless expense. The government itself gave the matter careful consideration. Within a short time the civilian activities were pretty well concentrated along the following channels.

First: A central body which should assume the responsibility of telling the people what the government wanted done, and provide means for doing it. This was the County Council of Defense. Its principal subsidiaries were: (a) Local organizations to assist in financing the war, such as Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamp and War Chest Committees: (b) A Women's committee to aid in directing the efforts of women in the home and elsewhere, solving industrial problems affecting the sex, and cooperating with the other branches of the Council and of the government; (c) Certain bureaus and committees charged with the work of giving information to the public, conserving the necessities of life and industry, and increasing production. Examples of these are the Food Administration, Four Minute Men, War Garden Committees, Etc.

Second: The local branch of the American Red Cross. This was part of the nation-wide organization which supplied comforts to men in service, conducted relief work, maintained contact between men in service and their families, and assumed the task of providing certain surgical supplies for army hospitals as well as recruiting nurses for hospital work. It had 32,000 members in Racine.

Third: Organizations created at the request of the government to assist in administration of draft laws, alien enemy legislation, etc. Among these were the Legal Advisory Board and American Protective League.

The off-shoots of the County Council of Defense in many cases assumed the importance of entirely separate organizations and perhaps over-shadowed the council itself at times, but they were all part of a co-ordinated whole. The council outlined plans, appointed those to execute them and turned to new problems. The Council was what it was intended to be, the directing spirit of civilian war work outside of certain specified lines.

There were many other organizations which must be given due credit for their useful and patriotic labors. Most of them, however, were adjuncts of the parent bodies named above, or in some cases merely temporary or neighbor-

hood associations intended to deal with certain phases of the larger problems.

There were hundreds of individuals also who did valuable work outside of the organizations formed upon the broad lines indicated. The scope of their efforts was so varied that it would be impossible to attempt to record them. One of the great duties of the civilian population was to maintain the morale of the armies in the field, and there is no one who can estimate the actual worth to the nation of the cheerful letters sent to homesick boys in cantonment and field; the burdens assumed by patriotic women that men might be enabled to serve in uniforms; the individual financial sacrifices made to assist the country in its time of peril; the welfare work done for those in service, and the almost unanimous attitude of willingness to do whatever task might be required to add to the effectiveness of the national efforts regardless of inconvenience, discomfort or expense.

Racine, like other communities, presented a united front to the enemy; its people were eager to do their share, and did their part to prove that a peaceful nation, ambitious only for its prosperity, freedom and happiness, can none the less be relied upon in times of national danger to sacrifice anything and everything that our democracy may live.

On April 16, 1917, President Wilson outlined a practical plan for civilian work. He proposed a central administrative body, the National Council of Defense, with State Councils at each State capital appointed by the governors, and subordinate to them, the County Councils of Defense which would be the basic, responsible unit. These organizations were semi-official, with the authority of the government and state back of their work, and yet they had no legal executive powers. Probably they accomplished more than they would had they been armed with an autocratic authority to compel obedience for the American people dislike to be driven. The County Council soon had local committees in every town and village, so that in case of need an order from Washington could be transmitted to almost every fireside within a few hours, by the orderly functioning of this large organization. The same plan, reversed, enabled the central body to collect information and obtain an expression of sentiment promptly.

Before America entered the conflict there had been in existence a Committee of Ten, in this and other cities, for the purpose of outlining a scheme for the mobilization of national industries and resources in case of war. This was the outgrowth of a plan prepared by Martin J. Gillen, a Racine attorney, and adopted throughout the country.

The Committee of Ten responded to the presidential announcement of the new plan by calling together a number of leading men of the city to form the Racine County Council of Defense. The first gathering of this body was held at the Commercial Club at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, April 17, 1917. The aims of the organization were read by J. H. Brannum, who acted as chairman, and then he went right to the point by stating that the first order of business was the election of a permanent chairman, and that Captain Wm. Mitchell Lewis was the man. His election followed and in a brief utterance Captain Lewis tersely charged the group with their duties.

"It is necessary that every member of this body go the limit to accomplish what may be set out for them to do," he said.

Like the people generally, the members felt that great responsibilities were being assumed, but they did not know yet just what they were. In the first days of its organization the Council members were much at sea as to their duties, their powers and their objects—but they discreetly said little about it and let the public believe what it would. They awaited instructions from Madison.

Wisconsin was the first state to create a state council of defense by legislative enactment (April 12, 1917) and it was the first state to perfect its state and county organizations. The legislature in May authorized a county tax to provide funds for the County Councils.

At the first meeting of the Racine Council of Defense referred to above, the following objects were outlined:

To assist nation and state in doing all things necessary to bring about the highest effectiveness and to co-ordinate all activities; to receive, distribute and execute orders and suggestions from the National and State Councils; to increase production and conserve food products; to aid the military plans; to study sources of supplies; to investigate the acts of persons suspected of disloyalty, and to interest all organizations and citizens in problems which might arise and secure their aid in solving them in such a manner as will result in the greatest possible benefit to the nation.

Following the election of Captain Lewis as chairman, there were spirited addresses by Mr. Gillen and Rev. C. S. Nickerson.

William H. Armstrong, later elected mayor, was made vice-chairman. At the suggestion of Captain Lewis a conference was arranged with

PHOTOS BY LEONARD

Top Row—W. J. Pearmain, L. C. Pedersen, Arthur Rick, A. C. Hanson, A. L. Agne, Theo. Jacobson, E. T. Bjorkman.
Second—Anthony Miller, J. J. Henkes, Frank Abbati, Fritz Reichert, Theo. Schliesmann, Wallace Kelly, Chas. Wratten.
Third—Edw. Wurz, L. E. Ganss, F. A. Frudenwald, B. F. Crandall, Edw. Piepmeyer, H. Trinke, Rud. Prott.
Fourth—R. R. Green, R. P. Driver, L. L. George, A. R. Miles, A. A. Bradley, Ephraim Hansen, J. W. Gulbrandsen.
Fifth—R. A. Fisher, N. P. Hansen, W. A. DeYoung, W. R. Wadewitz, C. T. Peterson, G. W. Schutten, R. F. Jungck.
Bottom—J. H. Mura, A. J. Christensen, E. N. Mangold, L. J. Christiansen, E. H. Wood, Oscar Johnson, T. R. Foxwell.

William Horlick, Jr., in the hope of getting him to act as treasurer. The hope was realized. Miss Minnie I. Queckenstedt was suggested as permanent secretary. This capable young woman accepted, although declaring that she was not quite sure what she was getting into, but was willing to answer the call of duty. As it turned out her worst fears were confirmed, but she remained at her post to the last and when it was all over, was probably glad of it.

As a matter of fact none of the council was just sure what lay ahead, but all were willing to "take a chance," and after Captain Lewis concluded one of his terse, characteristic speeches, in which he said that the idea was to "go to it" and to deliver, the spirit of determination was born in that organization.

Subsequently the membership was subjected to changes by resignation, etc., but following is a complete list of all those who served at one time or another during the war: William Mitchell Lewis* and F. Lee Norton, chairmen; Wm. H. Armstrong, vice-chairman; Minnie I. Queckenstedt, secretary; William Horlick, Jr., treasurer; Peter T. Stoffel, Milton H. Pettit, Frank H. Miller, Jacob Heim, A. C. Mehder, O. C. Friend*, Mrs. F. R. Pettit*, Mrs. John W. Owen*, Peter J. Myers, John D. Jones, Jr., Frank B. Renak, Jr., W. J. Hansche, S. B. Walker, John H. Dwight, Mrs. Stuart Webster*, W. T. Harvey, N. C. Nelson, Mrs. R. S. Preble and Mayor T. W. Thiesen, ex-officio, all of Racine; A. S. Titus and Henry Caley, Waterford; A. G. Cady*, A. B. Steele and M. H. Herzog, Corliss; H. A. Runkle*, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, C. Roy McCanna*, George W. Walker, Albert Hanson and D. A. Warren* of Burlington; Joseph Smerchek*, John H. Kamper* and L. C. Christensen Franksville; O. P. Graham*, Robert Nugent and J. Z. Collier, Union Grove; Matt Lavin, Kansasville; George Ela, Rochester.

The earlier meetings of the council were occupied largely with matters concerning the organization—getting into its stride and feeling its way about in regard to its powers and duties. One of the first matters to come up for action was the report that many sailors on furlough from the Great Lakes Naval Training station were getting liquor in Racine and had lately appeared in all sorts of stages of intoxication, in spite of the government order that prohibited the selling or giving liquor to men in the uniform of the United States. Investigations were carried out and one report submitted stated that the boys got their liquor at South Milwaukee. At about that time the military authorities caused action through federal civil channels which resulted in a much stricter observation of the rule against selling liquor to men in uniform. The practice of uniformed men going into saloons had not been prohibited, and when one of them would stand alongside a civilian customer who had a drink before him, and take it and consume it, prosecution was out of the question for there was no law against the men taking drinks if they could get them.

The organization for the First Liberty Loan was also before the council in this period and hardly had that plunge "over the top" by Racine county been properly recorded before plans for the Second loan in October were taken up. The loan campaigns, which were problems primarily in the hands of the council, are described in another portion of this volume.

Functions and powers of the council were by this time fairly well defined. The council had altered somewhat in personnel. Captain Lewis had gone into the army as a Major of a signal battalion, Mrs. F. R. Pettit had resigned and Mrs. John W. Owen has succeeded her. But the old guard, Milton H. Pettit, Peter Stoffel, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, Wm. Horlick, Jr., and others were regularly on the job. F. Lee Norton had succeeded to the chairmanship and also had a lot of other work on other wartime organizations. The routine concerned the lining up of "slackers" of various kinds—Liberty loan, selective draft and the like and the encouragement of various wartime service organizations. A canteen had been established at the home of Mrs. Paul Ostergaard, where visiting soldiers and sailors were fed, entertained and extended various comforts. The Motor Corps had been organized to answer Red Cross, Secret Service, Home Service and Council calls. The Women's Committee of the Council, as a co-ordinate of the Council had been organized and was producing some results.

The general effectiveness of the Council soon became apparent. The experiment of an organization to carry out the federal and state plans, which extended to wards and precincts in cities and townships and even sections in the country, had proven a mighty institution. Should another national crisis arise which demanded universal activity from President to the humblest workman, this system will doubtless be used, and at another time its organization and effectiveness can be developed in a fraction of time that was employed in establishing it in 1917-8.

Along in October the labor shortage question

*Indicates resignations. Captain Lewis resigned to enter service and F. Lee Norton was elected to succeed him.

PHOTOS BY HOOD

Top Row—Fred Danzer, Louis Demant, Ingv. Amundsen, August Sustachek, B. W. Kolander, And. Jensen, T. Thompson.
Second—B. Dembrowski, D. J. Swencki, Apkar Markarian, Paul Citiago, Arthur Petersen, Arthur Konrad, Joseph Block.
Third—Myrl E. Ward, Baghas Yahnian, Nels Nelson, Giuragos Hurshostian, Gustav Zelmer, Robt. Smitt, M. J. Thomsen.
Fourth—Ermino Zamin, Louis Buisse, Matt M. Mohr, Martin Nurnberger, Herman Nissen, Emanuel Carlson, Ed. Stegner.
Bottom—Julius Weiss, H. E. Pfarrdrescher, Anthony Pinuta, A. E. Stephans, C. Paolocci, Mike Kalagian, L. E. Brierly.

became serious both on Racine county farms and in the city factories. It was reported to the council that hordes of loafers were about town and many of them were aliens and not susceptible to the selective laws. The problem was before the council for months in an effort to get a special law to deal with this class of "birds," but the war had nearly ended when the "Work or Fight" order was promulgated.

Another matter developed at the October 11 meeting. That was a tendency of some members of the council, itself, to shirk. It was found that a number of members had not attended more than one or two meetings, and it was finally decided to notify delinquents that unless they appeared at the meetings or sent sufficient excuses, their resignations would automatically follow. Three members were dropped at the next meeting as a result. But there also was a feeling that the council was not getting the proper reach and the question of enlarging the membership was taken up, so that its influence would extend into the country districts. In addition to the decentralization of the council into the corresponding local or community councils, it was decided that standing committees of the County Council should be made up of members of the council, who were to gather about themselves an advisory body of men and women especially fitted for handling the problems presented. In all its efforts the Council had the support and aid of other organizations engaged in war work.

In December, 1917, the council proposed the curtailment of Christmas giving, both as an aid to thrift and to reduce the need of extra help in stores. At about the same time investigation of stories of alleged disloyalty was begun and several persons of pro-German proclivities were put on the grill and warned to mend their ways.

"Daylight saving," procured by setting the clocks ahead an hour in the summer, was given local approval and finally was accomplished by law.

The more important, definite tasks of the Council are discussed in later chapters devoted to its subsidiary bodies—the Liberty Loan Committees, Women's Committee, Food Administration, etc. Numerous problems, however, were handled by the membership of the board itself. Among the principal committees were those on:

Agriculture—A. S. Titus, W. J. Hansche, A. B. Steele, Peter J. Myers, Frank B. Renak, John D. Jones, Jr., S. W. Walker, and A. L. Thomas. Purpose, to encourage production, aid in securing seeds and fertilizer, and assist in finding markets for products.

Labor—G. A. Kanters, E. A. Polley, H. C. Berger, Jacob Heim, J. H. Smith, John F. Kovar, John H. Dwight, A. J. Hay and Joseph Christianson. Purpose, to analyze the labor situation, discourage idleness, and cooperate with the government in matters affecting the supply, distribution and welfare of labor.

Re-Classification of Farm Labor—A. E. Polley, A. B. Steele, John D. Jones, Jr., and A. L. Thomas. Purpose, to see that justice was done in respect to the exemption claims of farm workers. Some confusion existed as to whether the owner or employe on a farm was the essential worker in the industry, and as to what constituted a skilled farmer. It was also reported that some men were getting exemption from service as "farmers" when their only claim to distinction in that line came from recent purchases of rural property.

Threshermen's Committee—H. M. Thomas, W. T. Harvey, and A. E. Polley. To eliminate waste in the threshing and regulate rates.

Boys' Working Reserve—L. W. Brooks, A. R. Graham, W. E. Stone, A. E. Polley, E. V. Donaldson, Frank LaBudde, H. C. Berger, Albert Koehn. To encourage boys under draft age to engage in productive agriculture during vacations.

Marketing—M. H. Pettit, A. J. Lunt, D. E. Fitzgerald, W. H. Reed, C. E. Brewer, W. H. Armstrong, Mrs. W. H. Reed, Mrs. N. C. Nelson. This committee started three public markets for produce. It also arranged for the purchase and sale, with no administrative cost, of several carloads of potatoes and apples, and large quantities or rutabagas, fish and beans. Nearly 200 farmers were supplied with seed corn during the shortage in 1918.

Old Glory Committee—Thos. G. Dickinson, Oscar P. Hoppe, E. D. Kosterman, Vilas E. Whaley, T. J. McCrory, Henry S. Keefe, Julius Jappe, A. C. Hanson, Christian H. Heck, Gustave Hilker, O. E. Gertenbach, H. P. Kohlmann, Ed. Hilker, Peter J. Myers, Thorwald Thompson, Max C. Lau, H. S. Mogensen, William G. Maxted, Elmer J. Knudson, Louis Peterson, A. J. Eisenhut, Cliff Russell, Mat Myrup, Robert Hurley, Axel W. Pichard, E. G. H. Wendt, John P. Barry. This committee made a personal call at every residence, business house, office and factory, asking that the National Colors be displayed.

War Gardens—A. J. Lunt, Max W. Heck, W. H. Reed, James Pottinger, Mesdames A. A. Guilbert, W. G. Rasch, and J. W. Owen, and the members of the city park board. This com-

PHOTOS BY PAVEK

Top Row—Olaf Anderson, J. D. Christensen, J. O. Siebert, H. M. Holden, W. McK. Christensen, S. A. Titus, S. Martino.
Second—H. F. Schulz, Alex Wolgat, John Fachko, Frank Manko, J. T. Saras, Francesco Brancaccio, E. H. Alstad.
Third—J. Kurianowicz, F. Llongo, John Sadowski, P. Yenidunian, Henry Black, Wm. Miller, Alf. Anderson.
Fourth—W. F. Wolff, Arthur Moe, Chas. Vrana, R. Maritato, Neshan Kenasian, Mihram Dadian, Frank Higgins.
Bottom—Nichola Riviello, Frank Maur, Vinc. Cefalu, Adolph Sopinski, H. C. Anderson, Ulgar Peterson, A. Christensen.

mittee listed the vacant property in cities and towns, arranged to get permission for amateur gardeners to plant vegetables, and then received applications and assigned the lots. The committee provided 364 lots in 1917, 450 in 1918 and 250 in 1919. In addition, it reported 3,427 war gardens which were not under its supervision. The Boy Scouts assisted in protecting these war gardens from theft and school children aided in cultivating and protecting them.

Non-War Construction—F. Lee Norton, Herbert F. Johnson and James V. Rohan. Its duty was to carry out the order of the War Industries board to reduce non-essential building to a minimum that men and materials might be used for war work. As a result, construction work of an unnecessary nature almost entirely ceased until after the armistice. It was considered unpatriotic to make repairs that could be postponed. As in other movements of the kind, the public took pride in living up to every suggestion of the committee.

There were also numerous committees named for temporary work in connection with the gathering of information of all sorts for the state and national Councils. There was even a committee appointed which successfully carried out its purpose of encouraging community singing of patriotic airs.

The Council secured a list of enemy owned property in the county; took the initiative in seeking a law providing for the arrest of persons circulating propaganda which might hinder the successful prosecution of the war; cooperated in a rigid enforcement of vagrancy laws to stamp out idleness; kept a record of men in service; presented a huge Service Flag to the county; arranged patriotic parades on Memorial day, 1917 and April 13, 1918, the largest ever held in the county; collected clothing for the destitute people of France; distributed posters; assisted in arranging housing for employes of the government (Dupont) high explosive plant; assisted in organizing the Home Guards; enrolled 400 men for the Shipbuilding board; supervised solicitation of funds, and discouraged all campaigns not approved by the state council; collected maps and pictures of localities in western Germany for use of the army; secured donations of field glasses for the navy; aided in the elimination of weeds and insects injurious to crops; took up the "soldiers' pal" movement, to insure that all soldiers had correspondence from home people; and assisted in the Americanization of foreigners.

Early in 1919 it was decided to take definite steps to insure the collection and preservation of facts and records which would show Racine county's part in the war. A general committee was named, consisting of E. W. Leach, chairman; F. R. Starbuck, George W. Waller, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, W. S. Goodland and J. Z. Collier. Localities were represented on a subcommittee which included Henry Caley, A. S. Titus, T. H. Skewes, W. J. Hansche, Robert Nugent, George Ela, Albert Hanson, F. B. Renak, Jr., John D. Jones, Jr., Matt Lavin, L. C. Christenson and Clarence Beaumont. Mr. Leach took active charge of the work. He obtained a room in the public library for the collection of data and within ten months had almost completed the labor of listing all men and women in service, collecting photographs and indexing newspaper files so that it will be simple for future seekers of knowledge to obtain the data and information which they seek. The results of his labors will be permanent property of the county and will be of great value as the years pass. He has filed for reference a mass of interesting facts which would provide material for a dozen volumes the size of this.

One of the interesting activities of the Council of Defense was in connection with the suppression of all pro-German talk. Information coming to the Council in April, 1918, of the meetings of the Staats verbund here, a committee was appointed to investigate. As a result of the disclosures regarding the society, the Council advised it to disband, which it did. The funds in the treasury was used to purchase Liberty bonds.

In September there was complaint from Burlington that the Schwaebsden Saengerbund of Chicago had been having a three day "session" at Burlington, talking entirely in German and singing German songs. Burlington men who had attended the parties said the songs were merely drinking songs. As there was no witness handy who could testify that the songs were German patriotic melodies, the matter was dropped.

During the Fourth Liberty loan drive reports came in regarding disloyal talk at Waterford, and a visit was paid there by representatives of the Council to warn certain German-Americans that they had better exercise more discretion.

About the same time it was discovered that slips of paper containing poems in the German language were being circulated in Burlington. Investigation disclosed that they were the work of an old man entering his "second childhood" and the poems when translated had little or no meaning.

RE-PHOTOS BY HOOD

Top Row—Theo. E. Beach, C. K. (Bud) Carey, C. J. Griese, H. J. McKinsey, Alfred Noll, James Milner.
Second—O. E. Seaholm, E. J. Kate, F. T. Hueller, Mathew Milkie, Fred Hansen, Nicholas Schroeder.
Third—Wm. P. Pooch, J. I. Chour, J. J. Meyer, Andrew Wojcik, Wm. J. Swoboda, B. I. Middleton.
Fourth—Roy L. Johnson, John J. Johnson, Louis Swoboda, Jack H. Swan, Walter Sharpinski, Reinholdt Forwark.
Fifth—C. P. Christensen, Edward Zika, Harry James, Herb. Felgenhauer, L. C. Alleman, Anton Fedders.
Bottom—R. J. LaFortune, L. W. Powless, Andrew Pallesen, Nick Venetos, Roscoe Guilbert, Harry Wagner.

As an example of the things which frequently came up in Council meetings, there might be cited the case of Miss Johnson's haylot. It seems that Miss Anna Johnson owned 40 acres in Mt. Pleasant, and the hay was not cut on it. Neighbors wanted to know why, and the usual rumors ran their course. Inquiry developed that she had had some trouble with the man who usually bought the hay, and as he wouldn't carry out his alleged agreement she had decided to let the field remain uncut. She finally told the Council it could have it cut and use the proceeds as it wished. By that time the hay was too old for use, and the matter ended with an agreement that the next season would see the field used for adding to the food or forage supply of the nation.

Another tempest in a teapot arose over a petition from people in the town of Raymond that L. C. Christensen, a member of the board, be asked to resign. In an effort to find out what was the matter, a committee was sent there to conduct a hearing and a large number of farmers appeared as witnesses. It appeared that Mr. Christensen had aroused criticism by his efforts to have the rules of the Council strictly enforced. The report of the board completely exonerated him. When the town board refused to appropriate money to carry on the work, the Council of Defense decided to pay all necessary expenses of the local branch.

The County Council of Defense disbanded on August 28, 1919, after a remarkable record of service and usefulness. The last business was the turning back to the city and county the balance of the funds on hand, and passing resolutions thanking Chairman F. Lee Norton for his conscientious labor in behalf of the Council. In responding Mr. Norton expressed his appreciation of the cooperation of the Council members in performing their arduous and often thankless tasks.

"I know why you have done it," he concluded, "and you each know why. You sacrificed your time and your business that you might aid this community in doing its full share in supporting our nation in carrying on the war to a successful conclusion. Racine county has made an enviable record through the work of the Council of Defense. Not only you gentlemen, but practically every citizen of the county has done his share. I think we are all entitled to feel well pleased at what was accomplished."

During the year and a half of its existence, the County Council of Defense had a total of $14,726.60 at its disposal, $9,000 coming from the county treasury and $4,852.70 from the city. The balance was the proceeds from entertainments, interest on bank deposits and sale of vegetables. When the Council disbanded it had money on hand, and returned it to the principal sources from which it came, $880.16 to the county and $474.56 to the city.

Most of the money spent was for advertising and printing; decorations; general office expenses and hall rental. The Minnesota fire sufferers were given $1500; the collection and filing of war history material cost $2,641, and there was expense of about $2,600 in connection with the Liberty Bond campaigns for advertising and luncheons for workers.

CHAPTER XI

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

ABOUT the middle of April, 1917, Mrs. F. R. Pettit obtained authority to organize in Racine a branch of the National League for Women's service. She called a meeting of women at the public library April 26, 1917, and this group endorsed the plan and immediately elected officers, as follows: Chairman, Mrs. F. R. Pettit; vice-chairman, Mrs. E. P. Kastler; Mrs. Martin Clancy and Mrs. D. H. Flett; Recording secretary, Mrs. John W. Owen; corresponding secretary, Miss Katharine Lewis; treasurer, Mrs. Paul Ostergaard; committee chairman, Registration, Mrs. John W. Owen; Social and Welfare, Mrs. E. P. Kastler; Red Cross Co-operation, Mrs. Emil Podlesak; Food Conservation, Mrs. J. Welfl; Motor Service, Mrs. James W. Gilson.

This was the beginning of an organization which eventually developed into the Women's Committee of the County Council of Defense, and as such became officially responsible for the organizing of the women of the county for whatever work might be required outside of the Red Cross, and for cooperation with all branches of the government during the war. Like most war-time associations, this one went through a period when a good deal of its energy was exerted in trying to find out what was wanted of it; this being followed by strenuous efforts to keep up with all the tasks assigned to it, and then a reorganization and decentralization plan was adopted which enabled it to fulfill every requirement at about the time the first year of the war came to an end.

The promoters of the plan realized at once that they could accomplish nothing without the support of the women of the community, and they first set out to ask the women's clubs to assist, and also to register as many individuals as possible who would signify their willingness to cooperate.

Office rooms were obtained through the generosity of I. Friedman, and Miss May Burgess was appointed chairman of the office administration division. In May, note was made of the fact that the County Council of Defense was willing to assist in meeting expenses of organization, and considerable advertising was done. There was a plan made to have a series of "mass meetings to inform women of the necessity for activity in war work," but this was called off at the suggestion of the National Council. It is doubtful whether it was necessary. The women merely wanted to know what to do. Attention was then centered upon the big Patriotic parade to be held on May 29, and which was one of the big affairs of the year. Nearly ten thousand men and women took part in it.

The Central Council of Women, composed of representatives of various clubs, discontinued its meetings and the clubs and societies gradually turned to the League for leadership in war work outside of the Red Cross activities. Several committees were added, including: Home Economics, Mrs. E. J. Stormer, chairman; Comforts Committee, Mrs. Ella Lewis; Ward Organization, Mrs. S. L. Phippen; War Orphans, Mrs. Stuart Webster; Baby Welfare, Mrs. John Reid, Jr.

Funds were raised to provide for many orphaned French children, and yarn was provided for women desiring to knit sweaters, etc., for men in service. On July 2 silken guidons were presented to Battery C and Battery F, prior to their leaving for mobilization camp.

In July Mrs. Pettit resigned as chairman, and Council of Defense selected Mrs. John W. Owen to succeed her as presiding officer of the League and as member of the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Stuart Webster was chosen secretary.

A committee consisting of Mrs. John Reid, Jr., Mrs. Harry Mann and Miss Lydia Fuller was appointed in July to arrange for dances and other entertainment for enlisted men visiting Racine. One was held in September as an experiment, and later on they became regular events. The boys from the Great Lakes

Naval Training station came in large numbers to attend these affairs.

Word was received in August that the boxes of clothing collected for French war sufferers had been lost at sea when a freighter was torpedoed.

Following the request of the National Council of Defense the league changed its name to the Women's Committee of the County Council of Defense in November, and became an integral part of that organization in name as well as in fact. By this time the work of the various departments had become somewhat systematized and through the ward organizations assistance was rendered to the Red Cross work and public movements such as the Liberty Loan and Savings Stamp drives. Strict attention to duty was required of members of the executive board and several were dropped because of failure to attend meetings without sending satisfactory excuses. Among the new members added were: Mrs. Fred Osius, Mrs. Merrell, Mary L. Thomas, Mrs. B. E. Nelson, Miss Helen King, Mrs. E. E. Lewis, Mrs. I. B. Grant and Miss Helen Gorton.

Much attention was given to the truly feminine problems of cookery and food conservation. War recipes were prepared and distributed, canning was encouraged and various devices found and put into effect for effecting economies in the kitchen. While each family's share in this work was small, it resulted in the saving of millions of tons of food in America during the war and was a great factor in keeping all the Allied peoples and armies in comparative comfort.

On March 6, 1918, Mrs. John W. Owen resigned as chairman and was succeeded by Mrs. Stuart Webster. As some minor difficulties and friction had developed by this time, as was natural in such a large organization with such a multiplicity of objects, it was decided that all committee chairmen should resign, and leave the new chairman free to entirely reorganize the Women's Committee. Mrs. Owen remained as an active member of the committee and did remarkable work as organizer of the county women in the Liberty Loan drives.

One of the innovations soon established was the "Thrift shop," a store where people could donate cast-off articles of all sorts, and have them sold for the benefit of the war work.

The report of Mrs. Webster, on October 1, 1918 six weeks before the close of the war, indicated the scope of the tasks accomplished. The committee was divided into nine major divisions under a chairman, and the following shows the lines of work followed:

Division 1. Ward Organization.—A general chairman was named in each ward, and she had as assistants eight department chairmen to carry out the work planned by the chairmen of the corresponding division of the Women's Committee. The ward chairman was responsible to the Women's Committee executive board for all the work done in her ward. The ward chairmen met each week with the executive committee. One thousand women were active workers in these organizations. The ward chairmen and one member in each ward acted as sugar deputies to enforce food administration regulations.

Division 2. Social Service. — This department studied the problems of health and recreation for girls in the community, and provided dancing parties and other clean entertainment for visiting sailors from the training station. It worked in harmony with the War Camp Community service.

Division 3. Soldiers and Sailors Canteen.—Mrs. Paul Ostergaard had offered her home on College Avenue as a canteen in 1917, and the committee helped her to make it a real home for visiting service men, to whom "Mother" Ostergaard greatly endeared herself. Thousands of meals were served there in addition to the free distribution of lunches, cigarettes, etc. The Patriots fund and many citizens contributed directly to this work.

Division 4. Thrift Shop.—This was conducted at 804 Villa Street by Mrs. J. G. Williams. It showed a profit of more than $1000, part of which went to the Social Service committee.

Division 5. Home Economics.—Every effort was made to teach housewives the value and best uses of wheat substitutes, and to do all possible to conserve the nation's food supply. It urged the reduced use of sugar in baking and canning and various displays, lectures and meetings were held throughout the county in the interest of the movement. Mrs D. E. Callender arranged with sixty-two merchants to have potato exhibits in their windows in one week and a great increase in the sales of this food was the result. A corresponding reduction in the demand for breads resulted, the city bakers reported. Miss Helen Gorton arranged to have ministers preach on the merits of the potato as food. More than 19,000 women were supplied with literature regarding war cookery. About 200 women devoted many hours each week to the work of "winning the war through food."

Division 6. Liberty Loan and Speakers Bureau.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars

PHOTO BY WRIGHT

THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE SECOND DRAFT TO LEAVE RACINE

The photograph was taken in the fog of early morning just before the boys left for the train. It is a typical draft group. Some of the men's suitcases and bags are apparent on the ground and in hand. Each man is tagged to his destination, the tag being attached to the left hand lapel. Most of the men wore caps, in which they could sleep comfortably on trains, and wool shirts and sweaters were popular articles of apparel. At the front the man with the flag is seen. The flag was carried by every departing draft contingent, and when possible a band was furnished to make the occasion an inspiring one.

were raised by this department in the drives, as will be shown in subsequent pages. Women speakers made dozens of addresses regarding war work throughout the county.

Division 7. Child Welfare.—A census of children was taken and 90 percent of them were weighed and measured, 10 percent being examined by physicians and nurses. Classes were established for mothers and newspapers, moving pictures and other agencies were utilized to interest people in child welfare as one of the big war time problems.

Division 8. Motor Corps. — Twenty-one girls, fifteen of them driving their own cars, enrolled and were put in active service with distinctive uniforms provided. They took a course in automobile mechanics. They were at all times ready to answer calls from County Council of Defense, Red Cross, Home Service department or the secret service. They rendered most excellent service and devoted many hours daily to their arduous tasks.

Division 9. Cooperation With Red Cross.—Through the co-operation of ward chairmen, this department provided the Red Cross with several hundred sweaters, socks, wristlets and knit helmets for the army and navy.

In addition to these sustained departments, the members did publicity and war propaganda work for all phases of government work.

On October 6, 1918, Mrs. Webster resigned as chairman on account of leaving the city, and Mrs. Robert S. Preble was chosen to carry on the work. Mrs. Webster was made honorary chairman in recognition of her excellent service. Mrs. Preble proved to be a very capable and tactful executive.

Owing to the ban on public meetings during the epidemic of Spanish influenza, little work could be done in the following month excepting relief work for the victims of the epidemic. The canteen was utilized to provide soup for sufferers and the motor corps rendered splendid assistance during the crisis. Clothing and bedding was gathered to aid sufferers in emergencies. A girls, bicycle corps was also organized for messenger service. The announcement of the armistice found the Women's Committee prepared to meet any demands that might be made upon it. It had already accomplished great things in assisting every phase of civilian war work.

The following roster gives an idea of the size and strength of the organization. Owing to occasional resignations, etc., no such list can be completely accurate, but it shows the active workers at a period shortly before the close of the committee's labors, during the chairmanship of Mrs. Preble:

Board Members—Chairman, Mrs. R. S. Preble, Mrs. E. P. Kastler, Mrs. Martin Clancy, Mrs. E. J. Stormer, Mrs. Prostrednik, Mrs. H. M. Wallis, Mrs. F. R. Pettit, Mrs. W. T. Walker, Mrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Stuart Webster, Mrs. Paul Ostergaard, Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Mrs. Wm. H. Crosby, Mrs. J. B. Simmons, Mrs. John Reid, Jr., Mrs. J. F. Clancy, Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. M. M. Barnard, Mrs. H. E. Merrell, Mrs. B. E. Nelson, Miss Mary Thomas, Mrs. E. L. King, Mrs. John W. Owen, Miss Helen Gorton, Miss Arminda Wood, Miss Dorothy Kastler, Miss Stella Blake, Miss Mae Burgess, Mrs. S. L. Phippin, Mrs. F. W. Merriman, Mrs. W. F. McCaughey, Mrs. N. C. Nelson, Mrs. B. Talbot Rogers, Mrs. T. F. Powers, Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., Mrs. E. W. Rapps, Miss Sarah Morrison, Mrs. Harry Mann, Dr. Susan Jones, Mrs. Wallace MacGregor, Mrs. H. F. Foster, Mrs. Fred Osius, Mrs. G. B. Wilson, Miss Hannum, Miss Kate Mehder, Miss Kate Shields, and Mrs. Fannie Botsford; Miss Florence Apple, of Franksville; Mrs. Gittings, Mrs. O. P. Graham, Mrs. R. W. McCracken, of Union Grove; Miss Edith Thomas, of Caledonia; Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. Thomas Kearney, Jr., Mrs. F. L. Pierce Mrs. John Lutz, Mrs. W. S. Dooley, Miss Millie Le Prevost, Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. Millard S. Edmonds, Mrs. M. J. Goepfert, Mrs. D. Raffone, Miss Elizabeth Gittings, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. A. J. Eisenhut, Mrs. J. Hanson, Mrs. J. O. Tobias, Miss Dorcas Miller, Mrs. Helen Van Arsdale Bebb, Mrs. J. G. Williams, Miss Martha Shelp, Mrs. W. C. Harvey, Mrs. Harriet Harvey, Mrs. Clinton Skewes, Mrs. John Dwight.

The executive committee was composed of the following division chairmen:

Social Service—Mrs. E. P. Kastler.
Health and Recreation—Miss Geneva Bower.
Canteen—Mrs. Paul Ostergaard.
Thrift Shop—Mrs. Jack Williams.
Juvenile Protection—Miss Kate Mehder.
Home Economics—Mrs. Elsie Stormer.
Child Welfare—Mrs. Willard Walker.
Ward Organization—Miss Mae Burgess.
Co-operating—Mrs. Jos. Prostrednik.
Publicity—Mrs. David Griswold.
Speakers Bureau—Mrs. E. E. Herrick.
Motor Corps—Mrs. Helen Bebb.
Women in Industry—Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich.
Bureau of Information—Miss Hazel Buck.

Ward Chairmen—General chairman, Miss Mae Burgess; First Ward, Mrs. Louise Smader; Second Ward, Mrs. Thomas Kearney; Third Ward, South Precinct, Mrs. F. H. Foster, North

WOMEN WHO SERVED BY DRIVING MOTORS UNDER RED CROSS DIRECTION

All during the war the business of the County Council, A. P. L., Liberty Loan committees, Red Cross and Women's commmittees which required transportation facilities, was greatly aided by the Red Cross Women's Motor Corps. The service was voluntary and highly efficient. Cars were available for business and for transportation of draft men to stations, for soldiers and sailors home on leave, etc. A portion of the Corps was photographed. In the picture are shown, from left to right:

Upper Row—Mrs. Margaret L. Nelson, first lieutenant; Miss Erabelle M. Ingersoll, Mrs. W. H. Reed, captain; Mrs. Mabel Brandies, Miss Florence Jelliffe, Mrs. Opal J. Gist, Margaret Fergus, Sarah Jelliffe, Tillie E. Thorkelson, Mrs. Walker Brown, Elizabeth R. Fratt, Mabel E. Logan, Catherine L. Mack, and Clara Driver, first lieutenant.

Lower Row—Mrs. Blanche Secor Wrixton, Margaret Cosgrove, Camilla Bennett, Mrs. Bernice Sherman, Mrs. Addie Y. Freeman, Mrs. Amanda Case Crooks, Esther Holm, Lilly W. Peterson, Carrie Rapps, adjutant; Beulah McCaughey, Nina F. Huie and Amelia Smieding.

Precinct, Mrs. L. F. Pierce; Fourth Ward, Mrs. Joseph Prostrednik; Fifth Ward, Mrs. John Lutz; Sixth Ward, Miss Millie Le Prevost; Seventh Ward, Mrs. Frank Wtipil; Eighth Ward, Mrs. M. S. Edmonds; Ninth Ward, Mrs. M. Goepfert; Tenth Ward, Miss Elizabeth Gittings; Eleventh Ward, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich; Twelfth Ward, Mrs. August Eisenhut; Thirteenth Ward Mrs. Eben Burroughs; Fourteenth Ward, Mrs. Thomas Powers; Fifteenth Ward, Mrs. J. Hanson.

Home Economics Committee — Mrs. E. J. Stormer, Mrs. Fred B. Stafford, Mrs. Taylor Jelliff, Mrs. John F. Hyde, Jr., Mrs. H. E. Breckenridge, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell, Mrs. Jens Jensen, Mrs. Whalen, Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. Jude, Mrs. John Erlands, Mrs. Wm. F. Kaiser, Miss Nan Gorton, Mrs. Frank Kammerer, Mrs. John Overson, Mrs. Eben Burroughs, Mrs. John Pugh, Jr., Mrs. Fachko, Mrs. J. O. Tobias.

Sugar Deputies — First Ward, Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. Fred B. Stafford.

Second Ward—Mrs. T. M. Kearney, Jr., Mrs. Taylor Jelliffe, Mrs. John F. Hyde, Jr.

Third Ward—Mrs. H. F. Foster, Mrs. H .E. Breckenridge, Mrs. L. F. Pierce.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. Jos. Prostrednik, Mrs. Albert Stoffel, Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell.

Fifth Ward—Mrs. John H. Lutz, Mrs. Jens Jensen, Mrs. Christ Larsen, Mrs. Wm. Dittman.

Sixth Ward—Miss Millie Le Prevost, Mrs. Arthur Wilkins, Miss Margaret Seater, Mrs. Whalen.

Seventh Ward—Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. Gus Derrick, Mrs. John Konnak, Mrs. Nicholas Murray.

Eighth Ward—Mrs. M. S. Edmonds, Mrs. Harold Smith, Mrs. Clarence Ticknor, Mrs. Sherman Blandin, Mrs. A. J. Patton.

Ninth Ward—Mrs. M. J. Goepfert, Mrs. Wm. F. Kaiser, Mrs. F. L. Mitchell.

Tenth Ward—Miss Elizabeth F. Gittings, Mrs. F. A. Botsford, Miss Nan Gorton.

Eleventh Ward—Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. Thomas Hay, Mrs. Frank Kammerer.

Twelfth Ward—Mrs. A. J. Eisenhut, Mrs. John Overson.

Thirteenth Ward—Mrs. Eben Burroughs, Mrs. Harriet Harvey, Mrs. S. W. Chamberlin, Mrs. George Due.

Fourteenth Ward—Mrs. Thomas Powers, Mrs. John Pugh, Jr., Mrs. Fachko.

Fifteenth Ward—Mrs. J. Hanson, Mrs. J. O. Tobias.

County Territory—Mrs. Wm. Osborne, Mrs. C. B. Washburn, Mrs. Thomas Harcus, Mrs. S. B. Walker, Mrs. R. W. McCracken, Mrs. Wesley Shepard, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Flora Apple, Mrs. Dessie Wishau, Mrs. A. Lawer, Mrs. Clint Ellis, Mrs. C. G. Fancher, Mrs. Frank Fost, Iva Ives, Mrs. Mogenson, Mrs. George Smith, Miss Edith Carmen, Dr. Schreiber.

Child Welfare — Mrs. Willard T. Walker, Chairman; Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. P. H. Batton, Miss Mooney and Mrs. John Powers, Mrs. Mrvicka, Mrs. John H. Lutz Miss Millie LeProvost, Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. George Peterson, Mrs. Goepfert, Miss Borne, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. M. Nelson, Mrs. Harriet Harvey, Mrs. W. P. Marr, Mrs. Diem.

Speakers Bureau—Mrs. E. E. Herrick, Chairman; Miss Medora Roskilly, Miss Rose Webbers, Miss Louise Springhorn, Miss Rosa Pope, Mrs. Clarence Adams, Mrs. E. A. Cornwell, Mrs. George Van Wie, Mrs. I. B. Grant, Mrs. F. L. Stafford, Mrs. J. W. Owen, Mrs. J. W. Carter, Mrs. W. F. McCaughey, Miss Perkins, Mrs. W. H. Reed, Miss Ethel Estberg.

Publicity Committee—Mrs. David Griswold, Chairman; Mrs. M. M. Barnard, Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., Mrs. W. F. MacGregor, Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. W. F. McCaughey, Miss Hannun, Miss Wratten, Miss Lucy McCaughey, Mrs. Helen Haight.

Knitting Chairmen—Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. George Gates, Mrs. Gaylord Shephard, Mrs. Clara Ticknor, Mrs. Louise Nelson, Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. B. Talbot Rogers, Mrs. LaPogevin.

Girls Motor Corps—Helen Van Arsdale Bebb, Major, Dorcas Miller, Captain; Helen Knight Townsend, First Lieutenant; Lucy McCaughey, Second Lieutenant; Pearl Trumbull, Hildegard Bauman, Helen Merriman, June Dietrich, Agnes Clancy, Alice Clancy, Josephine Carroll, Henrietta Fuller, Bernice Greene, Margaret Breed, Florence Miller, Margaret Flett, Majorie Pauli, Marjorie Morey, Mrs. Opitz, Luella Ray, Zelda Stoffel, Alice Wackerhagen, Anna Van Arsdale, and Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. Walton Miller, Mrs. Willard T. Walker, Reserve List.

Bicycle Corps — Mrs. Helen Van Arsdale Bebb, chairman; Catherine Rugh, Beth Davies, Florence Mainland, Mildred Lewis, Betty Russell, Jean MacGregor, Anona Driver, Sophia Wiegand, Letitia Rabe, Edna Gunther, Iona Johnson, Jeanette Tooman, Ruth Kisterous, Pearl Wickern, Delta Sorenson, Lorrian Olle, Anna Margaret Clifford, Polly Lewis, Julie

QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 16, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Mike Ohanian, Louis E. Johnson, Tom Scarpelli, Chris Sorenson, Earle Anderson, William A. Scholzen, William E. Kamm, Spencer A. Mogenson, Carl A. Kuhnwald, Petro Lisa, Arthur G. Herman, John Jos. Frick, Joseph Vaine, Elmer Winsall, Louis J. Bohn, Theodore H. Firks, Walter Jensen, George Admadt, Sigurd E. Paulson, Joseph Garbo, Charles R. Howell, Henry Tessmer, Edward Santry, Alphonso Barca, Joseph Barina, Herman F. Gall, Fred Dacquisto, William Jensen, Peter Jensen, Frank Berg, Thomas J. Clark, Alfred Danzer, Frank Puglia, William C. J. Knolle, Chas. Bauer, Louis Cipelek, Kirkor Madaghian, William Drusen, Myron Lawson, Robert L. Heeter, John Zilin, Otto G. Baker.

QUOTA FOR CAMP TAYLOR AUGUST 2, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Steve John Steibel, Charles J. Skewes, George J. Ratchford, Thomas Hal Greer, Louis Johnson, Fred Wilson, Frank S. Boxley, Harry Harold Lehnert, Joseph Wscieujewski, Ralph H. Kellogg, Dominic Zizniewecki, Ernie Berquist, Mike Klapinski, Byrnard Burroughs, Thomas Line Richards, Fred Henry Neitzel, Carl Albert Boernke, John E. Jensen, Frank Rzaczycki, Thorwald Sorenson, Paul L. Gabbey, John Plscuski, Peter Mathew Stracke, Roy Stewart.

White, Fluvia Nixon, Grace Cahoon, Helen Marr, Margaret Browne, Claire Murphy, Louise Cahoon, Katherine Dietrich, Collene Smith, Jean Murphy, Marjorie Alschuler, Katherine Ramsey; Reserve List, Florence Held, Lorraine Hunt, Rebecca Ellis, Jean Barnes, Isabella Hamilton, Josephine Dietrich, Katherine Marr, Beth Bloom.

Juvenile Protective Division — Miss Rosa Pope, Henrietta Wiechers, Sena Jensen, Ada Briggs, Margaret Eaton, Mrs. Archer, Gertrude Fratt, Louise Jensen, Maud Wolcott, Madeline Sieger, Mrs. M. Griffith, Mrs. Goepfert, Miss Ruth Beckus, Miss Minnie Veth, Mrs. Miller, Miss Gertrude Hanson, Helen Blythe, Nettie Meljinek, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Miss Lillian N. Sharp, Mesdames J. F. Clancy, Gruhn, Gaffey, George Gorton, Henry Hall, Miss Mattie Hermes, Jennie Hanson, Nellie Jones, Dr. Susan Jones, Miss Bertha Morgan, Anna Neitzel, Mrs. Phippen, Mrs. H. C. Severance, Mrs. H. M. Wallis.

CHAPTER XII

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

DETECTIVE stories have a fascination for most red-blooded people. Some day the full story of the secret service work of the American government in war time may be published. That it will be intensely interesting is beyond any question.

Just as the voluntary organization of exemption boards throughout the country made the successful operation of the selective service law possible within a short time, so a voluntary society of American business and professional men, serving without pay and receiving not even public credit for their work, performed the work of seeking for enemy agents; aiding draft boards; discounting enemy propaganda; enforcing the laws against sabotage and espionage; investigating the character of applicants for military and civil offices, and performing numerous other functions generally placed in the hands of the investigation division of the United States Department of Justice.

The name of this organization of civilian agents was the American Protective League. It had 300,000 active members in the country. It had half a hundred local agents in Racine county. It was the "eyes and ears of the government." A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice, declares that the United States was the best policed country engaged in the war, and that in spite of the fact that the outbreak of the war found the government with only a few score operatives in the secret service branch.

The national organizers and directors of this league were A. M. Briggs, Charles D. Frey and Victor Elting. They got into communication with a few men of prominence and of unquestioned loyalty in each state. These men were asked to head a state division of the league. The state was then divided into local districts and a man chosen in each to act as local chief. He was told of the purposes of the organization and asked to name an assistant chief, and half a dozen captains who would be in charge of the operatives. Each captain then recommended names of from ten to twenty operatives and a lieutenant or two. If they were approved by the chief, they were given necessary instructions and credentials after taking the oath of service.

This work of organization proceeded very rapidly. Soon every important county in the country had representatives at work. The operatives and local officers reported to the local chief. In many instances the operatives knew no members of the league other than those in his own squad.

The local chief reported directly to the government department of justice office in his district, or to the national headquarters of the league at Washington, according to the nature of the matter in hand. Mail and telegrams were franked. The league's telephone messages to headquarters took priority over all private calls.

It is a matter of regret that the membership of the Racine organization cannot be made public even yet. The chief is a prominent business man whose connection with the league was quite generally known or suspected. Some of the operatives were known as a result of their activities in specific cases. But many of the most effective workers were men in shops, or even members of alien societies and clubs whose efficiency was due to the fact that their connection with the league was never suspected. Some allowed themselves to become objects of suspicion. It is contrary to the policy of the government to permit publication of names of persons engaged in such work.

The work of the American Protective league was second in importance only to the military branches of the service themselves.

A brief recital of conditions at America's entry into the war will explain the necessity for a large secret service force of some kind in this country.

For three years the German and Austrian governments had been attempting to prevent the Allies from purchasing supplies in neutral

nations. The legality of such sales could not be questioned under international law, but the Central Powers were proceeding on the principle that necessity knows no law. When the submarine blockade, so-called, did not prevent these shipments from reaching England and France, it was decided to have secret agents destroy machinery, burn factories and ships, create discord among workmen, "corner" raw material and interfere with transportation service. This disregard for the rights of a friendly people was one of the causes of our entry into the war.

In our own population were many families of German birth or descent who sympathized with the Fatherland to some degree early in the war, and most of them had been taught from childhood to hate Great Britain and France. When the Central Powers appeared to be gaining a military victory, they were pleased and said so. While not entirely proper in a neutral country like ours, there was no way of preventing this. The right of free speech is guaranteed to all in times of peace. Funds were raised for German Red Cross work and for German charities in America, just as they were for French and Belgian charities. This sort of thing tended to solidify the German-American element and encouraged many of them to express openly their hopes for a German victory in the war. When America was forced into the war, this situation immediately assumed a grave character. Those who had been shouting for Germany did not feel like changing their tune at once. Besides those who were actually enemies at heart, and perhaps under pay of the German government, there were many who were on record as being anxious to see the Kaiser victorious.

It was essential that reports be made upon every one of these men and women; that the traitors and spies be jailed or interned; that other pro-Germans be warned and made to keep quiet; that the many rumors about German-Americans be investigated and the truth sifted from the falsehoods. It was, obviously, too big a job for the small secret service force. It was also realized that there would be soon a tremendous work in sight in connection with the enforcement of the selective service law and registration of aliens.

When the American Protective league offered its service to the Department of Justice, the offer was accepted. As a result, they later put on the job a quarter of a million high-class, intelligent men eminently suited for the work, and yet they were the sort who in ordinary circumstances could never have been hired by the government. Their accomplishments more than justified the confidence placed in them.

Operatives scattered in every shop and office, in hotels and banks, working on railroads and boats, and members of lodges and societies, quickly made reports on all seditious utterances. They investigated complaints against alleged German sympathizers. They passed upon the loyalty of all candidates for commissions and government positions. They traced to their source the numerous stories circulated with intent to injure the morale of army and citizens. They prepared evidence regarding suspects. They inquired into the business of men travelling from place to place for mysterious purposes. They unearthed the names of all who had contributed to German war work, and of German reservists in America.

When their facts were assembled and written—and only provable facts were accepted—they transmitted them through their local chiefs to the governmental agencies. The chief often added his recommendation as to desirable action. The government then concluded the case—procured an indictment, released a suspect, published facts to counteract some enemy lie, interned an enemy alien, or continued the investigation through other channels, as the case might be. The league members did not make arrests; they gathered evidence.

Aside from the actual work done the league had a tremendous effect upon enemy activities in this country because it soon became apparent that the government had "eyes and ears" everywhere; that it was dangerous to indulge in seditious remarks anywhere. No one knew who the federal agents were, but it was evident that they were numerous and in every conceivable place.

The reports sent out from the Racine branch to the department of justice were numbered in the hundreds. A few examples of the duties of operatives may be cited:

A circular from headquarters asked all local operatives to be on the lookout for a foreigner wanted elsewhere. He was suspected of seeking information in factories making products for the government. It was found that this man had been in Racine, stopping at a local hotel. The suspect had paid a bill with a check. Inquiry at a bank here showed he had deposited $5000 in a lump at that bank. The league arranged to watch that account. A few days later a check for the total balance was drawn on the local bank in favor of a bank in an Ohio manufacturing town. The local league chief notified the department of justice. It

QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT ON MAY 27, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Gustave Kuhnwald, Mihran Dedian, Anthony Viccie, Guida Falasuski, Edward A. Christensen, Herman O. Schacht, Vincenzo Di Ganrdis, Ralph R. Oxholm, Edward P. Goetz, Charles Gramlich, Einer C. Hanson, Peter Umbros, E. C. Christensen, Simon Kenosian, Fred Schmidt, Natale Giardiano, August Wolff, Albert Kahlo, George J. Dubuque, George B. Riersen, William F. Rick, Henry J. Benz, Louis F. Mehlhouse, Takes Barsamian, Harry B. Peterson, George Meliotis, John Harian, Nicola Riviello, Louis Otika, Mihran Bashirian, Richard O. Manser, Nels C. Nelson, Harry Jensen, Phillip Peterson, William E. Lange, Carl A. Fischer, Otto F. Luedtke, Christ N. Poulson, Kalustad Dadian, Joseph M. Yunkes, Daniel F. Austin, Charles Zobac, Frank Giller, Arthur C. Rohrberg, Mike Kechichian, Achille Migliante, Herman Christensen, Charles F. Gersonde, Harry Dergarian, John Peter Nelson, Herman Taroshofsky, Carl Christensen, Krikor Krikorian, Peter Hanson, Irven Baumann, Fred Janecek, Mogens Larson, Charles Sindelar, Fred Reichert, Robert Glenn Wilson, William J. Weber, Albert Helland, Marius J. Thomsen, Charles Kannenberg, Herman Bunke, K. Oswald Rasmussen, Biagio Marnelli, Ray L. Haag, Ed. Kruppstadt, Peter Yenidunian, Clarence Wiedebach, W. H. Schmidt, H. A. P. Desens, John Tauskiela, E. H. Sanders, Geo. Miller, Wm. Wilson.

notified the Ohio league agents. They located the man and put him under surveillance. Evidence was found that he was using the money for bribing employes of factories engaged in war work. The secret service was given the evidence. They siezed the man. His fate is not known here. The ultimate outcome of but few cases was known to the league members, as the government did not often report results to the organization.

Late in July 1918, the league branches were told to take steps to round up all slackers and draft evaders; to carry out the "work or fight" rule. The Racine branch chose thirty citizens to act as squad captains, and one hundred state guardsmen and fifty Spanish War veterans to assist. They were summoned quietly to the court house, and the squads formed. The three companies of men supposed they were to take part in a parade to greet a visiting notable.

On the night of August 3, all these men were ordered to report at the Lakeside auditorium. Thirty automobiles were waiting near the junction, supposedly to meet a delegation of Great Lakes Jackies and band. The raiding squads were told that they were to pick up slackers. Each squad had certain blocks in which to operate. All instructions were given quietly. The autos then came to the auditorium, picked up the raiders and carried them to their scenes of operation. Within fifteen minutes the round-up had commenced. Every man of draft age who did not have a registration card with him was taken to the auditorium. There he was examined, and if he could not produce proof of his identity and of being properly registered, he was required to produce the necessary witnesses or was turned over to the police.

Many humorous and semi-tragic incidents occurred. For several days the newspapers had carried notices that all men within the draft age should carry their cards with them at all times, so no excuses were accepted. Men coming from theaters were taken away from the sides of girls they had escorted. One man stepped from an automobile containing his wife and baby, to do some shopping. He was nabbed and unable to return to his waiting and much worried spouse for nearly two hours. A blonde young man wept copiously as he told the investigators that he was "in bad" with his wife and had only been allowed to go down town that evening on his promise to be back at 10 o'clock. He feared he never would be allowed to go out of the house alone again. He didn't get home until midnight, but a league representative went with him to explain to the wife that her recreant husband had not been carousing but was "engaged in government business and unavoidably detained."

Out of 1500 men rounded up that night, seventeen were put in the custody of the police as slackers, suspects or unregistered citizens.

Congress provided the Department of Justice with efficient instruments when it passed the espionage act and the anti-sabotage act. These made it a crime to assist an enemy, talk against the government, discourage enlistments, interfere or attempt to prevent bond sales, attempt to prevent manufacture of goods needed by the government in the war, interrupt transportation service, or otherwise hamper the carrying on of the war. With these definite laws on the books, the operations of enemy sympathizers slowed down to a marked degree, and it was possible to promptly arrest and punish violators. Reports were made on the character and activities of almost everyone in Racine suspected of enemy sympathies. These reports were favorable to the suspect in many cases, but frequently they resulted in having the man called "on the carpet," at Milwaukee or Chicago and warned by a United States district attorney as to what was expected of him. In a few instances Germans or Austrians were taken from the city in custody of secret service agents and never returned again.

A fruitful source of information relative to men's views on the war was the reports from civilian committees selling government securities—Liberty Bonds and Savings Stamps. Frequently men would supplement their refusal to buy bonds with some remark to the effect that they didn't "propose to give money to help England oppress poor Germany," or that "America has no business in this war." Occasionally boys who were planning to enlist would repeat the story of how some one advised them not to enter the army or navy "because Germany was sure to win, and American transports were certain to be sunk." All these things were followed up to see whether the man making the comment was inspired by real feelings of treachery to America, or whether he merely had expressed himself more emphatically than was intended, due to some temporary excitement.

Enemy propaganda was the most difficult thing with which to deal. No satisfactory method could be found to reach it without curtailing freedom of press and speech. Warnings from the department of justice generally had a salutary effect upon persons circulating harmful stories.

The Protective league did its share in con-

QUOTA FOR CAMP CUSTER SEPTEMBER 22, 1917 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—William Arndt, George W. Baumann, Philip Banoosis, Frank Benicak, Paul Boares, J. M. Bowman, Joseph Buenger, Edwin J. Buetow, Antonio Caruso, Edward F. Duray, Oscar H. Fischer, Otto Halberstadt, Francesco Iolongo, John Kutischko, John Manalli, Sarkis Markarian, Nerses Matosian, Lars K. Meyer, George Miller, Lauritz Molbeck, Carl O. Newman, Harry F. Newell, John J. Nelson, Leslie D. Nelson, Jack Noruss, John Victor Nyberg, Alexander Nygren, Manoog Ohanian, Leslie G. Peterson, A. G. Potterville, Martin Price, Henry Santuro, Louis Sabo, John E. Schaefer, Louis Silver, Jr., T. Levi Sorenson, Peter Szimanski, Steve Thravalos, Walter L. Tolfson, Mike Zicarelli, Louis J. Ziegler, Ernest Hanson, Peter Mortenson.

QUOTA FOR CAMP GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 3, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Carl P. Hansen, Inzvard Nordentoft, Harold Arthur Gressing, Raymond Ed. Heilemann, Fred DeBroder, John Philip Broecker, Edward Thomas Clarey, Konstant Kotowski, Joseph Kral, Alexander Stelman, Andrew Anderson, Clarence Thronsen, Holger Berthelsen.

trolling the menace of I. W .W. agitators and a few other anarchistic and revolutionary workers during the course of the war. Such menaces could be reached only through some such organization, which would be able to place agents on the inside of secret societies and gain the confidence of the promoters. After this was done, the task of scattering the members and breaking up their organizations was not impossible.

The American Protective league remained in effect after the armistice. It was disbanded officially on February 1, 1919, when it received the thanks of the department of justice and the military intelligence department of the army. Most of the members will never receive any public acknowledgment of their valuable work. At the most they will only have as souvenirs the little badges which were used in emergencies to identify the wearers to members of police departments or government secret service bureaus. These agencies placed full confidence in the league and acted hand in hand with it.

The national directors, in closing the affairs of the league stated in part:

"The mainspring of action of the American Protective league has been voluntary subordination to authority, and strength rather than weakness has developed. The unquestioning performance of arduous tasks; the cheerful acceptance of rulings on debatable questions of policy and the complete self-effacement of most of the members contribute an inspiring chapter to the league's work in the war. We admire beyond words the spirit that endured in silence when everywhere about was the excitement of work in the open, crowned with public praise. Other citizen leaders and workers were known in their communities and rewarded with open gratitude of their neighbors. Others marched with waving flags or spoke from the public platform. Not so with members of the league. So far as their daily work in the public view was concerned, their lives gave no answer to the question, 'What are they doing to win the war?' But their spirit endured and they should have the thanks of a grateful country."

The very fact that unseen forces were busy in Racine to root up enemy works and silence enemy advocates was sufficient to start the "rumor factories" working overtime. Almost the first week of the war, stories spread like wild fire affecting the awful fate of certain prominent citizens of German extraction. So rapidly did these tales spread that there was no chance to stop them. In April, 1917, a man went to Milwaukee to buy a suit of clothes. He returned the same evening, and before he reached home had been told by no less than seven persons of a generally-credited report that he had been taken to Ft. Leavenworth prison that afternoon by agents of the government.

A real estate man with relatives in Germany finally had to ask the assistance of the newspapers in squelching a tale to the effect that he had been "beaten to a pulp" for expressing pro-German sentiments and was even then under arrest awaiting trial for his life as a spy.

During the war rumors constantly sprang up regarding the fate of soldiers in France. At one time, the story spread over night that Battery F had been wiped out in one day's fighting near Chateau-Thierry and it was a long time before parents of boys in the battery were entirely convinced that there was no basis for a story which was retold by hundreds. Mail service was so slow to France that similar stories had plenty of time to go the rounds before they could be disproved. Use of cables for private messages was almost entirely prohibited and the censorship made news dispatches generally indefinite when dealing with the identity of units in action.

Along in May, 1917, a report became current that a certain Racine man who was born in Germany, was preparing to raise a regiment of his former comrades and march against Canada. The story gathered momentum as it travelled, until it carried such details as the point of rendezvous for his troopers near the Canadian border; the amount he was paying for horses with which to equip his cavalry troop; the hiding place of old army rifles and shot guns with which he would arm his forces, etc.

When someone finally confronted him with all these "facts" and denounced him as a traitor in our midst, he was probably the most astounded man in the community. He had never heard a single whisper of the story until it was put up to him in the most damning form, with all details complete and seemingly accurate. Fortunately he was able to prove his innocence of the charge. It is doubtful if his accuser would have been satisfied with the mere knowledge that the old gentleman was in no physical condition to ride from here to Canada, much less to mount a fiery steed and lead his army across the country to attack Winnipeg.

One of the interesting incidents with the rumors about enemy activities had as its hero, or victim, no less a personage than Mayor

QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 6, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Dominick Mados, Anthony Lennertz, Edward Langdon, Arthur Miller, Nels J. Andersen, George C. Ruetz, Elmer Weill, Neshan Kehugian, Arthur Meier, Henry Cummings, Mihran Mighakian, William B. Staaden, Frank Goggins, Charles Truedell, Joseph A. Petura, Leonard P. Qualler, Herbert J. W. Cole, William Christensen, Henry C. Baumgard, Joseph Fizzari, Clarence Clement, Jens C. Eliasen, Alan King, Arthur C. Welty, William P. Robey, Soren C. Anderson, Harry Barsamian, Edward Ruzicka, Ernest Haase, Eric Nielsen, Leonard Baumblatt, Louis H. Nelson, Hans P. T. Nygard, Carprail Kehishain, William Nelson, Irving Christianson, Julius Mielke, Rudolph Prott, Charlie Arndt, Charles Svitavsky, Sam Cidampanglia, William H. Shook, Edwin J. Boberg, Chris Isager.

QUOTA FOR JACKSON BARRACKS AUGUST 9, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Mihail Koklas, Mark F. Bayermann, Thomas Meibos, Frank Charles Bronnenkant, Matthias P. Hommelsen, George Carl Klein, Clarence W. Brinkman, Henry Leonizen, John F. Gallagher, Andrew Poulson, Howard John McKinsey, Robert J. Fryer, Arthur C. Fredrickson, Roy Leon Wilton, Harvey A. Mahnke, Benjamin Charlton, Rocco Volenti, Frank H. Thome.

T. W. Thiesen of Racine. Mayor Thiesen was in New York when the two local batteries received order to board the transport Leviathan on March 4, 1917. Troop movements were supposed to be kept secret, of course, and the fact that the 57th Field artillery brigade was to sail that day was not known to many persons outside of Camp Merritt.

The Leviathan was a big ship, however, and it had a big crew. It was known in New York city that she was in the Hoboken slip across the river and was the object of great interest to passengers on the ferries. The fact that she was to sail that week was quite generally known throughout the city, because even sailors talk sometimes. The writer, for one, was told by a total stranger on the streets of New York that the transport would sail on March 3 or 4.

Mayor "Bill" Thiesen was told by some of the people at the camp that the 121st F. A. was to go on the boat. He was asked not to say anything about it until they left, and he agreed, or course.

The day of sailing came. Battery C had embarked March 2 and Battery F on March 3, and on March 4 the great vessel backed out of the slip, and steamed down the bay past the Statue of Liberty, while thousands upon thousands of men and women cheered her from office windows, ferry boats and housetops along the shore. Aeroplanes escorted her, whistling tugs accompanied her for a ways, and an observation balloon preceded her, high in the air. Early in the afternoon the Leviathan was out of sight beyond the eastern horizon. That night Mayor Thiesen decided that he owed it to the anxious parents and friends of the Racine soldiers to let them know that the boys had sailed, for the rules prohibited them notifying their parents in advance. He could see no harm in doing so then, as the facts were well known by everyone in New York.

He therefore sent three telegrams to Racine telling of the batteries' departure. They were addressed to city officials, and one suggested that the newspapers be informed of the big news next day. They were.

Then the storm broke. Someone suggested that the Germans, reading the news, would send a submarine out to sink the Leviathan. Everyone knew the Germans would do it if they could, and didn't stop to think that all the German agents in New York saw the ship sail twenty-four hours before anybody in Racine heard of it and they could communicate with Berlin rather more easily than a spy could from Racine.

It was reported that the telegrams from the Mayor were signed with various names. This was substantiated. One had been signed "Bill," one "Thiesen" and one "Prexy," a nickname acquired by Mr. Thiesen when he was president of the city school board. Added to all this evidence was the undoubted fact that the mayor was of German parentage.

When Mr. Thiesen arrived home, expecting to cheer up the soldiers' parents by telling how nicely the boys got away on their long journey, he was met with icy stares. Argument availed nothing. The fact that the sailing of the Leviathan was public knowledge all over the country didn't help him. That he was one of the most patriotic of war workers couldn't offset his German name. The fact that almost everybody in town was in the habit of calling him by one or another of the names signed to the telegrams could not discount the statement that the use of those different signatures "looked mighty suspicious."

A Racine man wrote a highly colored account of the matter to the United States district attorney. The mayor heard of it and hastened to Chicago prepared to be thrown in jail as a spy. He related the whole story frankly. He was told to return home and "forget your trouble; we don't want you."

But it will be a long time before "Bill" Thiesen forgets the outcome of his efforts to spread good cheer and comfort to the friends of the Battery boys.

"If the U-boats had ever sunk the Leviathan, I would have been strung up to a lamp post before I could have said a word," said Mr. Thiesen a year later in recounting the episode. "I don't know yet how they figured that there could be anything suspicious in my perfectly plain telegrams, which were accepted without question by the government telegraph company at New York, but I guess some people thought the messages proved me to be the head of the enemy intelligence service in America."

Nothing was more significant of the tense nerves of the nation than the uncanny speed with which rumors of tragedies and catastrophes spread from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the gulf.

All that was necessary was for some person to pass some remark, such as "I guess that tuberculosis is taking a heavy toll of lives among the soldiers in France," and if two or three persons heard it, the idea would gain ground until within a week almost everyone in the United States would be repeating the story of terrible lists of deaths as gospel truth, whether there was any foundation for it or not.

QUOTA FOR CAMP SHELBY OCTOBER 21, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Albert Sandburg, Fred Nelson, Julius Prowatzke, August Bicha, Arthur Peterson, Carl Brautigan, Harry H. Draves, Russell H. Manchester, John Pistulka, George Kroes, John R. Proost, John R. Doonan, Russell S. Olson, Fred C. Brinkman, Reuben F. Elmergreen, Mike Hijenia, Erick H. Hack, Earl H. Sieverkropp, Roy D. Skow, Anker Egeberg, Joe Filippone, Jacob P. Burant, Peter Thellefsen, Franklin J. Caspera, Daniel A. Kerth, Andrew Wendt, Robert A. Heinrichs, Harold R. Beeston, John Kanyuih, Frank Musilek, Jr., Frank N. Lorence, William Liebenow, John Volz, Frank Yaeger.

QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT SEPTEMBER 5, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Ismael Moustafa, Clarence Rehbein, Fred Peter Helm, Raymond C. Johnson, Paul L. Nelson, Sigmund Pezanoski, Leonard Flamingo, Ralph J. Zinnen, Frank G. Lipp, Rudolph Becker, Lyle James Brehm, Erwin T. Bjorkman, Enysart N. Bowden, Harry Johnson, Geo. B. Hayward, Roland A. Mickelson.

There is hardly a person today who does not remember the story that a shipload of Belgian children had arrived in New York, all of them with one or both hands cut off by Germans. The government press bureau declared that the source of the story could not be traced, although hundreds of intelligence officers and A. P. L. agents tried to locate its origin. There is a question whether any Belgian children ever had their hands cut off by Germans. If they did, they probably died as a result. None came to America.

There was a rumor current that hundreds of American soldiers had returned minus both legs and both arms and that, classified as "basket cases" because they were kept in a sort of clothes basket arrangement, the gruesome company occupied one entire floor of a New York hospital. Plenty of people had "talked with those who had seen them." But no such case was ever recorded in the annals of the army medical department during the war. To a person who took time to think about it, there would seem little chance for a soldier who was thus injured on the battlefield to survive even long enough to be put in a basket.

Almost every civilian in the country "knew a friend who saw" trainloads of Japanese soldiers going across this country on their way to France. But none ever went.

In regions from which certain army divisions came, there would come occasional reports that entire organizations were drowned at sea or killed in battle. The war department felt morally bound to deny these fabrications. These were the only "wireless rumors" which the government felt might have eminated from enemy agents. The purpose may have been to get the government to disclose the location of organizations in order to correct the falsehoods. This would have given the foe valuable military information. If this was the plan, it failed as the location of units was never given until it was known that the Germans were aware of the fact through other sources.

CHAPTER XIII

SEMI-OFFICIAL AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE Legal Advisory Boards and the associate legal advisers appointed to assist the boards, performed one of the most important tasks in connection with the administration of the Selective Service Law.

The legal adage that "ignorance of the law excuses no one" could not, as a general proposition, be applied to the execution of the provisions of this law. After a few months it was realized that a law applying alike to literate and illiterate, and the success of which depended upon the promptness with which the registrants complied with its provisions, could be successfully enforced only by careful instruction of the people as to its requirements.

The American Bar Association volunteered to assist in finding the remedy for the draft boards' troubles, and within one week announcement was made that in every state a central board of attorneys had been created, and that within a few days each county would have a committee of attorneys known as the Legal Advisory Board, who would see that every registrant had an opportunity to obtain competent legal advice regarding the law, free of charge.

The bar associations took a firm stand against any lawyer charging fees for any service in connection with the draft law, after the Legal Advisory Board was created. Claimants for exemption were not permitted to appear by counsel, as a general thing.

It was so arranged that men could take the somewhat complicated questionnaire to one of these advisers and get all necessary assistance in filling it out. Offices were opened for this purpose in each draft district.

As a result, the draft boards had but little difficulty in sorting over and classifying the questionnaires and they were relieved of the endless labor which would have been the result if each registrant had descended upon the board to have things explained to him.

Legal Advisory Boards were consulted relative to legislation affecting the selective service act. They gave advice to the various war work organizations. They cooperated with local boards in effecting the rectification of classifications in May, 1918 when it was seen that Class I was not as large as it had been anticipated. In September, 1918, they were confronted with a task equal to all they had accomplished before when the new registration brought forth thousands of new registrants.

The legal advisory board appointed for Racine county consisted of Peter J. Myers, Fulton Thompson and George W. Waller.

The associate members of the board were: Racine—O. E. Ahrens, M. Armen, H. N. Bacon, Rev. J. M. Bach, John C. Barry, Thorwald Beck, Arthur N. Bell, A. J. Berg, Charles O. Beach, Guy A. Benson, C. O. Bergener, E. B. Belden, J. F. Bickel, M. C. Bidwell, A. E. Black, George S. Bliss, Helen L. Blythe, George H. Bolton, John Breese, J. H. Brannum, R. E. Browne, Dr. C. F. Browne, George L. Buck, E. E. Cahoon, Rev. J. W. Carter, Charles V. Carter, George N. Case, W. H. Carpenter, Martin Christianson, Jens A. Christensen, Nels Christensen, W. S. Coley, H. G. Cowles, S. E. Craig, George G. Dana, William C. Davis, Joseph Domanik, Frank F. Dunse, H. F. Edmands, M. S. Edmonds, W. M. Edmonds, Arthur Ehrlich, George N. Ellefson, S. L. Emmett, John O. Erlands, Malcolm E. Erskine, John B. Etteldorf, E. L. Evans, Thomas A. Fagan, David H. Flett, Jerome J. Foley, Fred H. Foster, Leslie M. Fowler, Russell Frank, E. F. Freeman, H. C. Freeman, H. G. Fyhrie, W. C. Gausch, John A. Gemmill, C. C. Gittings, Elmer E. Gittins, E. H. Glantz, H. Goldsworthy, Frank S. Gordon, Arthur Haas, R. G. Harvey, H. V. Harvey, E. B. Hand, Edward J. Hate, Frank L. Haven, Max W. Heck, T. S. Hegard, E. J. Herrington, Fred J. Hermes, Geo. H. Herzog, H. E. Hinkle, John C. Hood, W. F. Hood, Josiah Hocking, Knud Holland, H. G. Hulett, Chas. O. Jandl, A. R. Janecky, Arthur R. Janes, Sophus Jeppesen, Arthur N. Jerstad, O. W. Johnson,

P. E. Johnson, A. Cary Judd, Thomas M. Kearney, Thomas M. Kearney, Jr., Henry S. Keefe, George H. Kehl, Roswell P. Kelley, A. W. Koerner, H. M. Koelbel, Martin P. Koke, E. J. Kraft, Isadore Krasnow, Charles Krenzke, Prof. Lannerd, A. R. Laube, E. R. Lehman, H. D. Mann,, W. F. MacGregor, Leo C. Mautner, W. F. McCaughey, Walton H. Miller, Frank G. Miller, Louis Mogenson, F. A. Morey, P. W. Morrissey, H. J. Mueller, A. J. Nack, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, J. C. NeCollins, Harry F. Nehoda, F. P. Nelson, Sophus Nelson, N. C. Nelson, C. R. Nevin, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, B. F. Nield, Charles O'Connor, J. B. Overson, John W. Owen, Walter C. Palmer, Edward J. Parker, Joseph J. Patrick, L. A. Pease, P. Walter Peterson, Al. Pfister, T. J. Pryce, William H. Pugh, Lewis J. Quinn, Walter H. Reed, E. F. Reitmeier, Edward N. Rice, J. A. Ritt, J. V. Rohan, C. S. Roherty, John D. Rowland, L. H. Rowlands, John E. Schelling, Simon H. Sauter, William Smieding, Robert J. Statz, J. W. Spence, A. M. Schneider, W. F. Schimming, Arthur Simonson, Rev. V. Slavinas, John Preston Smith, L. W. Smith, Walter S. Smalenski, Viggo Sorenson, T. W. Stewart, F. B. Swingle, W. D. Thompson, Jack Verfuth, Dr. P. T. Van Ornum, Harry C. Voss, Mortimer Walker, Warren H. Walker, D. C. Washburn, Vilas H. Whaley, J. E. Wilson, W. J. Williamson, A. B. Wilty, John A. Wood, Julius J. Wosilait, Edward L. Wratten.

Burlington—Joseph T. Groff, John T. Gittings, H. W. Halbach, T. Parker Hilborne, R. H. Fitch, Mattie E. Karcher, Fred W. Kemper, G. F. Meredith, Herbert A. Moussa, Henry Plucker, William Sanders, F. H. Schwaller, George E. Stickney, George W. Waller, Howard A. Wood, E. J. Wehmhoff, K. A. Stimpson, Louis H. Zimmerman.

Waterford—Charles E. Apple, Fred Cooper, Max T. Huber, Richard K. Manaton, Raymond McCrory, A. J. Smith.

Union Grove—John T. Asby, Henry Barnes, Anthony N. Erz, W. E. Stone.

In Racine there were from fifteen to twenty-five of these men on hand at the court house, and as many at the city hall, all day and until 10 o'clock every evening. The courts adjourned for weeks at a time so attorneys would be free to perform these tasks and so that court rooms could be used for headquarters. At times one or two hundred men would be lined up awaiting advice from the hard working board members and numbered cards were given out to them so they would be sure to keep their proper place in line. Some members of the board devoted almost all of their time to this work, without any reward.

Offices were established for the board members in most of the large factories so the employes could get the necessary assistance without going down town. With every questionnaire mailed to a registrant went a letter of instructions showing where he could get free counsel in regard to the manner of filling it out.

The board fulfilled an arduous duty well, and its labors went far toward making the successful administration of the draft law possible. Perhaps no single factor outside of the draft boards themselves was as important.

The Medical Advisory Board was created in each community to examine physically those registrants whose claims for exemption had been appealed by the registrant, a government appeal agent or the local board. The boards were made up of specialists in various branches of medicine and surgery, and to them were referred doubtful cases of registrants who had, or claimed to have, obscure physical defects. The members served without compensation at considerable sacrifice to themselves. Naturally, their work was of incalculable value to the draft boards. The Racine county Medical Advisory Board consisted of Dr. J. S. Keech, W. P. Collins, W. S. Haven, Emil L. Tompach, L. E. Fazen, G. W. Nott, T. J. McCrory, J. G. Meachem, P .T. Van Ornum and F. C. Christensen.

Four Minute Men

The Four Minute Men were speakers who volunteered their services to lecture on the war, on drives for funds or such other topics as the Committee on Public Information at Washington desired to have put before the people. Wherever there was an assemblage of people (as, for instance, at theaters, clubs, political meetings, etc.,) a Four Minute man made his appearance to discuss in forceful language some issue which the government desired to have elucidated. In this way it was practicable to reach those men and women who did not read the daily newspapers thoroughly.

A. J. Lunt was in charge of the local organization of Four Minute Men. He arranged to fill all requests for speakers, and also saw that invitations for speakers were forthcoming from such meetings as might prove fertile ground for the seeds of thought the orators were prepared to scatter.

The following men enlisted for this unique service: Rev. Charles S. Nickerson, Jerome J. Foley, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, Elmer E. Gittins, Milton J. Knoblock, R. G. Harvey, Rev. B. Tal-

QUOTA FROM BOARD NO. 2 LEAVING RACINE OCTOBER 21, 1918

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Soren J. Sorensen, Henry Edward Carls, Alfred E. Nelson, Benjamin F. Brooder, Lawrence R. Larsen, Hubert Gregor, Clarence C. Dahlen, Jalmer R. Lund, Paul Zierk, Walter John Herst, Joseph A. Kowalsky, Conrad J. Linden, Clarence S. Petersen, Fred C. Klingenmeyer, Wm. J. Berres, Walter G. Weiss, Jerome Harvey Olle, Calvin Raymond Young, Albert James Roberts, Nels A. Beck, George Peter Olsen, Millard Herman Domm, Walter Erick Kopplin, Paul Patrick, William Otto Gabbey, James Joseph Bonnar, Julius Roy, Rudolph Herman Baker, John P. Pedersen, Melvin O. Christensen, Clifford Perce, Jas. L. Johnson, Oscar W. Michaelis.

QUOTA FOR JACKSON BARRACKS OCTOBER 22, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Frank Jadrny, Winfield W. Fieker, Goolbank Levonian, Harry P. Rick, Arthur Schatz, Hachar Mekailian, Roy Hoffert, Moses Torosian, Charles Hauser, Frank C. Gevers, S. G. Egtvedt, Frank O'Laughlin.

bot Rogers, Peter J. Myers, William D. Thompson, William H. Armstrong, Elbert B. Hand, L. J. Quinn, Mortimer E. Walker, Guy A. Benson, Max W. Heck, William Smieding, Jr., Thomas Kearney, Jr., Thorwald Beck, the Rev. Arthur MacDavitt, the Rev. J. W. Carter and Vilas Whaley.

The speakers visited churches, schools, and public halls to deliver their four minute messages. One-minute community singing was finally added to the plan, and this feature was developed under the direction of Miss Lillian Watts.

To assure the official character of the brief speeches they were prepared at National Headquarters in continued consultations with the proper officials of each Government department responsible for them and were published in the form of bulletins from which the speakers were required to select the material for their speeches during each campaign designated.

With the exception of the first two or three which were put on before the organization was formed in Racine, Racine Four Minute men put on the campaign for every bulletin furnished by the National organization in Washington and the following table will serve to indicate just what the Racine Four Minute men talked about in 1917 and 1918 until their discharge in December 1918.

"Onward to Victory."
"Second Liberty Loan."
"Food Pledge."
"Maintaining Morals and Morale."
"Carrying the Message."
"War Savings Stamps."
"The Shipbuilder."
"Eyes for the Navy."
"The Danger of Democracy."
"Lincoln's Gettysburg Address."
"The Income Tax."
"Farm and Garden."
"President Wilson's Letter to Theaters."
"Third Liberty Loan."
"Organization."
"Second Red Cross Campaign."
"The Meaning of America."
"Mobilizing America's Man Power."
"Where Did You Get Your Facts?"
"Certificates to Theater Members."
"Register."
"Four Minute Singing."
"Fourth Liberty Loan."
"Food Program for 1919."
"Fire Prevention."
"United War Work Campaign."
"Red Cross Home Service."
"What Have We Won."
"Red Cross Christmas Roll Call."
"A Tribute to the Allies."

It is impossible to set an adequate value on the good accomplished in this patriotic service. Heavy calls were made upon their time but they responded willingly and cheerfully and the high standard of their work was reflected in the great aid given to the various drives.

Another organization which did good work during the war was the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion. This was a state society founded primarily to stamp out sedition by patriotic propaganda and, where deemed necessary, to take part in political campaigns to insure the election of loyal men to office. The main thing done was the distribution of literature from the Bureau of Public Information. Some 4,000,000 documents were thus distributed. The newspapers of the state were supplied with matter for publication, and the league offered to provide speakers for large gatherings in any part of the state. Walter S. Goodland of Racine was a vice-president of the legion.

Solving the Labor Problem

Wisconsin was first in carrying out the government's war labor program and received much praise from national authorities. George P. Hambrecht was State Director as well as chairman of the State Industrial commission. An agent of the United States Public Service Reserve was named in each county to assist in recruiting labor for essential industries. A community war labor board was named in each industrial center to handle labor questions and see that there was "a man for every necessary job." The position of the government was expressed thus: "If we can have enough shells in France we can blast our way to Berlin. To the extent that we fall behind in the supply of material, we shall have to make up the deficit from the living bodies of our young men. This is not rhetoric. It is cold, precise, military calculation. As soon as Americans realize it they will cease to carry on 'business as usual' and swarm into war work."

In every community hundreds of men were recruited for essential industries and placed in suitable positions. Toward the end of the war the hiring of common labor through other channels than these agencies was prohibited. The Racine employment office was in charge of Arthur P. Kuning, W. R. Levy, H. G. Presser, examiners, and Miss Anna Behrmann, superintendent of women's division.

The Community Labor board consisted of Arthur P. Kuning, chairman, Angus R. Callender and Miss Sarah Jelliffe, employers; William

FINAL CONTINGENT, FIRST QUOTA, MARCH 29, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Valentine Dittman, Leo M. Pfeiffer, Edward Miller, Guiragos Hurshostian, Gulbenk Nalbantian, Earnest Aul, Mihran Dedarian, Carl Erke, Rosario Derosa, Mike Kalagian, Peter Fenger, Alex Azarau, Enrico Lucarelli, Frank Amantea, William A. Hueffner, Samuel M. Tabaskman, Otto W. Tilly, Marius Jensen, Edward J. Robey, Arten Kalagian, Lester J. Clancy, Peter Zukowski, Albert Davis, Arthur E. Stephans, David Bratt, Hans P. Clausen, Alfred P. Pierce, Edwin Baker, Lambert Butterfield, Edward Jerstad, Frank Thos. Hueller.

QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 16, 1918 FROM BOARD NO 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Henry D. Oneson, Carl Markwicz, Martin Nelson, Fred Jordan, William J. Peil, Fred Reinholtz, Frank Groeling, Alfred I. Skoglund, William Henneman, Joseph B. Zaborowski, John Kurienowicz, Michael Sakalowski, Stanislaus Kowaleek, Garabed Injasoulian, Bronislau Demborwski, Adolph Palcowski, Peter A. Michelson, Matthew J. Weber, Michael Pavlik, Nicholas J. Klein, Edward Hugh Price, Charles Luckfield, Otto A. Malmstadt, George H. Larson, Parnaz Shuklyian, Maurice I. Plant, William Gedemer, Casper Weber, Charles Waselafske, Harry W. Ebert, Peter Pinshakowski, Peter Louces, John Biluk, Albert J. Jerdee, Phillip A. Thoennes, Achilli Rongo, Joseph Moore, Harold Johnson, Constant Ruska, John Joseph Black, Jr., Reinhold Forwark, Peter James Hartman, Matthew P. Gitzen, Irwin A. Hegeman.

H. Sommers and Miss Sadie Devine, employes.

The local branch of the United States Public Service Reserve consisted of Warren H. Walker, G. A. Kanters, John Konnack, Russell S. Olson, Walter H. Reed, Frank Starbuck and D. E. Callender.

E. A. Polley of Rochester was the county labor agent.

Isabel Swantz of Union Grove was county director of the Boys' Working Reserve, designed to aid farmers during vacation periods.

With the first approach of cold weather in October, 1917, the government asked a survey of the fuel situation in all parts of the country. While it was desired to provide enough fuel to keep American homes comfortable, it was essential that necessary industries be supplied with all the coal they needed, that trains and ships be kept moving and, if necessary, that provision be made to export fuel to our Allies.

The County Council of Defense appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Mehder, M. J. Pettit and William Horlick, Jr., to investigate local conditions. It seemed probable that Racine had sufficient coal in sight for the winter, but the question had to be viewed from a national standpoint and every possible energy exerted to conserve the supply. The winter proved to be the most severe in many years.

The Council of Defense finally created a County Fuel Administration consisting of F. Lee Norton, Herbert F. Johnson and James V. Rohan. The state sent a commissioner to Washington to represent the governor in an effort to secure shipment of coal to lake ports. By vigorous action, the county administration was able to procure through that channel enough fuel to obviate the danger of a fuel famine, but citizens resorted almost entirely to use of soft coal for furnaces. Wood also became popular as fuel during the war and people who had not swung an axe in forty years were glad to obtain a wagon load of chunks for use in furnace or stove. The Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company was a big factor in preventing a fuel famine, for it manufactured hundreds of tons of coke weekly as a by-product of its gas plant. Wagons were often lined up all night near the plant waiting for the opening of the yards in the morning, when the night's output would be ready to distribute. The company sold the coke as fast as it was made, reserving only the right to give priority to the needs of hospitals, public institutions and homes where there were sick persons or little children. It also limited deliveries to one ton at a time.

Fortunately the winter of 1918-1919 was very mild and the supply of coal received here up to the time of the armistice agreement was ample to carry the city through until spring.

To conserve fuel the public everywhere resorted to such methods as "lightless nights," "lightless streets" during the greater part of the night, and the elimination of electric signs, lights in show windows, etc. When this tended to cause people to seek substitutes for lights obtained from the use of coal, the government actually prevented a shortage of gasoline for warships, motor transport and aeroplanes by decreeing that no gasoline should be used on Sundays by civilians. It was not a law—only a request—yet no law was ever more strictly observed or enforced. A man riding in an automobile on Sunday was hooted, scoffed at and perhaps assaulted. A few had forgotten the edict on the first gasolineless Sabbath, but they never forgot it again. One experience with a stern public sentiment was enough.

The patriotic people operated furnaces in their homes only when absolutely necessary during the war. There were certain days upon which no stores were to be heated. Small things, these seem, yet in the aggregate amounting to huge sums for the whole country. And it was these small things, earnestly and enthusiastically carried into effect by all the people, which enabled America to go through the war with a minimum of suffering and without ruining her normal industrial structure and upsetting her habits of life for all time.

CHAPTER XIV

RACINE'S FINANCIAL OFFERING

THERE were many remarkable features connected with the financing of the war by the sale of government bonds to the people of the country. Racine county's experience in finance is like that of other places. excepting that it was a pioneer in some respects and conducted its campaigns more efficiently than most communities.

In previous wars it had been customary to sell war bonds to banking houses, which undertook to dispose of them, for a premium, to wealthy investors. Taking a hint from the methods used in Europe, the United States started out to make as many people as possible owners of the bonds. This would give every family a new sort of personal interest in the conflict and in the welfare of government. It offered additional opportunity for spreading government propaganda. Immense amounts must be paid in interest on the bonds, and it was felt that this should go to as many people as possible, inasmuch as everyone would have to assist in redeeming the paper later on. Instead of paying fiscal agents to sell them, the interest rate could be made more attractive to the prospective purchaser, at no greater cost to the government. Finally, it was believed that everyone was anxious to help as best he could, and the people would welcome this method of aiding the forces in the field.

The first big problem was that of educating the masses to the character and purpose of bonds. Probably not one in five hundred men had ever owned one. This universal ignorance of long term investments made the progress of the first loan slow. The difficulty decreased with each succeeding loan until by the time the Victory loan was floated in the spring of 1919 there was no one who did not know all about the advantages of government bonds.

The first loan demonstrated, however, that merely offering the bonds for sale at banks and other places would not answer the purpose. Volunteer salesmen must go into the offices and homes, explaining the project and appealing to the patriotism of the individuals. There were few who could raise the objection of poverty, for the bonds were in denominations as low as $50 and $100, and were to be sold on the installment plan. By the practice of economy, which the nation demanded of everyone anyway, a bond was within the reach of all who were earning money or obtaining any sort of an income. To overcome the last possible obstacle, the banks were willing to loan money to those temporarily unable to buy, but who wanted to do so.

When the loans began to be floated, there was one question which was in the mind of thinking men: What effect will it have upon our banks to draw out these millions of dollars in deposits and have the vast sums sent away to be used for government purposes? It did seem as though it might decrease the deposits to almost nothing. However, the banks saw their duty, and from the start of the war asked for no quarter in this respect. They knew the government must have the money, and if it closed them up in the process they would take their medicine. Incidentally, they proposed to handle the bookkeeping for the installment payments, and subscribe to large amounts of bonds themselves.

Without waiting to put the details in their proper chronological order, a summary of the effect of the bond sales upon the banks of the county will show the unexpected climax:

Deposits in Racine city banks Oct. 31, 1914	$ 7,296,794.44
Deposits in same banks June 30, 1919	13,498,450.79
Deposits in country banks Oct. 31, 1914	2,539,517.50
Deposits in same banks June 30, 1919	4,028,937.40
A total gain in deposits of	$ 7,691,076.26

But during that same period the people had bought Liberty Bonds of the value of $16,201,000.00.

These figures indicate that the people of the county gained in actual money wealth something like $23,892,000 during the war, for the bonds they bought were as good as gold when the victory came to the banners of the American army. Of course there should be subtracted from that amount the unknown sums previously hoarded in homes.

The people had more money than ever, the banks had prospered beyond all precedent, wages were high (and prices also) and all this in spite of the fact that the nation was turning its energies to the manufacture of things meant only for destruction, and 4,000,000 of the most efficient men of the nation had been engaged in unproductive employment in army and navy.

Before the war started in Europe, statesmen said it could not begin because the financial condition of the countries involved was too poor to permit of a titanic struggle such as was forecast.

After the war opened, many financiers said it could not continue many weeks, because every belligerent nation would be bankrupt and unable to supply their armies and navies with necessities.

They were wrong. No belligerent did without a single gun, a single ship or a single round of ammunition because of lack of money. Germany, surrounded as she was by the encircling ring of her enemies, had millions and millions in gold ready to buy everything she needed if the means could only be found to import them. Great Britain and France were able to purchase every item they wanted in America and in other neutral countries. Their only limitation was in the number of vessels in which to carry the goods across the seas. They could have paid for any number of ships if there were any to be bought. The credit of every nation remained ample. All that was necessary was to mortgage the future for as many generations as was deemed sufficient. Lack of money did not bother them as much as it did the Confederate States, which fought for three years after they were bankrupt in 1862.

America had profited immensely from the war up to the time of her entry into it. Foreign gold and paper came in great quantities to pay for war supplies, and there was nothing the belligerent nations had to offer us in exchange for the goods, excepting money. Our imports almost ceased. As a result our own money stayed at home. Millions of dollars annually remained here which in normal times would have been expended in foreign travel and for the purchase of such luxuries and souvenirs as travellers are accustomed to purchase.

The people of this country, watching the struggle abroad, were more cautious of expenditures. Factories were inclined to save their profits instead of expanding during such unsettled times Individuals cut down expenses.

When we entered the war the habits of economy became more pronounced among the masses. The government needed supplies promptly and spent money lavishly to get quick results. Protected by government contracts, many manufacturing concerns expanded their plants and hired all the men they could get. Farmers raised more, and were paid higher rates than ever under government guarantee of prices. Everyone who worked prospered. Only the soldier, the sailor and the people living on small fixed incomes suffered financially from the war. As so often happens, some people made fortunes through favorable war contracts, and many, indeed, earned them by their services, sorely needed. Many wealthy men gave their services to the government at a salary of $1 a year.

In Racine, people who had been in the habit of spending their money in larger cities remained at home. Travelling was discouraged. Economy was urged. Money earned here was either spent here or banked. Factories making war supplies drew back to Racine much of the money which had been sent away for Liberty bonds. Other plants manufacturing lines outside of war supplies were busy supplying customers with tractors, farm machinery, motors, and hundreds of other products which were necessary to carrying on the nation's business.

They brought added millions of money to town. Even those concerns whose output was limited by government order appeared to prosper because of increased prices.

A veritable "wheel of fortune" resulted; a circular chain of finance. The people saved money and bought bonds, which enabled the government to buy supplies here and elsewhere, which gave local factories lots of work, which brought money to the city, which was paid out in wages and dividends, which were again invested in bonds, and so on. Just as the banks of Germany were overflowing with

QUOTA FOR FORT RILEY JUNE 29, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Raymond M. Zinnen, Oscar C. Helding, Edward B. Held, Edward J. Ritter, Christ Svenningson, Hector D. Paton, Geo. D. Miller, Samuel Pauzer, Reinholdt Ager, Martin Wawzynkiewicz, Albert C. Sittig, John Gentile, Alonze F. Quick, Anton Wisniewski, Frank Nasswist, Carl Howard Lund.

QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 6, 1918 FROM BOARD NO 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Holt Byron, Jens J. Kinnerup, James H. Doherty, Oscar Wolk, Stanley Krusinski, Conrad A. Larson, Christ E. Nelson, Chas. E. Miller, John Remmert, Kazimer Kreucess, Samuel R. Harrison, Mark Jerome Mickulecky, Nels C. Holgard, Felix Kemzura, Henry A. Manderfeld, Christian F. Larson, Carl N. Frost, Walter Gill, Stanley L. Stotkovich, Herman C. Jensen, Rudolph Fehler, Isador Salamon, Albert J. Held, Nick Zanko, Denny Edward Nelson, Robert Kowalsky, Thomas E. Foxwell, Anton Glinske, Joe Kisiel, George C. Due, Ole C. Nelson, Harry H. Reth, Hughe O'Malley, Nagarat Nachadian, Joseph Zambzycki, William Pieper, Charles J. Judd, Hans Nielson, James H. Graham, Joseph Curty, Frederick Zierk.

money after four years of devastating warfare, so the banks of Racine found themselves expanded beyond their wildest dreams by the very process which had seemed more likely to reduce them to the proportions of a village counting house.

Of course, some one has to pay for the expense of the war. Future generations of Americans will do it in part. The present generation is doing it now. But the customary post-war decrease in the value of money already has tended to make the burden much easier than might have been expected. It is not hard to pay a debt of $1 with a $1 which is worth only half in labor or goods what it was when the debt was contracted. In 1914 a dollar was a third of a day's pay for skilled mechanics in many lines. It was the equivalent of a bushel of wheat. In 1919 the dollar used to pay off the debt, was but a sixth of the same mechanic's daily wage. It took less than half a bushel of the farmer's wheat to pay off his dollar of indebtedness.

The United States financed the war largely by bonds. The five issues amounted to $18,500,000,000. The amount was huge, but every issue was over-subscribed. In the case of the last two or three, it required only a couple of weeks to sell them all.

For the entire country, the per capita sales averaged $162.54. In Racine county, the average sale per capita was $192.40, or 147 per cent of the amount of bonds allotted to the county. Of the total, the banks of the city of Racine themselves subscribed to $1,696,100. The other banks of the county took bonds worth $262,350. The city banks took rather more than their share according to the percentage of deposits, while those outside of the city took less. All together, they absorbed 11½ per cent of the county's total of bonds.

Following is a tabulation showing the dates of the various bond issues during the war, the amount of them allotted to this county, the number of individual purchasers, and the value of the bonds bought:

Date	Quota	Buyers	Amount
May, 1917	$ 941,000	6,663	$ 1,815,350
Oct., 1917	2,646,000	9,418	3,384,350
Apr., 1918	1,641,000	20,394	3,360,200
Oct., 1918	3,601,800	23,224	4,427,050
Apr., 1919	2,776,400	18,330	3,214,050
Total	$11,606,200	78,029	$16,201,000

Every loan saw Racine county "go over the top" with a large margin to spare. In the third loan, floated just as the American army was preparing to take a major part in the operations in France and the first large casualty lists were beginning to appear, the county subscribed to bonds amounting to 221 per cent of the quota assigned. There were 20,394 individual subscribers. This percentage was never equalled, but the total sales and number of subscribers was exceeded on the fourth loan, floated just at the time that Germany was being crushed beneath the weight of the American armies this money was helping to equip and supply.

The Council of Defense was appealed to by the government to handle the first loan, in May, 1917. No instructions were given or advice offered. The county was asked to take $941,000, which seemed a pretty big sum at the time. A committee consisting of F. Lee Norton, W. H. Armstrong, H. N. Bacon, Warren J. Davis, W. C. Hood, A. F. Erickson, William Horlick, Jr., O. W. Johnson, F. J. Osius, L. J. Quinn, H. J. Rogers and John Weichers was appointed to plan the sales.

It was decided to try selling the bonds over the counter at the banks. To assist in this, advertising space was used in newspapers and the banks themselves urged their customers to invest. In three weeks a third of the issue was sold, but as the campaign was to close June 15, it was realized that something must be done to speed matters up, and it was also appreciated that what was needed was the education of the people to both the necessity and the wisdom of buying the Liberty bonds.

It was to assist in the advertising of this loan that the huge Loyalty parade was held on May 29, 1917. Business was suspended and practically the entire city participated in this parade, despite a drizzling rain. On June 7 the loan committee called a meeting of a number of business men and it was decided to finish up the campaign with a week's drive similar to those organized in years past to raise large sums of money for local institutions. In substance, this involved the appointment of a central executive board which would appeal to wealthy people and factories, and a large number of "teams" of five workers each, headed by a "major," who would by dint of numbers be able to make a rapid canvass of houses, stores and factories. This sort of organization was formed roughly and the members of the teams were carefully coached in the educational talks which must be given to the people, if the bonds were to be sold.

Although the plan was hastily adopted, it sent Racine county "over the top" within the

QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT MAY 27, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Tony Girdzdis, Ernest F. Behrend, Robert W. Frazier, Kasmier Bazylewicz, Bill Budney, Frank Wojcechowski, Stanislaus Mochiewicz, Ernest A. Peterson, Clifford C. Buckingham, Alfred Johnson, Reuben Mayer, Peter Luke, Hans L. N. Sorring, Henry C. Struck, Aloysius W. Pfeiffer, Harrie E. Stellberg, William P. Olson, Ben A. Mischo, William Eiekk, Frank F. Tuttle, Alex Zvorsky, Einer A. Knudson, Joseph Zabelesky, Michael Mawoicek, Alex Hritzey, Sigvald Rasmussen, Dominik Cerqua, Frank Venchevic, Sidney Clarence Wells, Walter Gill, John Albert Erickson, John Kisiel, Carl A. Hansen, Waddock Goretski, Wilhelm Dahse, John Mikolaeczyk, Tony Wuertz, Christ Christensen, Jerome George Meischke, Peter Frint, Edward Andrew Butzine, Frank Waldemar Swanson, Edward Peter Karodewnak, Ernest F. Ortlieb, Walter Gedemer, John Rosplock, George Fobair, Richard Samuel Blackburn, John Sankauskas, Mark Hurn, John Ronsholdt, Henry C. Bradtke, Henry Adam Small, Gazaroo Hagopian, Isaac Carasso, James A. Thompson, William Whowell, Andrew C. Thorsen, Sam Hiles Armstrong, Charles Anderson, Kereacus Karahaleos, George Cramer, Otto Lee, Donald Bain Harcus, Otto Kautz, Ignatius Jaskowski, Joseph Raddis, John Laube, Peter Wm. Jacobs, August Peterson, James A. Perkins, Frank Newatmy, James Jos. Ryan, Robt. Wm. Olson, Arthur A. Pieper, Frank Leo Lackowski, John C. Lange, Anton Klemus, Victor Beugaard, Arthur H. Kramer, Peter A. Johnson, Felix John Zuris, Mathias Manderfeldt, Apkar Markarian, Joseph B. Nelson, Micylaw Antoniewicz, John Postarner, Loyal F. Dinnauer, Antony Pinuta, Clarence D. Fritchle, Alfred W. Kuhm, Lawrence Nelson.

week, and not only that but the subscriptions were almost double the allotment. These pioneer workers had answered the question of how to do it, and thereafter the subscription of Liberty loans was never a matter for worry in Racine county.

Other problems than the mere amount of money to be gotten did arise, however. It was desired that everyone should become a partner of the government in this war enterprise, and as time went on the faithful solicitors not only tried to over-subscribe their quota, but they "hitched their wagon to a star" and proposed to devote their utmost efforts to see that everyone in the whole county owned at least one bond.

While this was not accomplished literally, perhaps, the total sales to 78,029 subscribers in five drives indicate that they did not fall far short of their goal. In the first loan little attempt was made to sell bonds outside of the city.

When announcement was made regarding the second loan, the people of this and every other community received a jolt. They had decided that by hard work they could duplicate the result of the first campaign, in spite of the fact that many had subscribed to an amount which they felt was their limit. But they drew a deep breath when they were informed that Racine county's quota this time would be three times as great as before, or $2,646,000. The solicitation of such an amount of money was by all odds the biggest thing ever attempted in the county. However, there was no faltering. It had to be done, and it was deemed wise to take another leaf from the book of peace-time solicitors and do it quickly. It was resolved to finish it in one week.

On Oct. 3, 1917, a meeting was held at the Commercial club to perfect an organization for selling the bonds. J. V. Rohan, John Dwight, Otis W. Johnson, F. Lee Norton and Herbert F. Johnson formed the executive board. O. W. Johnson was chosen as general chairman. J. V. Rohan was given charge of the work in the city, and Peter J. Myers of the work in the rest of the county. John Weichers was to have charge of solicitation in factories. Mrs. John W. Owen, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense agreed to organize the women to assist. At another meeting on Oct. 13 it was decided to incorporate the Boy Scout troops into the Liberty Loan organization, and they did fine work in all subsequent drives.

The second campaign began Oct. 15, and at noon that day the captains of the various teams reported about $800,000, or very nearly a third of the quota, subscribed. By Thursday, Oct. 18, only $100,000 was needed. On the following day the quota was $125,000 over-subscribed, and the workers decided to keep on so as to overcome a possible shortage elsewhere. By Saturday night sales of $3,384,350 were recorded.

It was six months later when the third loan was floated, and Racine surpassed all its previous records. The drive was fixed for the week beginning April 13. It opened with a half holiday. All places of business were closed in the afternoon, and at 2:30 o'clock there was a huge civic parade, headed by a naval band from Great Lakes naval station, and including nearly 16,000 men and women. More than 1,500 marched under the banner of the Red Cross society. Business institutions were represented by floats. Two features were a huge replica of a howitzer, and a "life-sized" tank, bristling with guns. These were made at the plant of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. After the parade a great mass meeting was held at Lakeside auditorium, where W. S. Goodland of Racine, Clarence Darrow of Chicago and others delivered patriotic addresses.

The first meeting and luncheon for workers was held the following day, Tuesday, and it was reported that sales of $1,000,000 worth of bonds had been made. Before the end of the week the whole quota was taken, and it was agreed to double it. The workers went at the job with a whoop, and continued the campaign for another five days until the total had reached $3,360,200, or 221 per cent of the allotment. Hardly a family could be found which had not invested in one or more bonds, and those who did fail to buy were marked from that time forth.

Just as the families who had boys in the army would not give aid and sympathy to "slackers" desiring to evade service, so those who had "given until it hurt" would accept no excuses from those who were unwilling to loan their money to the government in time of need. Refusing to purchase a bond, or trying to sell it after it was purchased, was looked upon as a despicable act, and mere excuses did not serve to clear the name of the offender. The selling of the bonds was discouraged because it was thus passed on to a person who might otherwise have purchased from the government, and was now unable to do so.

One man was subjected to very severe criticism. He bought a considerable quantity of bonds—perhaps $10,000—later sold $9,000 of

QUOTA SENT OUT SEPTEMBER 6, 1917 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Marius E. J. Wisby, Erwin H. Sorenson, Cornelius Rooney, William R. Raney, Olaf J. A. Furrenes.

QUOTA FOR CAMP SHERMAN AUGUST 26, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Frank J. Kaiser, Edward Kunz, Charles L. Erickson, James Aceto, Jim Sabo, Herbert H. Stoffen, Nazar Dadien, Rosso Gogliardo.

QUOTA FOR JEFFERSON BARRACKS OCTOBER 1, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

The following were listed for entrainment:—Edward Jos. Ruetz, Herbert C. Hoffert, John M. Albino, Louis L. Nielsen, Gerald O. Bernard, Floyd P. Shephard, George W. Bartlett, George B. Gates, George R. Spangenberg, Joseph Fucilla, John Andersen, Walter C. Schubert, Romain Lonage, Wallace E. Baumann, Aaron C. Matson, Stanley Boguszewicz, Nicholas Baddaker. Those shown in the picture are:—Byron A. Gere, Fred Wm. Schacht, Franklin A. Schacht, Harold V. Brown, Edward J. Cashman.

them for $8,700. He felt willing to stand the loss of the $300 and thought his action all right. The public felt differently, however. They pointed out that he had received praise for making a generous purchase of bonds. Therefore he should keep them. The men who bought of him would have then been able to buy $8,700 worth of bonds from the regular salesmen and thus increase the county's showing. In other words, the original buyer had obtained considerable advertising for the sum of $300 and had sidestepped his obligation. He was bitterly spoken of by all who heard the story.

Bonds were supposed to be purchased to the very limit of one's ability, and then were to be kept. That was the unwritten rule. To do otherwise would be like a soldier hiring a substitute, and this was prohibited absolutely by law.

The government desired that the bonds be held by as many persons as possible. It would have prohibited traffic in them were it not that they had to be negotiable to be a desirable investment for the future. So public sentiment was depended upon to do what could not be done by law.

The county was presented with a service flag bearing a bar for each time the county went "over the top" on a drive. For doubling the quota in the third loan, it received a star on its flag.

The fourth loan was floated in October, 1918. The end of the war was in sight if America continued to exert every ounce of effort. It was believed that the way the people responded to this new demand for loans would have an appreciable effect upon our Allies as well as our enemies. By this time the people knew all about bonds. The need for education had passed. All were prepared to give and give again to the very end of their resources.

The campaign opened on October 8 with practically the same organization as before. Nearly two-thirds of the quota was subscribed the first day. Enthusiasm ran high at the meeting of workers. Following an address by Mr. Rohan, he was authorized by unanimous vote to send a telegram to President Wilson declaring: "We are unanimous in demanding unconditional surrender as the only terms to be considered."

On Friday the quota of $3,601,000 had been surpassed by $300,000. On the following day another half million dollars was reported. Of all the campaigns, this was the easiest from the standpoint of the solicitors. Former subscriptions were duplicated, then doubled and tripled without argument or urging.

Prior to the opening of the campaign, cards had been prepared showing what each person had bought before. No one could make any false claims about his former record on bonds, if he wanted to. Various devices invented elsewhere to humiliate "slackers," such as "yellow tickets," painting a house yellow, visits by "night riders," etc., were not needed in this county to obtain the desired total of sales. In a few instances some rather harsh language was used to men who still maintained that their interest in the war did not warrant them investing money in Liberty bonds. But not even people of pro-German tendencies cared to be brought to public attention through their failure to do this much for their country.

Five months after war ended, the fifth, or Victory Loan, was floated by the government. It was required to close up the war, bring the troops back home, and pay for many of the things used in bringing the conflict to a successful conclusion.

Now that the fighting and the shouting had become things of the past it was suspected that it might be rather difficult to sell the county's quota of $2,776,400. The fears were not realized. The same workers as before assumed the task on April 25, 1919. Within two days the county had almost subscribed its full share, and by the end of the week all localities were able to report the task completed. The subscriptions totaled $3,214,050. Considering the conditions, this result was perhaps the most remarkable of any in the history of the five drives for funds.

The men who devoted their time and best efforts to the accomplishment of the Liberty Loan work are deserving of great praise. Their task was hard, often disagreeable and had no reward beyond the knowledge of a duty well done.

It is impossible to give the names of all who participated in every Loan campaign. There were some who were appointed to teams, and then dropped because they failed to give the necessary time to it. Some worked diligently in some campaigns, and were prevented from doing so in others, by reason of illness, absence from the city or pressure of other affairs.

In the main, however, the organization remained the same throughout the year and the list of Victory Loan workers presented herewith is also fairly representative of all the other drives:

O. W. Johnson, Racine County Chairman.

J. V. Rohan, City of Racine Chairman.

QUOTA FOR KANSAS CITY, BELOIT AND MADISON AUGUST 14, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Thomas E. Benjamin, Elmer Butgereit, Norman Andersen, Gust Newman, Raymond J. Matterer, Stephen Duffey, Irving Johnson, Hugh E. Raush, Curtis O. Hall, John C. Knutson, Maurice J. Cronin, Richard Kruppstadt, Joseph H. Wiskie, Otto Jaskulesky, Roy Peterson, Einer Christensen, Hugh M. Costello, Raymond Thiesen, Raymond Rasmussen, Andrew Simonsen, Tom Balabanis, Carl Bowen, William G. Zacharias, George Knoll, Christ Nelson, Alvin Thompson, Michael Lavatore, George Robey, Walter Butzine, Alfred H. Sorensen, Howard Peterson, Erwin H. Wood, Erick C. Haenel, Reuben G. Duda, John Neumann, George B. Sligh.

QUOTA FOR JEFFERSON BARRACKS AUGUST 9, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Onon Samlian, Louis H. Schoening, Arthur E. Patzke, William LaMore, Fred Krueger, Sam Strat, Guiseppe Muratore, Hartun Kutumian, Leonard Heinrichs, John Riolo, Charles S. Lorence, Frank Brusha, John Halvorsen, Ezegial Antrasian.

P. J. Myers, Chairman Outside of Racine City.

Horace Sims, Chairman Speakers' Bureau.

Arthur Simonson, Publicity Chairman.

Executive Committee—F. Lee Norton, chairman; M. H. Pettit, A. J. Lunt, Arthur Simonson, O. W. Johnson, J. V. Rohan, H. F. Johnson, Warren J. Davis, F. J. Osius, J. H. Dwight, George Murphy, W. H. Loomis, Horace Sims.

First Ward—David Winters, major; William Pultz, J. R. Powers, Edward Zahn, Edward Schowalter, Fred Hermans.

First and Eighth Wards—A. F. Erickson, major; M. N. Gales, E. E. Gittins, W. E. French, F. J. Hermes, J. A. Christensen.

Second Ward—E. E. Russell, A. A. Steel, O. J. Thomas, L. P. Munroe, Elmer Durgin.

Third Ward—R. E. Browne, major; G. G. Jones, P. Walter Peterson, T. J. Dickinson, Oscar Hoppe.

Fourth Ward—Thomas A. Fagan, major; George L. Buck, Sol Haas, Fred Greene, E. B. Funston, Fred Bauman, F. A. Morey, Robert Sieber, George Caystile, Edward Freeman, P. T. Stoffel, V. Joseph Jandl.

Fifth Ward—C. R. Nevin, major; John Carls, Leslie Fowler, A. G. Hermes, Frank R. Starbuck, N. Rice.

Sixth Ward—E. B. Hand, major; P. H. Batten, W. J. McElroy, Elmer C. Green, J. H. Brannum, W. F. McGregor, Jerome I. Case, John Reid, Arthur Ehrlich, Fred Laper, D. B. Eisendrath, George B. Wilson.

Seventh Ward—John A. Brown, major; John Peterson, Frank Weiss, Ernest Mrkvicka, Joseph Dollister, Peter Nelson, R. M. Harbridge.

Ninth Ward—W. T. Dooley, major; George Due, N. C. Christensen, Dan Casterton, Robert Hindley, Mathew Keefe, C. C. Mortenson, C. E. Pollard, L. W. Smith, W. R. Gittings, Edward Acklam, Josiah Hocking.

Tenth Ward—Boyd Adams, major; J. F. Bickel, A. A. Bishop, W. E. Loomis, Frank Rogers.

Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Wards—Warren H. Walker, major; R. P. Howell, A. H. Harris, M. L. Blodgett, A. H. Black, C. W. Chapin, Otto Hueffner, Arthur Schroeder, W. A. Walker, C. B. Cook, Thomas Lloyd, James Pritchard, Fulton Thompson, N. C. Nelson, Jerome Ritter, W. F. Kisow, Fred Haumerson, Will Rohan, William Richardson, W. F. Sawyer, A. H. Barnes, James Bennett, D. Eugene Callender, Caleb Olson, James Collier, Horace Sims, John Pugh, Matt Cooper, William Osborne, A. A. Guilbert, Louis Horvath.

Thirteenth Ward—W. H. Carpenter, major; J. S. Hart, J. M. Jones, John Sieb, E. McAvoy, Fred Foster, N. Christensen, Edward Cahoon, E. J. Harvey, Henry Wiegand, J. D. Rowland.

Fifteenth Ward—Harold Smith, major; A. J. Kroupa, B. J. Rohan, Joseph Kaiser, J. E. Bright, George Schmitz, J. H. Asdahl, E. H. Wadewitz, M. E. Erskine, L. J. Quinn.

Lakeside—I. Friedman, major; William Smieding, Jr., W. C. Davis, Charles Van Ornum, W. F. Walker, W. S. Goodland.

County Employees—W. C. Palmer, major; John J. Barry, Martin Christensen, George Kehl.

City Employees—George Jorgenson, major; P. H. Connolley, August Eisenhut, Charles Ryba, James Cape, H. C. Baker, C. E. Longenecker.

Factory Team—M. H. Pettit, major; Warren Walker, F. J. Kidd, Harold Freeman, A. R. Calendar, R. C. Rueschaw, P. H. Batten, W. E. Loomis, George Wherry, D. B. Eisendrath, R. P. Howell, C. A. Armstrong, A. H. Barnes, F. R. Pettit, B. M. Pettit.

Women's Committee—Chairman—Mrs. John W. Owen.

First Ward—Mrs. Joseph Mrkvicka, major; Mrs. W. P. Pultz, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, Mrs. Fred Laper, Mrs. A. A. Mack, Mrs. L. V. Hinds.

Second Ward—Mrs. T. F. Powers, major; Mrs. W. B. Robinson, Mrs. J. Lawton, Mrs. William H. Armstrong, Mrs. E. R. Wagoner.

Third Ward—Mrs. W. J. Payne, major; Mrs. Harry Campbell, Miss Rose Tears, Miss Clara Driver, Mrs. Harry Mann.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. Joseph Prostrednik, major; Mrs. John Konnak, Mrs. Jacob Baumstark, Mrs. Rose Jensen, Mrs. Sidney Mikulecky, Mrs. John Burkhert.

Fifth Ward—Mrs. Jens Jensen, major; Miss Louise Jensen, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Chynoweth, Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Mrs. Holger Bing.

Sixth Ward—Mrs. W. C. Dow, major; Mrs. Charles Van Ornum, Mrs. Marshal Moses, Miss Camille Bennett, Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mrs. Charles Killian.

Seventh Ward—Mrs. W. S. Dooley, major; Mrs. John Lutz, Mrs. F. W. Archer, Mrs. George Herzog.

Eighth Ward—Mrs. Matt Wilke, major; Mrs. George E. Peterson, Mrs. E. F. Hilker, Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. Alva Foster, Mrs. G. E. Gustafson, Mrs. Gruetzmacher.

Ninth Ward—Mrs. M. J. Goepfert, major; Mrs. George Goepfert, Miss Olga Rasmussen, Mrs. Louis Nelson, Mrs. Charles Kammerer.

Tenth Ward—Mrs. Joseph D. Williams, major; Mrs. H. C. Lawton, Mrs. Fred Fair,

QUOTA FOR CAMP GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 3, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Robert J. Chappell, Louis Wesa, John H. Rulle, Frederick C. Nielsen, Leo R. Draves, Sigilfredo Governatori, Percy S. DeBrier, Lorin W. Clark, Ray W. Blatz, George Miller, Geo. Halberstadt, G. B. Rierson, David Wright, Harry F. Krupp, Joseph Summers, C. Plocek, J. J. Schwartz, Ed. Amundson, M. Catapana.

QUOTA FOR SYRACUSE, N. Y., AUGUST 1, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—John A. Thorgenson, Adolph H. Knolle, Lars K. Meyer, Joseph J. Mastiaus, Edwin Schulz, William H. Shook, Einer Hansen, William H. Kwapil.

QUOTA FOR CAMP TAYLOR AUGUST 2, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—A. C. Wasilewski, Camelo Minitte, Arthur A. Pahl, Howard L. Machia, George B. Sleigh, Henry Cipar, John Halverson, Ezegial Antrasian, Walter E. Anderson, Gaetono Presta, Frank Rahdatz, Bernard Loener, Hans Prins, Adolph P. Zimprich, Peter Rasmussen, Austin Jannes Craney, James Gibbs, John Bohrmann, Harry Alperson, Joe Tappy, Hugas Melkesian, Pietro Carraro, Peter N. Boye, Frank Lia, Reinhold Hopke, Carl B. Thompson, Arthur Francis, Ben Silvermann, Frank J. Schliesmann, Paul F. Wolff Jr., Nick J. Jerger, Sahag Kaiserlian, Raffaele Nicotera, Herbert Falk, Irving F. James, George Jensen, Adolph Hoppe, Henry Qualheim, Chas. Lamar, Howard Layton, Joseph Zabac, Charles W. Arndt, Frederick E. Coles, Harry Maidens.

Mrs. W. C. Palmer, Mrs. Charles Van Ornum, Mrs. John R. Powers, Miss Tessie Mooney.

Eleventh Ward—Mrs. S. Sklute, major; Mrs. Frank Miller, Mrs. L. F. Miller, Miss Bessie Spence.

Twelfth Ward—Miss Ada Johnson, major; Miss Amanda Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. P. Vreeland, Mrs. Charles Personette, Mrs. E. E. Bailey.

Thirteenth Ward—Mrs. R. L. Soule, major; Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. Andrew Dietrich, Mrs. A. T. Kerr, Mrs. Louis Swenson, Mrs. William Pauli, Mrs. Menzo Wait.

Fourteenth Ward—Mrs. C. W. Carter, major; Mrs. Boyd Adams, Mrs. Mary Rohan, Mrs. Raymond Weins.

Fifteenth Ward—Mrs. E. A. Taylor, major; Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mrs. John Pugh, Jr., Miss Josephine Carroll, Mrs. E. C. Billings, Miss Frances Herzog, Miss Margaret Eaton.

Burlington—H. A. Runkel, Eda Meinhardt, Albert Meinhardt, Herbert A. Moussa, George A. Uebele, John T. Prasch, G. C. Rasch, Fred Itzen, C. Roy McCanna, Walter Keebler, H. E. Zimmermann, L. H. Zimmermann, W. R. Dever, F. N. Brehm, Mrs. G. A. Harper, Mrs. J. W. Powers, Miss Minnie Schwaller, Mrs. J. M. Christenson, Rev. P. H. Dreis, Rev. T. P. Hilbourne, Mrs. John T. Prasch, Ralph Storey, William Rosenberg, Fred L. Wilson, Robert Southey, John C. Yonk, Dr. W. A. Prouty, I. G. Wheeler, George W. Waller.

Caledonia—Frank McCullough, John D. Danek, Arthur Kittinger, George L. Smith, Joseph Smerchek, Q. P. Sand, W. C. Robotka, Joseph Stephan, Philip Siegel, N. H. Fuhrman, Leonard Thelen, Herman Erbe, Joseph Peterka, John Kovar, Mat Matson, Joseph W. Mikulecky, John Spang, John Smerchek, Alex Sand, G. J. Ellis, Patrick Williams, Vincent Novak, Sr., A. L. Thomas, Hub Sebastian, William Ulrich, Frank Morris, W. G. Lorence, Arthur Peklo, Edward Robotka, Paul Smerchek, Ruebin Klofanda, George Bouska, Frank Kwapil, Ernest Frudenwald, Erwin Halter, Albert H. Braun, Frank Peterka, Edward Schelling.

Burlington Township—William Beck, Leo Albright, William K. Bushnell, George J. Bieneman, Mrs. Louise A. Gunningham, Jacob Kramer, D. A. Warren, William Bauman, Frank Boschert, Newton Bottemley, Nettie E. Karcher.

Norway Township—H. F. Johnson, Robert Smiley, Albert Smiley, Albert Andersen, Martin Anderson, H. J. Ellertson, Albert Malchin, Jul. Christenson, J. E. Jacobson, J. A. Jacobson, Thomas Overson, J. L. English, J. A. Anderson, Thos. Hanson, Abe Storley, Harvey Britton, H. P. Olson, Theodore Bauer, O. M. Johnson, J. J. Buckstorf, Albert Hanson.

Corliss—A. G. Cady, Charles Nystrom, E. H. Christensen, J. E. Christensen, M. H. Lee, J. T. Lee, J. L. Holm, Joseph Weber, H. M. Lingsweiler, Elmer Acklam, Chris Jacobsen, William Osborne, J. C. Burns, J. W. Simmons, Louis Kradwell, Harry Sorenson, Louis Rasmussen, A. O. Spear, John Hanson, M. H. Herzog.

Waterford Village — Charles E. Frost, George Sopham, Arthur Smith, Walter Jones, William Sanders, G. W. Schenkenberg, Edward Leakee, Ernest Miller, J. D. Roberts, Walter Belt, Jr., A. S. Titus.

Waterford Township—R. E. Bennett, Charles Meyer, H. C. Greeley, Arthur Peacock, George Peacock, H. O. Bayley, Mrs. Bert Brown, Bert Brown, Herbert Weltzine, James McDonald, William Herbert, H. M. Bendickson, Mrs. E. Beardsley, Elaine Beardsley, James Greeley, Henry Krueger, John Alasson, Ira Earushaw, Morris Healy, Le Roy Morrow, Walter Morton, Elisha Lewis, Jr., Fred Mochu, Ernest Rauke, John Peters, Mrs. John Bennett, Henry Caley, Fremont Utter, O. H. Bayley, Mrs. Elaine Buttles, Elaine Buttles, G. H. Caley.

Raymond—Mrs. Thomas Morgensen, Miss Viola Lindeman, David Ketvis, Stephen Jonas, Jacob Stephenson, Charles Hindel, Thomas Morgensen, Michael Posansky, Elmer W. Moyle, Allen J. Hay, Hans E. Kastinson, Walter Shimmway, Sherman Brice, L. C. Christensen.

Mount Pleasant—John D. Jones, Charles Ybema, Arthur Schacht, Emmert Emmertsen, Walter Pearce, W. R. Rowley, P. E. Kimpel, Clarence Smith, Walter Buhler, C. C. Christopherson, Christ Matson, C. P. Nielson, Roy Freeman, De Grove Bull, A. Bell, J. Kedke, Frank Kaiser, Robert Wherry, Jr., N. S. Drummond, Henry Halter, Thomas Piper, E. L. King, A. M. Seidell, H. W. Lewis, W. J. Hanschè, Tony Olson, Irving Gillette, L. A. Hansche, Henry Lange, Sam Walker, Henry Harmann, Louis Sorenson, B. O. Tradwell, W. J. Davis, George Smith, Joseph P. Weber, Leslie Herzog, Martin Larson, B. F. Kimpel, N. P. Larsen, Louis Lamp, N. M. Christensen, F. E. Anderson, George Gillette, George Burgess, James Torpegaard, T. C. Roberts, W. C. Fancher, Louis Foster, Fred Bose, Walter Christenson, Nels Nielsen, E. E. Gittins, F. F. Sewell, A. B. Steele.

Union Grove—J. Z. Collier, Joseph Alby, Merrit Anderson, Henry Barnes, W. D. Bixby, R. T. Bosustow, Thomas Bufton, W. J. Cal-

QUOTA FOR FORT RILEY JUNE 29, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following, with seven men who were transferred from other boards:—George B. Rosenberg, John Matranga, August C. Sauer, Peter Kapolos, Antonio Aceto, Adolph Taicher, Jacob M. Hansen, Edward Boehlman, Irving W. Walch, Joseph Stegner, Peter Rasmussen, Roy McCarthy, Jesse C. Blount, Ruffalo Derose.

QUOTA FOR CAMP DODGE AUGUST 30, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Richard Aul, William H. Jenks, George E. Davies, Seggar M. Rood, Clarence Howe, John Saras, Alfred E. Poulson, Henry C. Roest, Edward Block, Arthur G. Anderson.

QUOTA FOR LEWIS INSTITUTE AND VALPARIASO, JULY 15, 1918 FROM BOARD No. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Arthur J. Jacobsen, Charles W. Tiede, Edgar R. Lehman, Oscar Christensen, Sterling W. Albright, Lester McLennan, Christian An dersen, Albert H. L. Bartz, Edward F. Studey, John M. Gizinski, Jerome P. Danhauser, Louis Schrader.

lender, J. C. Colby, F. A. Dixon, Peter Engelrup, J. T. Jacobson, Frank Jones, John Jones, F. W. Callender, C. A. Martin, Mrs. R. W. McCracken, Mrs. W. H. Morgan, C. W. Price, W. G. Roberts, George Rodhe, Rev. William Rowlands, A. F. Ruzicka, Richard Salm, A. J. Smith, William Smith, W. E. Stone, E. H. Swantz, Henry Swantz, Miss Isabel Swantz, W. D. White, A. M. Wilson, Henry Vyvyan.

Yorkville—Martin George, Bert Rosendale, Charles De Groot, Alex Sumpter, Don Martin, Edgar Bertke, George Vyvyan, Edward Shephard, Thos. Skewes, Wendle Birchell, Harry Dale, William Tucker, Arthur Scutt, Roland Lee, Frank Bullis, Henry W. Frichen, R. R. Nugent.

Rochester—A. A. Burgess, George Wallis, Frank Patten, Rev. J. W. Jordan, W. J. Edwards, Clarence Beaumont, J. B. Willmer, Samuel Prent, Henry Miller, Roy Vaughan, J. W. Summers, Charles Reesman, Mrs. Jessie Burkett, John Penpenny, Harry Bauman, George Ela, Ferdinand Paulson, Theodore Alby, Leslie Willey.

Dover—Edward Edwards, Edward Rowntree, Gilbert Ballock, George Beaumont, M. A. Loomis, J. W. Gomann, J. H. Smith, Stephen Cox, John Hardie, Charles Mealey, Thomas Finan, H. Spriggs, Al. Noble, Andrew Hinchcliff, Dennis Callahan, Fred Schroeder, Gus Bratz, Lee Cunningham, Robert Wilson.

War Savings Stamps

In addition to the Liberty bonds, the government floated another form of security known as the War Savings stamp. It was designed to encourage people to save small sums and invest them in such a way as to assist in carrying on the war. The War Savings stamps had a face value of $5, but could be purchased for less, as the face value represented the purchase price plus interest for five years, at the end of which period they would be redeemed.

As a part of the plan the Thrift stamp was devised. This could be bought for 25 cents. When a card was filled with sixteen of these, it represented the value of a War Savings stamp at the beginning of the current period. It could be exchanged for a "W.S.S." although after the first week there would be a little accrued interest to pay—varying from one cent to twenty cents according to the date of payment.

Despite the sale of more than $16,000,000 in Liberty bonds here, the county purchased Thrift and Savings stamps for which they paid $1,143,308.65. A large part of this came from children. The contents of most toy savings banks were spent for these unique securities.

The campaign for the sale of the War and Thrift stamps, was inaugurated in the spring of 1918 and it was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Warren J. Davis, president of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., Postmaster George H. Herzog and Mrs. John W. Owen, who had been very active in previous campaigns for funds.

It was decided that the Racine postoffice should act as the central office for the distribution of these stamps for the entire county, excepting the City of Burlington, the sales there to be in charge of Postmaster Henry Zimmermann.

A plan of campaign was mapped out and with the assistance of the committees in charge of Liberty Loan drives, became interesting and was most successful.

School children played an active part in the great campaign by making a house to house canvass in their respective districts. Celebrating of the Fourth of July was dispensed with and the work of selling stamps was substituted for the usual fireworks.

In factories, schools, business houses, offices and other places the campaign was waged. Pledge cards were passed about, each signer agreeing to purchase a number of War Savings stamps, during a period from June to December, 1918.

The people, especially children, were urged to purchase Thrift Stamps and later to exchange them for War Savings Stamps. Pennies were saved and they soon resulted in purchases, at 25 cents each, of Thrift stamps, and later these were exchanged for War Savings Stamps of a valuation of $5 each.

When the campaign closed, early in the winter, the committee found that the War and Thrift Stamps of a cash value, not face value, of $1,037,104.04 had been distributed from the Racine post office and through the Burlington office War and Thrift Stamps of a value of $106,704.61 had been distributed, making a total value of stamps sold of $1,143,808.65. The total number of War Stamps sold through the Racine post office was 229,800 and of Thrift Stamps 299,332.

The letter carriers of the city delivered and sold 73,377 War Stamps, each of a value of $5 and over 100,000 Thrift Stamps.

The remainder of the stamps sold in the district outside of Burlington, were sold through banks.

The Burlington postoffice distributed $103,-

OFFICIALS OF THE DISTRICT APPEAL BOARD LOCATED AT RACINE

The Appeal Board had jurisdiction over appeals made from seventeen Local Boards in Waukesha, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Green, Marquette, Dodge, Washington and Racine counties. The members were (above) Geo. Harrington, Elkhorn; A. J. Horlick, Racine; Stephen Benish, Racine (below) Chester D. Barnes, Kenosha; Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington; Dr. Grove Harkness, Waukesha.

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD OF THE COUNTY

The board consisted of (left to right in picture)—Fulton Thompson, Peter J. Myers and Geo. W. Waller.

387.61 of War Savings and $3,317 in Thrift Stamps, the latter having been purchased by children. Pledges which were made to the campaign workers were fulfilled to a very high percentage, the committees reported, thus again proving the loyalty of the residents of Racine county.

It is regretted that the names of all who served in various capacities in the Liberty Loan and other war fund work do not appear in the official lists made during the final weeks, but the explanation of the omission of many names appears in another place. As example of such instances may be cited two typical ones. Mrs. Harry Mann was the major of a women's team in the first four Liberty Loan drives and did most excellent work, but as she was unable to participate in the fifth drive, her name does not appear in the list in this chapter. She was also chairman of the Girls' Service Units. Ed Makovsky was recognized as one of the most active workers for the Liberty Loans and War Relief funds in the town of Calendonia, in the team captained by Frank Renak, but by some oversight his name was not in the official record at all. Probably there are other cases of the same sort.

County War Relief Fund

One of the most ingenious plans growing out of war conditions was the Racine County War Relief Fund. It was designed to enable people to contribute money to war relief work of various kinds, with the assurance that it would be expended intelligently. Besides this, and equally as important, it did away with any obligation, moral or otherwise, to give money to any other project excepting for the purchase of government securities.

In brief, the scheme provided for a central council of fifteen men who would act as trustees for this fund. They would receive applications for money from the various welfare and relief organizations, consider their merits, and appropriate from the treasury such proportion of the money on hand as they felt was reasonable and wise. If a request was not approved, the citizens in general were justified in feeling that the cause was not worthy of their individual support.

The money was raised by voluntary, but very general, contributions in amounts based upon the earnings of the donor. All employes were expected to give the equivalent of one-half hour's work per week to the fund. The pay clerks were to deduct this from the employes' pay. The employer would add an equal sum and give the total to the committee. Individuals who could not be classed as either employers or employes were put upon their honor to give a proportionate sum, and send their check to headquarters once a month.

The factories and stores co-operated with such good effect that they were represented by 100 per cent contributions in almost every plant and store.

A thorough canvass was made of all persons in the city and county not thus reached. In cases where they had bank accounts, they signed a card which was kept by the committee and which, when presented to their banks after the first day of each month, authorized the bank to pay out the specified amount from their accounts to the fund. In other instances the people merely signed a pledge card promising to pay a certain sum each month.

The secretary of the committee kept track of all the individual pledges and saw that the money was forthcoming. The employers did the accounting insofar as it affected their employes, and sent a check for the total at regular intervals.

The proposition was so entirely fair, and at the same time so necessary, that it became almost compulsory. A man seeking a job was frequently required to show that he gave to the War Relief Fund and had bought Liberty Bonds, before he could obtain a position.

The idea of the fund above described originated in Kenosha. Secretary Walter H. Reed of the Commercial Club learned that it was being discussed there and made inquiries. On Dec. 17, 1917, he brought up the subject at a meeting of the Commercial Club and strongly urged its adoption. His suggestions received instant support, because there were dozens of patriotic organizations planning campaigns to raise huge sums, and the average citizen felt helpless to refuse them or to decide intelligently between them if forced, for financial reasons, to make a choice.

The president of the Commercial club, P. T. Stoffel, appointed F. Lee Norton, J. H. Brannum, Walter H. Reed, Fulton Thompson and Herbert F. Johnson to arrange for the proposed organization.

The committee was authorized to increase its membership if it desired, and it decided upon a total membership of fifteen. The additional ones appointed were William Horlick, Jr., L. P. Christensen, John H. Dwight, George Jorgenson, John D. Jones, Jr., C. Roy McCanna, F. J. Osius, M. H. Pettit, J. V. Rohan and Stuart Webster. Mr. Webster resigned in September, 1918, and W. T. Harvey succeeded

QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT SEPTEMBER 5, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Fred Wm. Storm, William Reiter, Edward Nelson, Martin Nelson, Walter Johnson, Louis Philip, Oscar Brunson, John Collins, William Wolff, August L. Hanson, George Dvorak, John Haller, Walter Felixson, Richard Kautz, William Seliwonchik, Jacob C. Jacobsen, August Wolff, George A. Buerk.

QUOTA FOR LEWIS INSTITUTE, CHICAGO, AND VALPARAISO, IND., JULY 15, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Viggo P. A. Hansen, Harry B. LaMeer, Eugene Tuttle, Martin L. Poulson, Roy O. Moore, Archie F. Jayne, Bernard Stellberg, John Theordore Corombo, William King, John Joseph Kropp, Walter C. Maibohm, Arthur Johnson, Alfred Johnson, Fred Thoennes, Anton Nichols, Wm. James Andersen. With the group are evidently others from other dates, making a larger contingent than the quota.

him. Mr. Norton was chairman, Mr. Johnson vice-chairman, Mr. Horlick treasurer, and Horace P. Edmands was secured as an executive secretary. The outline of the plan was put into writing and approved by the Council of Defense, Commercial club and business men in general. On Dec. 20, 1917, a meeting of manufacturers was called to arrange the details of methods of handling factory subscriptions.

On March 18, 1918, a ten-day campaign was put on to get everyone to sign the pledge cards and the remarkable number of 27,207 people in the county subscribed. This was fully a third of all the men, women and children in the county. It was understood that the pledges were to remain in effect until the termination of the war and that any funds then left on hand could be used in the discretion of the committee for some public charitable purpose.

All of the soldiers' and sailors' welfare organizations were beneficiaries of the fund. It was customary in national drives for money for the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, War Camp Community Service, American Library Bureau, Jewish Welfare Board, etc., to allot a certain amount to be raised in each county throughout the nation, and through the local relief fund here these assessments could be met without further solicitation or trouble.

The Racine County War Relief fund was variously known as the War Chest, Patriots' Fund, and other titles, most of which had been applied to similar organizations in other cities.

A total of $500,880.06 was paid into the fund, and about $300,000 had been expended when the armistice was signed. A balance of $130,000 remained on Nov. 11, 1919, and the committee of fifteen were still trying to decide what to do with it.

The subscribers to the fund included:

One hundred and thirteen factories, 12,318 factory employes, 221 merchants, 755 employes of merchants, 3,568 personal pledges from the city of Racine and 4,232 subscribers of all classes in the county outside of Racine. The country subscribers were divided as follows:

Towns of Burlington, 278; Caledonia, 482; Dover, 230; Mount Pleasant, 420; Norway, 211; Raymond, 344; Rochester, 53; Waterford, 252; Yorkville, 283; City of Burlington, 975; Villages of Corliss, 137; Rochester, 91; Union Grove, 244; Waterford, 231.

The factories and merchants and their employes gave $364,870. The personal pledges in the city netted $88,246. The other portions of the county gave as follows:

Town of Burlington	$ 2,534.70
Town of Caledonia	5,557.51
Town of Dover	2,994.60
Town of Mount Pleasant	5,259.79
Town of Norway	1,688.00
Town of Raymond	2.302.27
Town of Rochester	510.00
Town of Waterford	2,342.30
Town of Yorkville	2,739.45
City of Burlington	16,000.00
Village of Corliss	1,440.47
Village of Rochester	704.37
Village of Union Grove	1,969.00
Village of Waterford	1,720.66
Total	$47,763.12

At the meeting held May 13, 1918, it was agreed that in order to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the various organizations doing war relief work, who had already or who might in the future ask for appropriations from this fund, it would be necessary to formulate a questionnaire that would meet the requirements of the Committee of Fifteen.

A committee consisting of M. H. Pettit, J. H. Brannum, and Fulton Thompson was appointed to meet with the Secretary and draft a form of questionnaire, with the result that the following form was presented and approved by the full committee:

"The Racine County War Relief Fund Committee of Racine County, Wisconsin, being the custodians of a Public Fund raised for War Relief purposes only, can make no disbursements for any purpose unless full information is given them regarding the objects for which the money is used, and the conditions surrounding its expenditure. Applicants for contributions are, therefore, requested to fill out the following questionnaire, to be filed with the records of the Committee:

1. Is your committee or organization incorporated? (Yes or no)_____
2. (a) Have you a national organization? (Yes or no)_____
   (b) Give the names and addresses of officers of your National Organization.
3. (a) What is the total amount of fund now to be raised throughout the country?
   $_____
   (b) For how long a period?
4. What amount was raised and disbursed by your committee in 19___?
   $_____
5. (a) Have you a Wisconsin State Organization? (Yes or no)_____

LOCAL BOARD FOR RACINE COUNTY LOCATED AT BURLINGTON

The members were (at the top) George Ela, A. J. Topp, secretary; John J. Wishau, (below) Dr. F. A. Malone and L. H. Rohr, chairman.

PRICE COMMITTEE OF THE U. S. FOOD COMMISSION AT RACINE

At the rear are Jens Jensen, Wm. Erick, J. E. Evans and J. J. Otradevec. Seated at the table are Fred Radewan, Frank Luxem, Lester Bowman, W. T. Harvey, S. W. Chamberlin, Charles Christensen, Sidney Mikulecky.

(b) Give the names and addresses of officers of your State Organization.

6. What amount, derived from any source, was paid out in salaries or commissions in 19___?
$_____

Furnish the number of people working on salaries or commissions and cite representative salaries or commissions paid, including the highest.

7. What is the salary or commission expense contemplated for 19___ in national or local organization.

8. Is this application a part of a general campaign throughout the United States for funds? (Yes or no) _____

9. State ratio of expense to relief in such a way that our committee can ascertain what proportion of money contributed by Racine County War Relief Fund will go to actual relief.

10. State how you believe the Racine County Relief Fund should contribute to this campaign, together with your reasons for this and any computation upon which they are based.
(The population of Racine County is 65,000.)

11. On what basis was the quota of Racine County determined?

12. Is the above pro rata set up as Racine's "Fair share" in line with an equally suitable call upon all other communities of approximately the same size?

13. Are equal monthly payments satisfactory? (Yes or no)_____

14. If not, state reason.

15. State specifically how money is to be spent by giving budget, or listing large items.

16. (a) Is this work in any way a duplication of the American Red Cross? (Yes or no)_____
(b) Or any other national organization now in existence? (Yes or no)_____

17. Why is this not a duplication of the Red Cross work?

18. Does not the Home Service Department of the Red Cross do this work?

19. Explain as fully as possible why there should be a special organization for this work.

20. What various kinds of work will your funds be used for?

21. Give the names and amounts other war chest fund committees are appropriating to your fund.

22. What other similar committees or organization are collecting for or duplicating your work?

23. Under whose authority or by whose approval or sanction is your fund being raised?

24. Make any further statements you think will assist the committee in making a just decision as to your application.

"The foregoing questionnaire has been filled out accurately for the_____ at_____this_____ by their duly authorized agent.

Signed_____

By_____

"Without the satisfactory filling out of this questionnaire no war relief organization seeking money for their work will receive an appropriation."

Each questionnaire, as well as all other available information was scrutinized carefully and if thought necessary the organizations seeking appropriations were requested to give further information.

A summary of the organizations to which appropriations have been made, together with the amounts appropriated, is shown on the opposite page.

REPORT OF WAR RELIEF FUND, JANUARY 1, 1920

Organization		Date	Amount
National Surgical Dressings Committee		Apr. 9, 1918	$ 21.76
Armenian-Syrian Relief		May 6, 1918	5,000.00
Salvation Army		May 6, 1918	6,000.00
Woman's Committee (Soldiers and Sailors' Canteen)—			
$1,000.00		May 6, 1918	
500.00		Jan. 27, 1919	
116.57		Jan. 27, 1919	
1,000.00		Apr. 14, 1919	2,616.57
Franco-American Corrective Surgical Appliance Committee		May 15, 1918	250 00
American National Red Cross	$50,000.00	May 13, 1918	
Memberships	26,755.00	Dec. 9, 1918	76,755.00
Racine Chapter Red Cross	5,000.00	May 15, 1918	
	10,000.00	Sept. 9, 1918	15,000.00
Boy Scouts of America		July 8, 1918	2,500.00
Comforts Forwarding Committee (Christian Science)		July 8, 1918	1,200.00
Fatherless Children of France—			
$3,650.00		July 8, 1918	
3,650.00		Mar. 10, 1919	7,300.00
American Chocolate Fund		Aug. 16, 1918	200.00
Methodist War Relief Fund		Aug. 12, 1918	1,200.00
American Jewish Relief Committee		Sept. 9, 1918	10,000.00
Nurses' Fund		Sept. 9, 1918	180.71
Medical Advisory Board		Sept. 9, 1918	
(Reclamation work on men to fit them for the service)			
St. Luke's Hospital	$ 93.90		
St. Mary's Hospital	779.75		
Burlington Hospital	86.43		960.08
National Allied Relief Committee		Oct. 14, 1918	500.00
French Heroes' Lafayette Mem. Fund		Oct. 14, 1918	1,000.00
**United War Work Fund		Nov. 11, 1918	185,000.00
Y. M. C. A.	58.65 per cent		
Y. W. C. A.	8.80 per cent		
K. of C.	17.60 per cent		
Jewish Welfare Bd.	2.05 per cent		
War Camp Service	8.80 per cent		
American Liberty Association	2.05 per cent		
Salvation Army	2.05 per cent		
Children of the Frontier		Nov. 25, 1918	500.00
Permanent Blind Relief Fund		Nov. 25, 1918	1,500.00
Polish Victims' Relief Fund		Nov. 25, 1918	6,000.00
Committee for Relief in the Near East		Jan. 15, 1919	18,000.00
Roumanian Relief Committee		Jan. 27, 1919	325.00
American Fund for French Wounded		Jan. 27, 1919	1,000.00
National Lutheran Council		Feb. 10, 1919	3,500.00
Serbian Aid Fund		Nov. 25, 1918	200.00
		Apr. 14, 1919	500.00
American Jugo-Slav Relief		Mar. 10, 1919	650.00
Italian War Relief Fund of America		Mar. 10, 1919	1,000.00
Permanent Blind Relief Fund		July 21, 1919	1,500.00
Near East Relief Committee		Dec. 16, 1919	12,000.00
Total			$362,359.12
**Balance unpaid Jan. 1, 1920			60,000.00

CHAPTER XV

RACINE CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE American Red Cross is the greatest relief organization in the world. Maintained in peace time to render prompt service in emergencies due to fire, famine, wrecks, storms, epidemics and other disasters, it also is constantly prepared to meet such demands as may be made upon it in time of war.

When the World War began the American Red Cross sent hospital units and supplies for civilian sufferers to all the belligerent countries impartially, but it never lost sight of the fact that America might be drawn into the conflict and the government would need all the co-operation which the Red Cross could give. Plans were made early in 1914 for expanding the membership, raising funds, listing available nurses and physicians and outlining the policies to be followed if a declaration of war should come.

As a result of the foresight of the society's officers, the activities of this splendid organization during our participation in the war can not but afford gratification to the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who supported it so generously throughout the period.

When the armistice was signed, the American Red Cross was operating twenty-two military hospitals, had treated 89,539 men in these institutions and had extended assistance in one form or another to 2,800 French hospitals as well as maintaining welfare workers in all American army hospitals. Its paid workers manufactured all the splints used by army surgeons, manufactured the nitrous oxide gas used as an anaesthetic, supervised emergency hospitals, diet kitchens, dispensaries and convalescent homes.

More significant than those figures, however, are the records of the labor performed at home by the army of women who saw in the Red Cross a suitable agency through which to do those things for the men in service which every patriotic woman wanted to do—to provide comforts for the men aboard ship, in camp, on the battlefields, and, above all, in the hospitals. The government authorized the Red Cross to perform many of those acts which made the lot of the soldier and sailor much more bearable, but which the authorities themselves felt they were unable to do properly. The grim nature of a Department of War during hostilities did not lend itself readily to such tasks as writing letters for bed-ridden victims of battle, furnishing music and even flowers for homesick wounded men, informing parents of the whereabouts and health of their boys, buying games and books for convalescent patients or supplying wounded men with pajamas. Yet the sternest-visaged army commanders realized that such things had actual value, as aids to recovery and maintaining the good spirits of men whose services might be needed again in the field.

To obtain the material necessary for Red Cross work, the women at home devoted every available moment. Without reward or even hope of official recognition of any sort, American women prepared and delivered more than 22,000,000 surgical dressings in the last nine months of 1918; made thousands of quilts and comforters; provided enough pajamas and socks to furnish all that were needed to all of the wounded in base hospitals, and in addition to these great tasks met every demand for garments for civilian sufferers in France and Belgium, and for numerous smaller requirements in the way of aprons, mittens, knit helmets and sleeveless sweaters for various branches of the army and navy.

The Red Cross was also able to supply the army with 77,000 surgical instruments, 3,000 cots and vast quantities of drugs from its reserve stores.

Racine county was one of the banner counties in the country from the standpoint of proportionate production of supplies for the Red Cross. The chapter here was efficiently organized and more than met every requisition made upon it. It had an actual membership

MEMBERS OF RACINE COUNTY'S COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Those shown in the group are as follows:
Top Row—Henry Caley, John D. Jones, Jr., Jacob Heim, S. B. Walker.
Second—Matt Lavin, N. C. Nelson, W. T. Harvey, M. H. Herzog, Robert Nugent.
Third—J. Z. Collier, L. Christensen, W. J. Hansche, A. C. Mehder, George W. Waller, Frank H. Miller.
Bottom—Peter T. Stoffel, William Horlick, Jr., Minnie I. Queckenstedt, F. Lee Norton, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, M. H. Pettit, Peter J. Myers.
There are missing:—A. S. Titus, W. B. Armstrong, J. H. Dwight, R. S. Preble, F. B. Renak, A. B. Steele, Albert Handson and Geo. Ela, whose pictures appear elsewhere in this work.

of 32,000 men and women who paid $1 a year for the privilege, and as the county had a total population of barely 70,000 the membership figures show the almost unanimous cooperation given the Red Cross.

The policy of the Racine chapter was, in brief, to furnish everything asked by the national organization, and as much more as possible. The men of the county, particularly, were asked to provide all funds necessary for buying yarn, cloth and other material, and the women were to transform this into the articles required. The program was carried out with an enthusiasm and success which is a cause for real pride to every citizen of the community.

The Racine Chapter of the Red Cross was organized Sept. 20, 1915, with twelve charter members. The meeting had been called owing to the patriotic foresight of Mrs. William Howard Crosby; working hand in hand with her and ably seconding every effort were Mrs. James G. Chandler and Mrs. Otis W. Johnson. At this first meeting, the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Mrs. James G. Chandler.
Vice-Chairman—A. J. Horlick.
Secretary—Mrs. William H. Crosby.
Treasurer—Malcolm Erskine.

Work was begun immediately to enlarge the membership, and gratifying results were attained. In January, 1917, at the request of J. J. O'Connor, manager of the central division of the Red Cross at Chicago, the constitution of the chapter was extended so as to include the entire county.

In April, 1917, Herbert F. Johnson was elected chairman of the finance committee and largely as a result of his energetic management, the citizens of the county donated $118,000 to the Red Cross in the first War Fund campaign. The quota assigned to Racine county was only $60,000, and the procuring of nearly twice this amount shows plainly enough how the people felt toward the society which had been termed "the greatest mother in the world." Later, on the resignation of A. J. Horlick, Mr. Johnson was made vice-chairman.

At the first annual meeting of the Racine Chapter Mrs. Frank J. Miller was elected secretary to succeed Mrs. Crosby, who resigned on account of ill health. Special recognition is due to Mrs. Miller for her service. The secretarial work had assumed enormous proportions, but no high salaried executive could have been more faithful or efficient. Assisting Mrs. Miller every day up to the time of her departure from the city was Mrs. Ralph Wilson.

The following directors have served on the governing board of the Racine Chapter since its organization:

1916—J. G. Meachem, Mrs. F. J. Pope, elected for one year; Mrs. E. C. Beyer, Mrs. Jas. E. Bush, Mrs. W. R. Kirkby, F. A. Morey and W. H. Reed, elected for two years; Mrs. Jas. G. Chandler, Mrs. W. H. Crosby, A. J. Horlick, Malcolm Erskine, and the Mesdames J. D. Hallowell, O. W. Johnson, W. T. Lewis, G. F. McNitt and A. O. Simpkins, elected for three years.

1917—H. C. Baker, J. S. Blakey, A. F. Erickson, M. J. Gillen, A. T. Titus, George A. Waller, Miss Bertha Kelley and the Mesdames John F. Clancy, Warren J. Davis, John Dickson, P. S. Fuller, A. R. Huguenin, J. S. Keech, J. P. Pearce, J. S. Sidley and Stuart Webster.

1918—H. F. Johnson and Mrs. Frank J. Miller, elected for two years; Jerome J. Foley, O. P. Graham, John D. Jones, Jr., Walter C. Palmer, A. C. Mehder and Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, elected for three years.

Prior to our entry into the war, the Racine women had been doing a considerable amount of knitting and sewing, and sending the finished garments to the Red Cross headquarters at Milwaukee or Chicago. As the demand for more work increased, paralleling the growth of our army and navy, Mrs. Chandler quickly saw the necessity of having more and more volunteer workers and providing means for them to do what was wanted. For this purpose, she adopted the excellent plan of forming Red Cross auxiliaries from the membership of the various women's clubs, churches and societies of all kinds, and also community auxiliaries in rural towns. Owing to its size and importance, Burlington was authorized to form a "branch" of the Red Cross, with the customary subsidiary departments. In other cases, the local "auxiliaries" performed only assignments of specific types of work requested by the Racine County Chapter with headquarters in Racine. Mrs. George A. Harper was chairman of the Burlington branch and they had eight auxiliaries there.

Union Grove had the distinction of forming the first auxiliary, with Mrs. O. P. Graham as chairman.

Following is a list of the town, village, church and society auxiliaries, with their chairmen:

Caldwell Auxiliary, Mrs. A. H. Peacock, Chairman.

Caledonia Auxiliary, Mrs. George Smith, Chairman.

DRAFT CONTINGENT FOR CUSTER, WHICH LEFT RACINE NOVEMBER 11, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2. THEY GOT ONLY PART WAY ON THEIR JOURNEY.

There were listed for entrainment the following:—John Pfister, Jack Waetowski, Ralph Gehring, Louis Owen Clarey, William Leigh Clunie, Gordon Asburg Pierce, Walter Nelson, Harold Woeckner, Chris Christianson, Antonono Pauvs, Carl Freres, Michael Joe Wishiewski, Ben Edward Nelson, William Bryan Curtiss, Enrico Neghins, Joseph Ugrinakas, Stanley D. Smith, John Ellerth Asplund, John Hawdon, Joseph Sworkski, Eugene Seley Hand, Jr., John J. Sosinski, Howard Burdick, Norman A. Ruston, Robert Szczspocki, Frank Roy Christensen, Joseph Nicholas Funk, Nicholas Dacquisto, Bert William Johnson, Lloyd Elmer Owen, Peter Nels Petersen, Charles Patsky, John Huebler, Fred Hudson, William Parrish, Bernard J. Stanislowski, Martin Christian Larson, Edward R. Fick, John Morris Nissen, Bennie J. Tucholski, Bartholomew C. Cremer, Henry E. Jenkins, W. D. Warner, Albert J. Van Fyck, Harold C. Johnson, Slavas Stilianni, Louis Peter Jensen, Alex Zut, William C. Young, John Nelson, Howard C. Johnson, Raymond Ryf, Lars C. Larsen, Albert Grager, Leo John Funk, Adam Wish, Edwin Dewitt Beebe, William Choctait, Harry Melvin Anderson, John Thomas Dixon, LeRoy Elbert Williamson, Harold Anderson, Clyde W. Davis, Edmund A. Brehm, Arthur P. Jorgenson, Walter Harold Hansen, Walter Peterson, Daniel M. Robin, Jr., Stanley Pinaslkowski, Samuel A. Lilley, Louis Hanson, John Ludwig Friedrich, Albert A. Schien, Frederick Carl Stovring, George Herbert Allen, H. S. Schriver, Irving C. Kappel, B. A. Bernstein, A. Letich, H. P. Erhardt.

Corliss Auxiliary, Mrs. William Osborne, Chairman.

Franksville Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Lower, Chairman.

Honey Creek Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Page, Chairman.

Hood's Creek Auxiliary, Mrs. Phillip Olley, Chairman.

Ives Grove Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Beach, Chairman.

Kneeland Auxiliary, Mrs. Isaac P. Kotvis, Chairman.

Mt. Pleasant Auxiliary, Mrs. W. R. Rowley, Chairman.

North Cape Auxiliary, Miss Anna Apple, Chairman.

Raymond Auxiliary, Mrs. Thomas Morgensen, Chairman.

Rochester Auxiliary, Mrs. F. Patten, Chairman.

South Lake Shore Auxiliary, Mrs. W. F. Hansche, Chairman.

St. Mary's Dover Auxiliary, Mrs. F. W. McManus, Chairman.

Union Grove Auxiliary, Mrs. J. H. Youngs, Chairman.

Waterford Auxiliary, Mrs. Fred Cooper, Chairman.

Yorkville Auxiliary, Mrs. Clinton Skewes, Chairman.

Bethesda Auxiliary, Mrs. Ann Seager, Chairman.

Catholic Woman's Club Auxiliary, Mrs. J. F. Clancy, Chairman.

Church of Atonement Auxiliary, Mrs. Louis Jensen, Chairman.

Czech Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. J. Prostrednik, Chairman.

Dania Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. S. Sorenson, Chairman.

Danish Bethania Auxiliary, Mrs. Knud Hanson, Chairman.

Danish Immanuel Auxiliary, Mrs. Louis Christensen, Chairman.

Danish Sisterhood Auxiliary, Mrs. C. S. Rasmussen, Chairman.

Daughters of Israel Auxiliary, Mrs. Gluck, Chairman.

Eagles Auxiliary, Mrs. Anna Amundsen, Chairman.

Emaus Auxiliary, Mrs. Nels Hansen, Chairman.

First Baptist Auxiliary, Mrs. J. E. Pritchard, Chairman.

First Congregational Auxiliary, Miss Louise Jensen, Chairman.

First Evangelical Auxiliary, Mrs. H. O. Frank, Chairman.

First Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. H. Dahlenburg, Chairman.

Junior Relief Auxiliary, Miss Jeanette Hilker, Chairman.

Gethsemane Auxiliary, Mrs. Jorgensen, Chairman.

Good Shepherd Auxiliary, Mrs. F. W. Logan, Chairman.

Grange Avenue Auxiliary, Mrs. W. L. Garrett, Chairman.

Harvey School Auxiliary, Mrs. Chas. J. Root.

Holy Communion Auxiliary, Mrs. John P. Hansen, Chairman.

Holy Innocents Auxiliary, Mrs. Anne McCaughey, Chairman.

Immanuel Episcopal Auxiliary, Mrs. J. Osborne, Chairman.

Italian Baptist Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Raffone, Chairman.

Joan Club Auxiliary, Mrs. Catherine B. Irons, Chairman.

Lakeview Auxiliary, Mrs. C. Kristerius, Chairman.

First Methodist Auxiliary, Mrs. Mable Saxton, Chairman.

National Woman's Relief Auxiliary, Mrs. Dora Underwood, Chairman.

North Side M. E. Auxiliary, Mrs. J. E. Hayman, Chairman.

Our Savior's Auxiliary, Mrs. Geo. Due, Chairman.

Plymouth Auxiliary, Mrs. S. M. Harbridge, Chairman.

First Presbyterian Auxiliary, Mrs. L. L. Cahoon, Chairman.

Pythian Sisters Auxiliary, Mrs. Geo. E. Rodgers, Chairman.

Sacred Heart Auxiliary, Mrs. Geo. Sideski, Chairman.

Salvation Army Auxiliary, Mrs. Annie A. Knudson, Chairman.

Soldiers' Relief of the Polish Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Rademacher, Chairman.

St. Hedwig's Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Fachko, Chairman.

St. John's Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. Peter Stoffel, Chairman.

St. John's Nep. Auxiliary, Mrs. Jos. Chadek, Chairman.

St. Joseph's Auxiliary, Mrs. Peter Prudent, Chairman.

St. Luke's Auxiliary, Mrs. G. A. Gallagher, Chairman.

St. Paul's Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. Harvey Nelson, Chairman.

Stephen Bull School Auxiliary, Mrs. Henry Wiegand, Chairman.

LIEUT.-COL. WM. MITCHELL LEWIS

107th Field Signal Bn. Col. Lewis was the Ranking Officer in the U. S. Army From Racine County

Swedish Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. Einar Beck, Chairman.

Swedish M. E. Auxiliary, Mrs. Emil Bloom, Chairman.

Tabernacle Auxiliary, Mrs. R. G. Roberts, Chairman.

Tabor Czech Auxiliary, Mrs. Anna Swanda, Chairman.

Trinity Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. J. Makovsky, Chairman.

Woman's Club Auxiliary, Mrs. John Dickson, Chairman.

Local workers for the Red Cross were not expected to purchase and contribute manufactured goods; what was desired was the mobilization of the nation's womanhood to perform work of manufacture at home in order that increased production would be obtained. The purchase of machine and factory made goods was made by the national Red Cross where needed, but they were not supposed to be accepted from local chapters. The output of the auxiliaries, therefore, was an absolute net gain in estimating the productive power of the nation.

With perhaps 20,000 workers at her service, the local chairman, Mrs. Chandler, realized that it would be impossible for her to continue to give personal supervision to all the details of work and she proceeded to complete an organization which would function as efficiently as any great industrial corporation. With the president as the executive and supervising head of all departments, she divided the central body into sections conforming with the organization of the national society of the Red Cross. Each section had its chairman and executive committee. Each of these chairmen received instructions as to the work to be done, and then worked out her own plan for accomplishing it. At the service of these departments, were placed the total membership of the numerous auxiliaries, which received their instructions through their chairmen from the department heads of the Red Cross with the approval of the president.

Yarn, cloth and other materials were furnished the auxiliaries by the central organization. Rooms were provided where the workers could sew and knit, if desired. As these were occupied every hour of the day by some group, quick action could be obtained on any requisition for completed work.

For the efficiency of the organization as a whole in Racine county, Mrs. Chandler certainly is entitled to unstinted praise. The management of the business problems; the coordinating of the effort of thousands of women; the maintenance of enthusiasm of toiling heads of departments; the smoothing out of occasional differences between women from every class and station of life; the responsibility for the financial policy of the chapter; the constant demand for her services in organizing new auxiliaries, answering questions and soliciting support—certainly these duties required tact and managerial ability of the highest order, and their possession by Mrs. Chandler was amply shown by the remarkable results accomplished here.

The direct responsibility for results naturally fell upon the department heads, and they are every one deserving of the credit and encomiums given them, not only by the chapter chairman but by those whose efforts they supervised. In many instances, these patriotic women devoted their entire time to the work to the utter disregard of their personal and household affairs.

Following are the departments and their chairmen:

Hospital Garments—Miss Bertha C. Kelley.

Surgical Dressings—Mrs. John S. Sidley (1917) and Mrs. Herbert F. Johnson (1918).

Knitting—Mrs. Otis W. Johnson.

Comforts for Fighting Men—Mrs. Warren J. Davis.

Civilian Relief—Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker.

Finance—Herbert F. Johnson.

Instruction for Women—Mrs. Arthur Huguenin.

Motor Corps—Mrs. W. H. Reed (captain).

Foreign Refugee Relief—Mrs. John Barr.

Canteen—E. L. Wratten.

Conservation—Mrs. Ralph Rugh.

Junior auxiliaries—F. M. Longanecker.

Three of these departments had almost unlimited tasks in view from the very start. They were the ones devoted to the supplying of surgical dressings, hospital garments and knitting. The others had tremendous demands upon them part of the time, and less urgent work at other periods.

Of course, the accomplishment of their labors would have been impossible but for the unselfish and whole hearted response to every demand of the nation by the men, women and children of the county—particularly the women. Each was ever ready to perform her share, and more, of the humanitarian work required by the great war. Each one did her part in making the Red Cross the strongest and best organization in the world for the relief of suffering humanity.

The Hospital Garments department was given the arduous task of keeping all the auxili-

AT LEFT
Maj. Jas. W. Gilson
Lt.-Col. Eugene Houghton
Maj. C. L. Nelson

AT RIGHT
Maj. Wm. Hanson
Maj. Arthur H. Williams
Maj. W. W. Johnston

CENTER
Maj. George W. Rickeman
Lt.-Col. Frank R. Hunter

SOME RACINE COUNTY MEN WHO ATTAINED THE RANK OF MAJOR AND LIEUT.-COL.

aries supplied with work and assembling the output for inspection and shipment to the central division in Chicago. Material was cut out to pattern a hundred or more at a time by an electrical cutting machine and then sent to the various auxiliaries for completion.

Miss Kelley had as her assistants: Mmes. Bernice Sherman, Clara Copeland, W. H. Fancher, Evan Catteral, A. H. Barnes, M. C. Barrington, J. C. NeCollins, Louis Christiansen, Owen McKivitt, and Miss Mary Roberts. These women worked most faithfully in the basement of the Badger building. During the war about 75,000 garments were inspected and shipped by this committee. Especial mention should be given Mrs. Bernice Sherman, who with Miss Kelley did this volunteer work for the Red Cross every single day from the time America entered the war until the armistice was signed.

Following is a list of articles shipped by this committee during 1918 and a portion of 1919 for hospital use and the relief of refugees in France and Belgium:

7 Knit Afghans, 500 Women's Aprons, 60 Bedside Bags, 420 Hospital Bags, 2,500 Waterproof Bags, 335 Chemise, 1,070 Drawers, 35 Children's Dresses, 23,226 Hospital Garments, 3,479 Refugee Garments, 2,565 Handkerchiefs, 815 Jackets, 20 Layettes, 1,500 Masks, 1 Muffler, 425 Night Gowns, 1,345 pairs Pajamas, 165 Petticoats, 65 Pinafores, 190 Bath Robes, 72 Scrap Books, 315 Shirts, 190 shirts for men, 5 skirts for women, 25 suits, 1,336 Undershirts, 185 Boys' Underwear, 200 Vests, 180 Boys' Blouses; Waists, 11,000 Gun Wipes, Total 53,461.

When the demand for more and still more work became evident, the surgical dressings' section became a department of its own. Mrs. John Streeter Sidley, daughter of Wm. Horlick, was made the first Chairman.

Preparations for the establishment of this department were really made in the spring of 1917. Mrs. Sidley, who was a graduate Red Cross instructor, opened her home, "The Oaks" for the purpose of conducting a class. A second class was formed by Mrs. Arthur Huguenin, chairman of the department of instruction classes for women, and Miss Bessie Greene of Milwaukee was engaged as its instructor. Mrs. Percival Fuller opened her home to classes soon after, and Mrs. Huguenin's class and other volunteers made dressings there and became known as the South Side auxiliary.

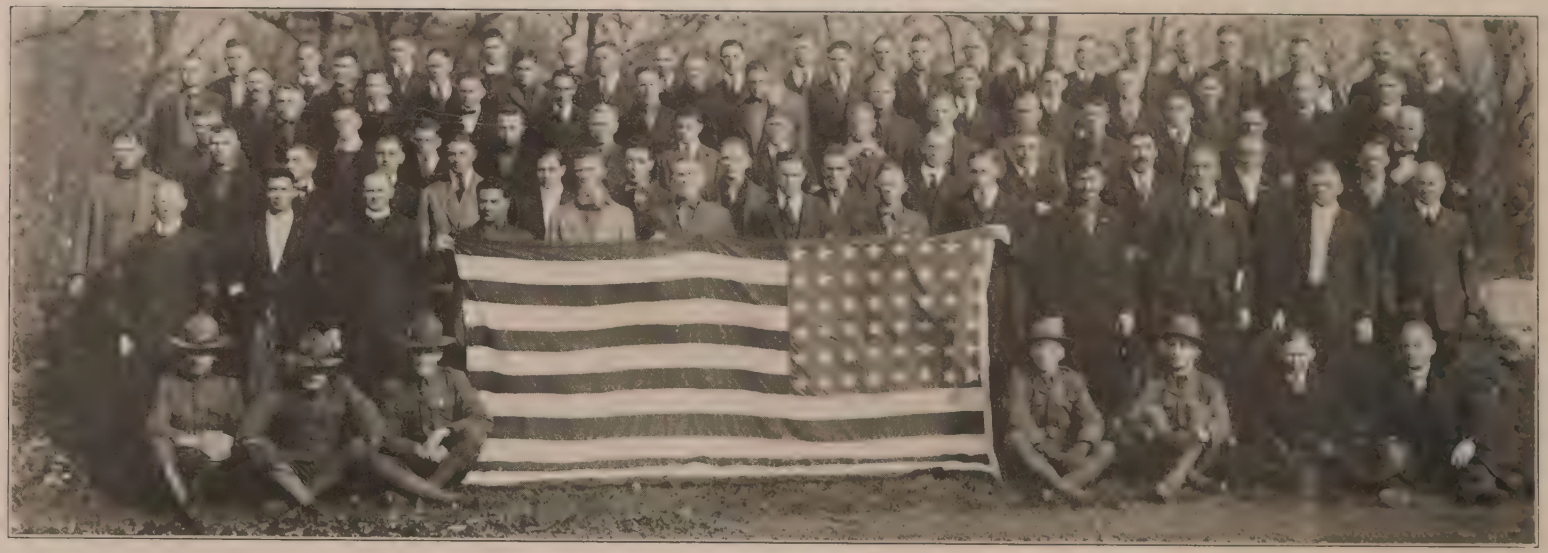
Under Mrs. Sidley, the following were graduated as instructors: Mesdames W. V. Adams, E. W. Bartley, John Dwight, James W. Gilson, A. J. Horlick, H. F. Johnson, John Reid, Jr., E. Von Buddenbrock, Mortimer E. Walker, and Misses Arnold, Gertrude Davis and Edna Williams. From Mrs. Sidley's classes were also graduated the following supervisors: Mesdames Walter H. Reed, Maxwell, A. F. Erickson, Walter Karll, Willard Walker, F. R. Washburn, C. F. Johnson, Witmer, J .V. Rohan, E. F. Freeman, Leo Miller, Joseph Miller and Warren Walker, and the Misses Virginia Gordon, Mabel Judd and Elizabeth Cahoon.

Under Miss Greene, the following instructors were graduated: The Misses Edna Billings, Edith Chandler, Mildred Dickson, Bertha C. Kelley, Helen Kelley, Nellie Mae Olson, and the Mesdames Richard G. Bryant, William Fish, Percival Fuller, Arthur Huguenin, F. W. Pope, Jr., Henry D. Robinson, Stuart Webster and Henry G. Mitchell.

The following supervisors were graduated under Mrs. M. E. Walker: The Misses Louise Clarke, May Nelson, Estelle Keech, Anna Weeks, Fidelas Rawson, Mabel Walker, Rademacher and the Mesdames Lutz, Edith Gardner, William Sawyer, Goldsworthy, Andrew Simonson, Arthur Simonson, and P. L'Heureux.

Mrs. Herbert F. Johnson succeeded Mrs. Sidley in January, 1918, and the department was recognized and ably carried on as one of the most important activities of the Chapter. The Wisconsin Telephone company at this time donated its former office building as headquarters for the committee, with heat and light furnished, for the duration of the war. Miss Mary Colville was assistant to Mrs. Johnson, followed by Mrs. Grace Fish, who was also made chairman of inspection and packing. She was assisted in this work by Miss Clarke, Miss Nelson and Miss Mabel Walker. Mrs. J. S. Keech was chairman of the cutting work, assisted by the Mesdames L'Heureux, Simonson, Merrell, Maxwell, Belden, Rohan, Gorton, Botsford and Thorby and Miss Cahoon. Messrs. Tom Jones and Andrew Raymond donated their services as experts to supervise the cutting of the dressings.

The committee more than met all demands for supplies, and upon occasions turned out as many as 6,000 dressings a day. The heaviest quota asked was for 10,000 dressings to be completed in two weeks, and the department delivered double this number within seven days. All kinds of dressings were made, including triangle bandages, pneumonia jackets, rolls, pads, tempons, compresses and abdominal bandages. More than 800 women gave their time to the work. Often during the working hours, songs were sung, letters from "over



QUOTA FOR CAMP WADSWORTH ON NOVEMBER 12, THE DAY AFTER ARMISTICE, FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment (but who did not entrain because of orders) the following:—Robert Orville Evans, Herman Edward Reiter, Warren Einer Jensen, Philipp Wm. Carsten, Phil Arnel Martens, Louis Fred Lechow, Hans Peter Olaf Olsen, John Joseph Tilton, Percy Fisher, Joseph Matthias Kohlman, Michael Wudarski, Victor Amiel Johnson, Peter Max Pfister, Frank J. Jeszka, Jr., John J. Cramer, Mads Chris Olsen Mosegaard, Claude Morris Washburn, Irving G. Moe, Clement G. Revel, John Lukawski, Joseph Wilks, Alvin M. Waters, John Raphiel Caine, Joseph Schudar, Thomas Zacharias, William Clinton Higgins, Lucian Wesley Criswell, Robert Dale Duncan, Edward Wilson, Anton Nielsen, Hugo E. Kolosafski, Henry Schmahl, Milton Spurr Tremper, George D. Cowart, Elliott M. Ray, Alex Zarowskie, Fred W. Lampe, Nustahouse Myzejewski, William G. Bentley, Henry A. Voss, Alfred Michaelsen, Leo V. Tierney, Lloyd L. Sloan, John O. Evans, Walter F. Cook, Harley Trolle, Wallace H. Maxson, Car. J. Ruger, William John Meyer, John D. Andrianos, Roy Harold Nordstrom, Frank Habada, Norbert Michael Zinnen, George William Seater, John J. Laurent, Leo Millen, James Edward Kirby, Alex Serhinski, Julius Botcher, Felix Szklennick, Stefen Troelsen, Louis Carl Martin, Andrew P. McGinty, Ernest C. Herman, Julius Propper, Frank Marini, Alfons Korzeniewski, Bryon Chas. McDonald, Victor Jensen, Joseph Kreismont, Louis J. Vincent, Dewey Peterson, John A. Burant, Kenneth S. Underwood, Peter M. Hansen, Rodney H. Roberts, Donald M. Safford.

QUOTA WHICH LEFT RACINE JULY 24, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Benjamin Franklin Hoffman, Waclaw Borzach, Elmer W. Roberts, Joseph Hilgers, Wincenty Leskewicz, Alex Macierowdki, John W. Larson, Charles F. Fredrick, Leo Herman Flynn, John Louis Sieger, Carl Pfleger, Knute G. Anderson, John Chickadaunce, Harry O. Johnson, August J. Grapentin,

there" were read, or Miss Hannan of the public library would read books and articles of interest to the women as they cut and stitched.

During Mrs. Sidley's chairmanship of the section, 58,806 surgical dressings were made, and during Mrs. Johnson's regime there were added to this, 164,788 dressings. Eight hundred women assisted in the work.

Mrs. Otis W. Johnson, chairman of the knitting department, had as members of her committee Mmes. Walter H. Stearns, John B. Simmons, Jerome I. Case, Miss Emma Sage, Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. H. M. Wallis, Mrs. F. J. Osius, Mrs. L. P. Monroe, Mrs. W. V. Osborne, Mrs. Ralph N. Soule, Mrs. J. S. Keech, Miss Nellie Gorton, Mrs. Lizzie Merrell, Mrs. Belle Galloway and Mrs. Louisa Smader.

This department assumed the responsibility of providing yarn to the various auxiliaries and individual workers and inspecting and collecting the completed articles.

As much of this work was done in the homes and could not be completed under the personal supervision of the volunteer inspectors, criticism and rejection of garments was often a most embarrassing duty devolving upon the committee. It was made necessary by the strict regulations of the central division. Knitting was the universal war work of all women, including aged women, invalids and little girls. There was no mother or housewife so busy but that she was able to devote some hours every day to the task. It became a custom for women to never let their hands be idle. Their knitting was carried on wherever they went, in the street cars, trains, public meetings, and even during church services. Even some men with idle time at their disposal acquired the habit. Many women who were expert at this art volunteered their services as instructors. For example, Mrs. F. J. Osius offered to devote her whole time to this work and hundreds of women came to her home at all hours of the day and evening to receive instruction in purling, and the intricate rules for making the Kitchener toe and the heel: "Slip 1, Knit 9, Slip 1, Knit 1, pass slipped stitch over knitted stitch; Knit 1, Turn."

From June, 1918, to the end of the war, the knitting department provided the following articles for men in service:

Four Ear Muffs, 5 Refugee Garments, 387 Knit Helmets, 35 Mufflers, 393 Children's Mufflers, 5,933 pairs Socks, 66 Stump Socks, 918 Children's Stockings, 1,639 Sweaters, 739 Children's Sweaters, and 430 Wristlets.

Four Thousand articles had also been sent during the three months ending Feb. 1, 1918.

The Comforts Department of the Red Cross had the duty of supplying as many comforts as possible for the fighting men—both at home and overseas.

Each man who left Racine was presented with a perfectly equipped comfort kit, and hundreds of letters received from the boys testify to their appreciation of this gift.

This Department also supplied aviators' jackets, mess bags, Christmas boxes, and took entire charge of inspecting, wrapping and shipping all Christmas parcels which were sent to soldiers overseas in 1918.

The following is a brief summary of the work of the Department:

2,587 Comfort Kits made and sent to Central Division, Chicago.

3,238 Comfort Kits packed and distributed to Racine men in Army and Navy.

1,500 Christmas parcels packed and shipped to soldiers in United States Camps, Christmas of 1917.

50 Aviators' Jackets made and shipped to Central Division, Chicago.

320 Mess Bags made and shipped to Camp Logan.

1,368 Christmas parcels inspected, packed and mailed to soldiers overseas, Christmas of 1918.

The Committee in charge of this department was: Mrs. Warren J. Davis, Chairman; Mrs. Frank K. Bull, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Andrew Simonson, Mrs. A. F. Erickson, Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Mrs. Fannie Botsford, Mrs. J. S. Keech, Mrs. A. J. Eaton, Mrs. George Gallagher, Mrs. Donald McClure, Miss Estelle Keech, Miss Margaret Eaton, Miss Nellie Gorton, Miss Anna Gorton, Miss Helen Clancy.

The Junior League gave very valuable assistance in the making of comfort kits, as well as in other branches of the work, and a great many women gave freely of their time to assist the Committee in sewing garments, packing and shipping of supplies, etc.

It seems appropriate to embody in this report a letter received from the Local Board, Division No. 1:

November 25, 1918.

"We are returning today about one hundred comfort kits for which we expect to have no use because of the cancellation of calls for the men for whom they were intended.

"Will you permit us to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the very practical service your society has rendered the selected men in furnishing these 'kits,' and to assure

QUOTA FOR MADISON, WIS., AUGUST 15, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Charles E. O'Connor, Charles M. Creuziger, Soren Christ Clausen, Floyd R. Bassindale, Elmer Ross Hermes, Wm. LeRoy Petersen, John Curico.

QUOTA FOR VALPARIASO, IND., JULY 15, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Sterling W. Albright, Lester McLennan, Christian Andersen, A. H. L. Bartz, Edward F. Studey, John M. Gizinski, Jerome P. Danhauser, Louis Schrader, John Theodore Corombo, William King, John J. Kropp, Walter C. Maibohm, Arthur Johnson, Charles Tiede.

QUOTA LEAVING FOR CAMP SHELBY, AUGUST 8, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Peter Sukulawsky, Andrew Poulson, Arthur Haley, Harry H. Lempke, Orville B. Newcomb, Alex Kennedy.

QUOTA FOR SYRACUSE, N. Y., AUGUST 1, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Harold Avard, Fred M. Williams, Swend B. Nelson Victor Matoskio, Wm. H. Lahiff.

you that the men themselves have given abundant evidence of their appreciation.

"Not a single man has declined to accept one, and sometimes when it appeared that he might be overlooked, the soldier has inquired about the 'Red Cross Kit.' It is worth remarking also that not a single man has gone out for whom a comfort kit has not been ready.

Very respectfully,

E. W. LEACH,
Secretary."

The comfort kits were in the shape of leatherette folders, about 10 inches by 8 inches, with pockets and holders containing useful articles such as soap, shaving material, needles and thread, extra buttons, tooth brush, mirror, etc.

Mrs. John Barr was in charge of the collection, sorting and marking of old clothes which were shipped overseas for the use of civilian refugees of the Allied countries. She devoted a great deal of time to this arduous work. During 1918, this committee sent 8,657 pounds of garments, in addition to 486 garments and 14 large boxes of clothing which were not weighed.

The Salvage Bureau of the ways and means committee also collected old rubber tires and books, which were sold for $796, the money being turned into the treasury of the chapter. Mrs. Sarah Edmonds was in charge of this work. Mrs. R. E. Rugh was chairman of a committee to collect peach pits and nut shells for use in making gas masks. More than a ton of these were gathered and shipped.

The Racine Chapter of the American Red Cross Motor Corps came into existence Oct. 1, 1918, to meet the demand for training women for overseas service in the Motor Ambulance Corps and to supply efficient transportation wherever needed by the local Red Cross Chapter.

Mrs. Walter H. Reed was selected as Captain. Volunteer service was offered to hospitals, charitable institutions, home service bureau and local health department. The other officers were: 1st Lieuts., Clara Driver and Mrs. H. C. Severance; Adjt., Carrie K. Rapps.

The influenza epidemic swept over the city about this time and the motor corps gave invaluable service to the city nurses, responding to 277 calls and giving 790 hours of service during the month of October.

Each day the need for workers brought new recruits and shortly the records showed an active membership of 44 and 17 reserves, with 45 cars ready for use.

October 30th the Red Cross society purchased a regulation Ford Ambulance which proved to be most useful during the epidemic, conveying a large number of patients to the local hospitals. The Motor Corps served as Ambulance Corps.

A class in automobile mechanics was organized with an enrollment of sixty-three women. Dean W. Payne of the U. S. Ordnance Department was instructor and gave a course of sixteen lessons at the Stephen Bull Garage and Case South Works. At the close of these classes the Motor Corps was instructed in military drill and discipline by Lieut. McGregor.

From the time of its organization during the remaining period of the war, the Motor Corps, through volunteer service, rendered great aid to chapter officials and home service workers, to the Health Department for civilian relief and ambulance work, to Central Association and Public School nurses, and to the local hospitals, responding to 793 calls and giving 2,077 hours of service. The members of Red Cross Motor Corps were: Camilla Bennett, Mrs. Mabel Brandeis, Mrs. Amanda C. Crooks, Clara Driver, Margaret Cosgrove, Elizabeth R. Fratt, Gertrude Fratt, Mrs. Stuart M. Harbridge, Nina Huie, Carrie Rapps, Sarah Jelliffe, Florence Jelliffe, Georgie A. Malone, Mrs. Margaret L. Nelson, Mrs. Leone P. Miller, Olga Piper, Mrs. H. C. Severance, Amelia Smieding, Mrs. Walter H. Reed, Tillie E. Thorkelson, Elinor Parker, Mrs. Willard Walker, Mrs. Warren H. Walker, Mrs. J. H. Brannum, Mrs. E. F. Freeman, Mrs. Blanche Secor Rixton, Mrs. Frank Alshuler, Mrs. E. E. Bailey, Louise E. Bolton, Edith Schulz, Mrs. Walter Brown, Mrs. Opal J. Gist, Jeannette Hilker, Mrs. Taylor Jelliffe, Louise M. Jensen, Vera E. Johnson, Katherine L. Kearney, Mrs. Fred E. Koehler, Mrs. Henry C. Miller, Nellie K. Mohr, Mrs. Milo Griffith, Esther Holmn, Lilly H. Peterson, Mrs. Dick Kennedy, Mrs. Helen Lewis Wilson, Dessie Wishau, Mrs. William V. Osborne, Mrs. Bernice Sherman, Grace Laursen, Margaret S. Fergus, Ethel E. Olle, Erabelle M. Ingersoll, Abbie I. Munn.

The Red Cross chapter as a whole did some remarkable work in connection with the "flu" epidemic, referred to above. The necessity for an emergency hospital was seen at once, and the only available empty house of sufficient size was that belonging to Richard Robinson at Eleventh and Main streets. Mr. Robinson was in Florida, but a telegram was sent to him explaining the situation and asking for the use of the palatial residence. He answered immediately granting the request and offering any other assistance he could give. Newspaper notices were published asking the donation of

QUOTA FOR CAMP SHERMAN AUGUST 26, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Paul Struck, Hubert Stuart Stanton, John Youtes, Henry Johnson, Louis Orval Davis, Emilian Alban, John Joseph Heinisch, Harry Wright Lewis, David E. Davis, Edward J. Bowers.

QUOTA FOR CAMP GREENLEAF JULY 24, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Knute G. Anderson, John Chickadaunce, Harry O. Johnson, August J. Grapentin, James F. Middleton, George Wholust, Bakdasar Bokaholian, Vaghan Koroghlanian, Rapan Manandician, A. J. Pluhar, H. Macullin.

QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT SEPTEMBER 7, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Edward Joseph Tecktonius, David D. Stone, Einer H. Jacobsen, Edmund R. Jayne, Arthur Hay, Thomas Allen, Chris M. Sorenson, Fred Levinson, Walter Malonowski.

QUOTA FOR CAMP DODGE AUGUST 30, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Joseph Zaborowicz, Peter A. Johnson, Jos. Petak, Benny Ryskiewicz, George Earl Gatfield, Ludwig Nissen, Harold T. Rosenquist.

beds, rugs and other furniture and plenty were forthcoming immediately. The house was renovated from top to bottom, the furniture installed, and within four days the place was opened as a hospital with 40 beds. Thirty-eight patients were installed at once. Three died there. Nursing service was also provided at twenty-five homes where no one remained untouched by the disease to care for others who were sick.

The Civilian Relief department had its beginnings through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Arthur Huguenin, who urged that preparations be made to assist in maintaining the morale of the army by assuring the men that in case of emergency their families would be cared for, and at the same time aid in keeping up the spirits of the folks at home by serving as a channel of communication between families and absent men. The first task could not be conducted as a public charity, but must be performed in a way to make the recipients of the service feel that they were in the care of friends. The second feature of the work was possible because the various branches and agents of the Red Cross throughout the world, in co-operation with government officials, assumed the job on a wide scale and local branches were given the benefit of the entire organization's operations.

The importance of having some sort of information bureau to which worried parents could go for advice can be realized only by those who remember the censored letters, the aggravating delays in mails, the "losing" of men due to transfers from one organization to another in France and the weeks and months of waiting before the government forwarded any definite news in regard to the whereabouts or fate of men reported sick, wounded or killed. In every hospital representatives of the Red Cross were furnished lists of the patients, and from the American headquarters at Washington they received lists of men regarding whom information was wanted at home. In this way trace was often found of men whose mail, sent to old addresses, had been returned unopened, or who had failed to write for one reason or another.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker was chairman of this local section during the war. The advisory committee consisted of E. B. Hand, Dr. A. J. Williams, Miss Kate Mehder and Miss Rose Webers. After the war Mr. Baker resigned and J. H. Brannum acted as chairman. Warren Walker was also added to the committee. Headquarters of the department were in the Postoffice building until the spring of 1919, when they were moved to a suite of rooms in the Baker block.

With the return of the men from the army and navy, the nature of the work changed but it did not decrease. The department, re-named the Home Service section, accepted the responsibility of acting as adviser for returned soldiers in solving problems relating to errors in pay, allotments, insurance and compensation for disability. The department was given instructions as to the proper method of getting desired information, and by its efforts was able to relieve the government of much correspondence and confusion in settlement of claims.

Mrs. C. A. Hamilton acted as secretary of the Home Service section from March, 1918, through the rest of the war and then during the period of demobilization. Owing to the amount of work in the office, she was authorized to employ several assistants.

There is no possible way in which well deserved credit can ever be given to the thousands of women who devoted their time to the Red Cross work. Many who served for an hour or two a day did so at a great sacrifice because this time was in addition to a long day's work in homes, factories or offices. Some whose sacrifice of time meant little in respect to other occupations, were gladly giving up pleasures and more congenial occupations which might have been theirs had they preferred. Still others left remunerative positions to as great an extent as they possibly could in order to knit and sew for soldiers, and thereby sacrificed their own financial welfare. Many assumed labors which were distasteful to them, and trained themselves in unaccustomed work, because they felt that they must help where their help was most needed, regardless of personal preferences.

It was taken for granted that everyone was willing to do all that could reasonably be expected, and then more, and this faith in our women by the government and the Red Cross organization was justified beyond all precedent.

It was planned that some sort of record be kept of the time spent in Red Cross work by the various individuals, but it was soon agreed that time spent in keeping such records might be more profitably used in productive employment. Also, it was realized, as previously stated, that to lots of women the giving up of a few hours each day or each week might be more of a sacrifice than the donating of all the waking hours of another.

However, in order to give some official recog-

GROUP OF MEMBERS OF RACINE COUNTY AUXILIARY LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

The men who composed the auxiliary to the Legal Advisory Board had an arduous and trying task. They spent many hours each week, usually in the evenings, explaining all features of the draft law to registered men, and assisted them in preparing their questionnaires for filing with the local board. Offices for this purpose were opened at Racine, Burlington, Waterford, Rochester and elsewhere, and were manned almost continuously for months by these volunteers. Only a part of the personnel is shown here, but the names of other auxiliary board members appear elsewhere in this volume.

Top Row—Knute Holland, Edward Lewis, Otto Ahrens, C. V. Carter, W. F. Hood, Frank Haven, Curtis Washburn, W. C. Davis, Mr. Bohn, E. S. Craig, John Hood, (Unidentified), J. F. Bickle, E. J. Harrington, (Unidentified), A. R. Laube, H. Goldsworthy, Jens Christensen, Elmer Gittins, Arthur Ehrlich.

Second—W. C. Palmer, Peter J. Myers, George Castyle, Fred W. Keuper, Richard Harvey, Harry Barnes, Max Heck, A. B. Welty, George Dana, Nels C. Nelson, Harold Mann, Louis Mogenson, A. R. Leigh, F. J. Hermes, C. J. Dickenson, Taylor Jelliffe, Guy A. Benson, Joseph Patrick, David Lewis, John Gemmill.

Third—Ernest F. Reitmeier, Arthur Jersted, Harry Nehoda, Fred Fair, Len Rowlands, B. J. Smollen, Charles Beach, George Case, A. J. Riggs, T. S. Hegard, H. M. Jones, W. F. Kisow, Millard S. Edmonds, J. C. Breese, Martin Christensen, L. H. Fisher, A. E. Black, Ben Nield, Thorwald Beck, Adolph Janecky, O. R. Moyle.

Bottom—Sophus Nelson, Nels Christensen, Arthur Haas, A. D. Hermes, James Spence, J. C. NeCollins, H. G. Cowles, Wallace Loomis, Emil Kraft, Milton Hughes, Fred Ahlgrimm, Thomas Kearney, Jr., E. B. Hand, Jerome Foley, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, Dr. C. F. Browne, Fulton Thompson, William Smieding, E. B. Belden.

nition of service rendered it was decided that badges be given all who had 800 hours' service for the Red Cross, and a decorative bar be added for each additional 800 hours. Workers were asked to keep an account of their own time for this purpose. Those awarded the badges were:

Mrs. E. B. Adams, Mrs. Stanley Anderson, Mrs. John Barr, Maria A. Burns, Mrs. Louis L. Cahoon, Annie Catterall, Edith C. Chandler, Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Mrs. E. E. Cheesman, Mrs. L. C. Christensen, Mrs. Floyd Coling, Clara Copeland, Mrs. Wm. H. Crosby, Mrs. C. Ehlers, Mrs. R. Jones Evans, Grace S. Fish, Mrs. Christ Gabrielson, Mrs. Geo. Gallagher, Mrs. Wm. Garrett, Mrs. Theo. Godske, Jane B. Goldsworthy, Nellie L. Gorton, Mrs. O. P. Graham, Mrs. Florence Grant, Mrs. Clara F. Griffith, Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, Mrs. Anna M. Hansen, Mrs. Kirsten, Mrs. C. W. H'Doubler, Mrs. Chas. Horner, Mrs. Petrea Jensen, Miss Anna Johnson, Mrs. Marie Johnson, Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. Walter E. Jones, Bertha C. Kelley, Mrs. E. L. King, Mrs. Mamie Laper, Mrs. W. La Venture, Mrs. Ollie Leichtweihs, Alta J. Lewis, Mrs. H. W. Lewis, Jessie Stage L' Heureux, Mrs. F. W. Logan, Mrs. J. H. Lutz, Mrs. Cathryn McKivett, Mrs. John G. Meachem, Mrs. L. K. Merell, Minnie W. Miller, Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. Louis P. Munroe, Mrs. J. N. NeCollins, May E. Nelson, Mrs. Thos. Olle, Mrs. Wm. Osborne, Mrs. John V. Pearce, Mrs. F. G. Peehn, Mrs. Charles J. Pfost, Mrs. J. Prostrednik, Mrs. Ada Pultz, Miss Mayme Rademacher, Mrs. Wm. Rimhardt, Mrs. Annie E. Roberts, Miss Mary C. Roberts, Mrs. Henry D. Robinson, Mrs. Geo. E. Rodgers, Mrs. W. R. Rowley, Mrs. R. Salm, Helen Sargent, Alma M. Schaefer, Bertha Schroeder, Mrs. A. M. Sewell, Mrs. Bernice Sherman, Mrs. S. Sorenson, Mrs. A. P. Speer, Mrs. Walter H. Stearns, Caroline B. Stebbins, Mrs. Geo. Van Wie, Sarah Vetter, Mrs. D. M. Walker, Mrs. Sam Walker, Mrs. Stuart Webster, Mrs. A. Darlington, Mrs. S. F. Harcus, Mrs. W. F. Hansche.

Miss Bertha C. Kelley had the remarkable record of having donated 5,652 hours to the Red Cross. Others who gave more than 2,000 hours were Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Miss Edith Chandler, Mrs. Grace S. Fish, Mrs. Charles Horner, Alma M. Schaeffer, Mrs. Bertha Schroeder, Mrs. S. B. Walker and Mrs. Stuart Webster.

Like all other wartime organizations which were suddenly called upon to assume tremendous responsibilities without time for adequate preparations or selection of personnel, the American Red Cross was occasionally subjected to criticism for certain minor policies, but this criticism was never directed against its local organizations in Racine county.

One of the aggravating features of all war work was the occasional necessity of deciding between two or more conflicting orders, or of interpreting orders which were not entirely clear.

There are few women who worked for the Red Cross who do not remember the piles of neatly finished pajamas, or socks or surgical dressings which were returned as "disapproved" by some overly conscientious inspector at Chicago or Washington. Probably every article passed by the local inspectors was entirely suitable for the purpose intended, but very frequently some "higher up" would decide that a seam was turned the wrong way, or a surgical dressing was not an exact rectangle, or a sock was possessed of a casting which would not allow it to stretch easily to a 14 inch circumference at the top. Protests and arguments were useless; everyone was under voluntary discipline in war time and was not supposed to question any order or ask the reasons why. Then it became the sad duty of the local inspectors and advisors to explain to the proud and willing donors of work and supplies that their efforts had been of no use, and the garments must be reduced to their original elements and then reconstructed in accordance with the exact rules laid down.

The difficulty arose from the fact that general rules at national headquarters to guide the workers were interpreted too literally by divisional inspectors who did not understand the uses to which the articles were to be put finally. For instance, there was a general impression that the socks knit at home were to go to the men in the trenches to keep them warm in winter, and that therefore the least irregularity in knitting might chafe the feet of marching men or cause a blister on a man standing at his post. In actual practice, combat troops in the American army received socks of the regular issue of heavy, machine-made type, and the home knitted articles went to men in hospitals. Often they were merely bed garments. In the course of hasty issuing and haphazard laundering there, no patient ever received the same pair of socks twice and was fortunate if he drew two socks of the same size.

In the case of surgical dressings, women workers were urged to prepare these in exact sizes, some of the inspectors going to such lengths as to require the pulling of a thread

SMALL DRAFT CONTINGENT READY FOR DEPARTURE

In the rush of sending men away some of the photo groups were not properly identified. The above was one of them.

A PLEASANT DIVERSION FOR A WINTER EVENING

Identifying members of the draft group, which the Local Board and photographer failed to enumerate on the copy, will be easy for those who are part of it, but rather difficult for persons who are not familiar with the faces.

LAST OF THE UNIDENTIFIED GROUPS

Neither the names of the members of the quota nor the destination of the group could be obtained from the photo-print. Those shown in the picture will recognize, no doubt, names and dates.

SOME OF THE SAME MEN AFTER REACHING FRANCE

The passion for running away from food was characteristic of the A. E. F. Here are a number of men in the act of breaking out through the windows of the mess hall in the barracks at (it is believed) Is-Sur-Tille, France.

to make them perfect, or sewing the edges over again to make them the proper shape. In the hospitals they were cut and slashed to make them some convenient size to cover wounds, regardless of any exact measurements. Had the facts been understood the surgical dressing classes could have made many times the number of dressings they actually turned out.

The same is true of pajamas and similar articles. Stress was placed upon the importance of making the garments with a certain shaped collar band, and a misplaced pocket was deemed cause for rejection at Chicago. The chapters were not allowed to use their odds and ends of cloth to make pajamas which had a coat of one color and pants of another. In hospitals, such garments did not return from the laundry to the men who had sent them, but were issued promiscuously as needed. Often a patient would have a blue striped coat made for a man twice his size and a pink lower garment which barely reached his ankles. This was no cause for worry to men who had been sleeping in their uniforms in mud for weeks at a time, and who asked only for fairly clean clothing at the hospitals without regard for appearances.

It undoubtedly was the original intent of the national directors of this work to ask careful workmanship, and nothing more, but at times the regulations were carried to extremes.

In this connection it may prove interesting to record a copy of rules issued to knitters by a chapter of the Red Cross in connection with directions for knitting the various garments wanted:

"Don't Cast on Tightly—In setting up a sock the casting on should never be done tightly. An otherwise well knitted sock may become useless by a tight cord at the top. The top of a sock should be large enough to stretch over a cardboard seven inches long.

"Don't Knot Your Wool—Join the ends by running one end into the other with a darning needle for about six inches. Finish off threads on wrong side by running thread with darning needle through a bias run of stitches in two or more opposite directions.

"Don't Make a Heel With a Seam on the Sole—Remember, a man may not have a chance to change his socks for many days, and a lump or knot brings a blister. If the blister breaks blood poisoning may set in and result in the loss of a foot or even a life. We cannot afford to lose our men through negligence or ignorance.

"Don't Fail to Make the Kitchener Toe—This has been proved to be the best toe for men in service.

"Don't Use Needles too Fine for Wool—The knitting should be elastic and loose, but not too loose; if too tightly knitted the sock becomes hard and felt-like from bad washing and sterilizing.

"Don't Make Double Heels—Bad washing and sterilizing shrink them in a hard, felt-like lump.

"Don't Make a Foot Less Than Eleven Inches Long—The average sizes of 11 to 11½ are best. Use judgment in making proportions of sock correct—a leg suitable for size of foot, and vice versa. People do not seem to realize that making a foot size 12 with a leg and ankle suitable for a size 9 shows lack of judgment.

"Don't Knit Bands of Color into Top of Sock without first boiling the wool for ten minutes in salted water and rinsing. This is to set the color and prevent blood poisoning from color running. One can save much wool by using up odd bits of contrasting color in this way. The men love it, as it helps them to match up their socks when washing, and they have a superstition that it is lucky and keeps them from being wounded.

"Cast on loosely and count rows so that socks will mate when finished.

"Wash socks before turning them in. This should be done in warm water, and the rinsing should be in a light suds. Ironing is not necessary. Lay them on a flat radiator top and pat into shape, and you will be surprised to find your sock looks 50 per cent better and feels softer.

"Darn sock lightly at point of gusset, if there is a hole there caused by needles not being held tightly together while narrowing. Also darn lightly any other place that the sock is thin or stitches separate.

"A soldier who had been unable to change his socks for several days felt that a blister was coming on one of his toes. On removing the sock he found a little roll of paper which had been rubbing his toe. On it was written, 'God bless your poor tired feet!'

"All garments made from yarn purchased or given out at Red Cross Knitting Headquarters must be returned there."

Mrs. Arthur Huguenin was appointed chairman of the department of instruction for women in the autumn of 1916, and in the following January several First Aid classes were formed. These were followed by classes in home nursing, diatetics and surgical dressings. Mrs. L. A. Schnetz was appointed secretary

OFFICIALS OF DRAFT BOARD NO. 2

Reading from left to right they are:—Ward Gittings, I. O. Mann, George Porter, W. W. Storms (chairman), W. S. McCaughey (secretary), Dr. E. A. Taylor, C. H. Krogh, James Peterson.

OFFICIALS OF DRAFT BOARD NO 1

Reading from left to right they are:—Upper Row—E. R. Burgess, F. H. Schulz, Dr. Thackeray, J. C. Hamta. Lower Row—J. B. Simmons, H. J. Smith, (Chairman), E. W. Leach, (Secretary).

of classes, and Mrs. Fanny Botsford and Mrs. F. H. Pope were added to the committee. Rooms were given the committee in the Racine public library. About 200 students took lessons in First Aid.

The following physicians patriotically donated their services as instructors: Drs. E. Von Buddenbrock, W. W. Johnston, J. H. Hogan, C. F. Browne, F. C. Christensen and S. Sorenson. Dr. Susan Jones gave her services as examiner for all the classes.

About 85 women attended the classes in home nursing which began in May, 1917. Red Cross nurses who directed these classes were the Misses Edna McGovern of Milwaukee; Amanda Schmidt, E. Fees and Gertrude Davis of Racine. All of these nurses were later in service.

The Misses Bessie C. Nevin, Elizabeth Hood, Verna Gillen and Mabel Wilton were made Red Cross dietitians and instructed seventy-five high school girls. During the vacation period the school board donated the use of the domestic science kitchen in the high school and Miss Gillen donated her services as instructor there.

Miss Elizabeth Greene of Milwaukee instructed several classes in surgical dressings and later a number of her graduates were made instructors in this work. Mrs. Percival Fuller opened her home and fitted out several rooms in the required manner. Here several thousand dressings were made by volunteer workers.

In October, 1918, under the chairmanship of Mrs. LaVenture, the department conducted several classes in home nursing and first aid work.

The junior auxiliaries of the Red Cross were organized in the public and parochial schools in 1918. Children were asked to take memberships at 25 cents each, or else the school must qualify as an auxiliary by subscribing an amount which would average 25 cents per pupil, even though each individual did not contribute. St. Patrick's Catholic school on Douglas avenue was the first one to qualify with a 100 per cent subscription.

All Red Cross supplies sent from Racine were carried to Chicago by the Goodrich Transit Company without charge, and all shipments reached their destinations safely.

CHAPTER XVI

SAVING FOOD TO WIN THE WAR

THERE was no more interesting feature of civilian war work than the almost unanimous efforts of American citizens to conserve the food supply of the nation, so our army abroad and the inhabitants of Allied nations could be fed. "Saving Food Will Win the War," was one of the earliest of war-time slogans, and while it could not be termed the sole cause of winning the war it unquestionably proved one of the important factors in the ultimate victory. Soldiers can and often do fight without adequate arms and ammunition; patriots will "carry on" while clad in rags and tatters, but no army can fight and no nation can support its armed forces if starvation stalks in its midst.

France was nearly self-supporting as to food. Italy needed to import a great deal of wheat. England depended almost entirely upon the outside world for her sustenance, and the submarine campaign had cut off her maritime connections with her colonies. The vast wheat fields of Russia were of no use to the rest of the world with Turkey holding the Dardanelles. An unexpectedly large proportion of the world's tonnage was being used for naval and transport purposes, and to carry munitions of war. In addition to the needs of the Allied peoples, America was sending hundreds of thousands of men overseas who must depend upon their own country for their food. To make conditions more serious, the United States and Canada both suffered from very short crops in 1917.

To meet this situation, the co-operation of every man, woman and child was asked, and government representatives were appointed in every county to advise them what was expected of them. Few laws were passed, and the arbitrary powers given the Food Administrators of nation, state and county were seldom needed. As in other matters affecting the war, public sentiment proved more efficient in obtaining results than all the laws that could have been placed upon the statute books.

William T. Harvey was County Food Administrator for Racine county. He gave his services voluntarily and for more than a year devoted practically all of his time, without remuneration, to the task. He was ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Jane B. Harvey, who transacted most of the correspondence and devoted many hours each day to planning organization and detail work.

When the drastic regulations were first published, there was more or less good-natured grumbling. It took some time to get used to such things as coming into a town after a long auto ride and stepping into a restaurant with the intention of devouring a huge steak and a generous dessert, only to be informed that it was a meatless day, and that desserts were taboo, and each customer could have but one spoonful of sugar. But like everything else, it soon became a matter of course and "food slackers" who sought to evade the government rules were scorned by their more patriotic neighbors.

One of the problems arising was that of the right of a farmer to use all the white flour he wanted, inasmuch as he himself had raised wheat. The Food Administration ruled that the person producing food should not be exempted from the rules which others were expected to obey. One of the farmers protested to Mr. Harvey one day, and said that inasmuch as he had raised a large crop of wheat he should not be required to sell any more of it than he wished, and he should be allowed to have it made into any kind of flour he wanted for himself and family.

"See here," answered Mr. Harvey, "your next door neighbor raised a boy, and the government took him into the army. Isn't it fair that the government should also take as much of your wheat as it deems necessary in order to feed that boy? Especially when you are being paid a good price and are not asked to starve yourself?"

The agriculturist saw the point, and grinned.

"You are right," he said. "I never thought of it that way before. You will never hear another kick from me on any rule the government makes." And he became one of the active workers in spreading the "Save Food" propaganda.

A Racine physician was inclined to assist people who asked permission to use more wheat flour than the government allowance, by declaring that it was necessary for their health. Mr. Harvey obtained written opinions from half a dozen leading doctors to the effect that oat meal bread, corn meal and even the detested barley bread was more healthful than bread made of fine patent flour. This fact was published, and people were warned not to try to circumvent the law by such subterfuges. The trick was never tried again and the abashed physician retired into his shell for the period of the war.

From the very start of hostilities, the serving of a fourth meal in the afternoon or late at night was discontinued. If banquets were to be held, they were limited to plain food and were served at such a time as to replace a regular meal. Cakes and pastry became rare sights, and fancy frostings requiring considerable sugar almost disappeared entirely for many months.

The Food Administration's work was notable because it proved so entirely successful; it was the first time that anything of a similar nature had been attempted in America, and because more than any other one thing it touched the lives of every individual in the United States.

Eligible young men might escape army service; women might neglect to do their part for the Red Cross or other organizations; wealthy people could "get by" without buying Liberty bonds, under certain conditions, but there was no one who could fail to feel the strong hand of a free and democratic government upon them when every meal contained some reminder of the work of the Food Administration, and when gold itself could not give them any advantage over their neighbors when they tried to obtain a better quality or a greater quantity of certain staple food products.

There was never any attempt to get the American people to cut down their food to the point where there was any real discomfort. It was felt that the greater part of the people actually were in the habit of over-eating and serving food wastefully. All that was asked was that waste be eliminated, that meals be prepared in a simple and inexpensive manner and that substitutes be used for those forms of food products which could most easily be transported to Europe or used in the army camps at home.

Oatmeal, potatoes, cabbage and hash became a symbol of American patriotism.

Congress passed the Food Act on August 10, 1917. In this law, the President was given autocratic power over the food supply of the whole country. Herbert Hoover was made Federal Food Administrator on August 17. His experience in Belgium made him the logical man for this great responsibility. It was evident that the available food resources of the world were going to be less than the requirement: that America must provide not only for her own people, but also for much of Europe.

Further, it was foreseen that as the demand became greater than the supply, prices would advance to a point where the laboring people would be unable to obtain sufficient food without tremendous advance in wages. Prior to the passage of the food act, flour was selling at $18.00 to $20.00 per barrel retail. Congress fixed the price of the 1918 wheat crop at $2.20 per bushel and limited the profit of the millers, wholesalers and retailers of flour. Under this arrangement, flour sold at $12.00 to $14.00 a barrel. This plan was later extended to the 1919 wheat crop and the price of flour was in this way stabilized for the period of the war and a year or more thereafter.

The Food Act contained three major provisions.

1. To encourage production.
2. To control distribution.
3. To conserve supply.

To encourage production, the farmers were urged to do everything possible to produce more wheat and corn, oats, sugar beets, beef, pork, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

The city and village inhabitants with back lots, were urged to plant war gardens.

The response to these appeals was so great that 1918 crops were record breakers. The wheat crop of the United States for 1918 was 918,000,000 bushels, or nearly fifty per cent greater than 1917.

Racine County had raised very little wheat for many years, but the spring of 1918 saw at least a few acres of wheat on every farm. Many fields averaged over 40 bushels per acre and the total production for the country was estimated at forty thousand bushels. Back yards and vacant lots were converted into vegetable gardens which furnished a large amount of food and enabled every family to save on the wheat, meat, fats and sugar which were needed for the armies in the field.

QUOTA STARTED FOR CAMP CUSTER NOVEMBER 11, 1918, WHICH WAS TURNED BACK WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Walter J. Kluge, Fred E. Fagerstrom, Herman Nerenberg, C. M. Daniels, Frank Fehlberg, Munroe Greider, Arthur Menden, William A. Schmitt, Alvin Rubjarg, Reinhold Liedick, Harold A. Frandsen, Alex J. Schaff, Roy Velky, August Hegard, Lyman B. Nelson, Otto G. Anclam, Mike Poritz, Raymond M. Zirbes, Arthur A. Schmoll, Otto H. Huhn, Roy H. Buenting, August E. Groenke, Charles J. Jaeger, Ernest J. Powers, Edward Joy, Francis Mura, John Bennett, Chas. A. Berg, Reginald Quadraci, Harry Gordon, Roy O. Seegert, Max Stoll, Victor C. Nelson, George G. Krug, Charles Krupstadt, Louis H. Johnson, Charles Leutner, Edgar E. Hoppe, Nels P. Sorenson, Jacob Post, Cariel P. Peterson, Otto A. Dewitz, Fritz V. Clausen, Andrew P. Jacobsen, Earl S. Halberstadt, William F. Murphy, Walter W. Gatzke, Russel Jensen, Carl F. Larsen, George P. Pederson, Elnore T. Kurkowski, Roy J. Johnson, Stefano Cappadona, Leonard N. Pier, Jas. E. Dunlaevy, Wm. C. Kister, Allen F. Christensen, Herbert C. Madsen, George Wilsey, William Max Moritz, John P. Soens, William Corbett, Wm. P. Stoffel, Sophus Henningsen, Tony H. Persak, Hepein Hagerian, Carl L. Risberg, Dennis Donovan, Peter Johnson, Harry H. Phillip, Fred F. Creutzberg, Martin O. Jensen, Louis J. Lattisch, Elmer E. Schoening, Irving Hansen, L. C. Andersen, Leo S. Williams, Adam Helman, Clarence E. Lemke, Ernest William Elliott, William P. Behrman, Harry A. Thorson.

While the people of the country at large are entitled to great credit for the unanimous response to the appeal of the food administration for the large production of food, we must also give credit to Providence for favorable weather conditions throughout the season.

In assuming control of the distribution of food, the Food Administration issued licenses to all manufacturers of food and to all wholesale dealers in food. No manufacturer or dealer was permitted to charge more than a reasonable profit over the cost price of food products. This was done to prevent them from taking advantage of the food shortage and did much to steady the market.

These concerns were required to make monthly reports showing the cost of their goods and also their selling prices. In addition to this, inspectors were sent out by the Food Administration to check them up.

The retail dealers were not licensed but in cases where they did not comply with the rules of the Food Administration, the wholesalers were notified to sell them no more goods and in this way it was possible to control them.

Racine County food dealers, with few exceptions, showed a fine spirit all through the war period. In only two cases were dealers asked to contribute $25.00 to the Red Cross, as a penalty for overcharging for flour in one case and for selling canning sugar without a permit in another case.

In order to control prices of all food stuffs, dealers both wholesale and retail, were permitted to charge only a reasonable percentage of profit over their cost prices. The profits on such staples as flour, sugar and coffee are always much less than on luxuries. The pre-war basis of profit on any item of food was acceptable to the Food Administration. If a grocer had a big stock of canned salmon bought at a low price he had to give his customers the benefit of his purchase. Racine County, like all other counties, had a "Fair Price Committee," composed of the following: W. T. Harvey, Chairman, John Wiechers, Fred Radewan, Jens Jensen, Clarence R. Nevin, Chas. Christensen, Chris Sorenson, Frank Luxem, Jos. Otradovec, Lester Bowman, George Black, Sidney Mikulecky, J. K. Evans, Stewart Chamberlain, Wm. Eric and Percy Conroe. These men met faithfully once or twice a week for the entire year of 1918 and adopted a price list for the more staple lines of food. These prices were published in the local papers and served as a guide to prevent profiteering.

In the great work of conservation of food, Mr. Hoover had to make the choice between voluntary conservation or rationing the people. He saw that rationing would be a tremendous task, requiring a large force of inspectors and decided that he would appeal to the patriotism of the people to conserve the essential foods.

To accomplish this, a great publicity campaign was necessary and the first great effort was the distribution of twenty million home pledge cards.

These cards appealed to the housewives of the country to conserve food in every possible way. They provided for wheatless and meatless days in each week and also one wheatless and meatless meal each day. Every housewife, boarding house, restaurant and hotel proprietor was asked to sign a pledge card to help save the food that was necessary to win the war.

The co-operation of the people of the country was so hearty that in a few months it was possible to release some of the meat restrictions, as the farmers and packers complained that meat was not being consumed as fast as it was being produced and transportation facilities were not adequate to carry the surplus to Europe.

Our wheat crop of 1917 was only 625,000,000 bushels; barely enough for our own requirements and for seed. In spite of this fact we sent large quantities to Europe and our people used the wheat substitutes, viz:—corn, barley, rice, oats, etc., during the first half of 1918.

In December, 1917, the Food Administration decided upon what was known as the "substitute rule" requiring that, for every pound of wheat flour purchased, the dealer must sell and the buyer must take one pound of substitute consisting of corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, oatmeal, rice, etc. This was done to compel everyone to share alike, in the use of wheat and of the substitutes. This rule was kept in force until the 1918 wheat crop was ready for the market. Had it not been for the wide use of these substitutes, the wheat supply of the country would have been entirely exhausted early in 1918.

This substitute rule probably aroused more complaint on the part of the selfish and unpatriotic than any other restriction. They complained that their stomachs were weak and that white bread was the only bread they could eat. Nothing short of a doctor's certificate was sufficient to enable them to get wheat flour without a substitute. One woman living in a fine home just outside the city was reported to have a considerable amount of white flour stored away. When ask to report, she admitted that she had about 100 lbs., while

Photos by Malme-Pavek-Grant

Top Row—Edward A. Christensen, Herman Kugel, Edward Bahlman, Frank Luedke, Albert G. Gerber, August Luedke.
Second—Micheal Howoicik, R. C. Evans, Theodore Meyer, Perry Ostergaard, Orville C. Anderson, Einer Christensen.
Third—David Jacobson, Caprial Keshishian, John Iverson, William Dymacek, Stephen Tieser, Joseph Mazurkievicz.
Fourth—Miram Chordig, Theo. W. Held, Herbert H. Held, Edward Dudek, LeRoy Butler, August Rudat.
Bottom—Lawrence Markisen, Allie Markisen, John Stallman, John P. Greene, Hans Nygaard, Stanley W. Bergstrom.

25 lbs. was the maximum any one could have at that time. As an excuse she claimed that her hired man didn't eat anything but white bread. She had 10 lbs. of cornmeal and was asked to donate all but 10 lbs. of her white flour to the hospitals and then get herself and servants on the half wheat, half substitute ration.

All the best hotels and dining cars pledged themselves voluntarily, to use no wheat during the period of the shortage. Rye bread, corn muffins and Johnny cakes were used in place of wheat bread.

Flour was milled in one grade and the mills had to make 74 lbs. of flour for every 100 lbs. of wheat—the other 26 lbs. being middlings and bran for cattle.

Fine patent white flour of which only 49 lbs. could be made from 100 lbs. of wheat was not permitted during the war.

The bakers were required to make bread out of 75 per cent wheat flour and 25 per cent substitutes. In order to compel a uniform observance of this rule the bakers organized in every county and elected one of their number "captain." O. B. Schulz was captain of the Racine County bakers. Monthly meetings were held and methods of making good bread with the required amount of substitutes were developed. The most palatable substitutes were corn starch, corn flour, rice flour and oat meal. Barley flour was the most unpopular.

In the spring of 1918 we were almost at the bottom of the wheat bins. Farmers were notified to bring in all wheat left after seeding, and no one was allowed to feed wheat to stock or poultry. Fortunately the 1918 crop ripened early and an abundant supply was available from the Southern harvest fields by mid-summer.

In the early part of 1918 the supply of sugar was short of the requirements. Prior to this time, the Food Administration had urged constant conservation of sugar and had made very strong rules regarding the hoarding of sugar. The people were requested to buy not more than five pounds at one time in the city and ten pounds in the country. This method of voluntary conservation would doubtless have proved sufficient had it not been for the sudden appearance of German submarine boats on the west side of the Atlantic and the sinking of a considerable number of ships carrying sugar from the West Indies.

The canning season was at hand, calling for large quantities of sugar for preserves and jams.

The Food Administration immediately issued orders to all dealers that they must sell only three pounds of sugar for each person per month. Later this was reduced to 2 lbs. per month. The retail merchants were compelled to file statements of the amount of sugar bought the previous year and were allowed only fifty per cent of this amount. In addition to this, they were required to keep "a sugar book" and make a record of every sale of sugar. The merchants were further required to sell only to their regular customers and inasmuch as they had a limited supply it was necessary for them to comply with this rule.

The candy factories, pop and soft drink factories were allowed only fifty per cent of their former sugar supply. Factories preserving food for future use were allowed their full requirements.

Housewives requiring sugar for canning had to obtain permits from the County Food Administrator or his deputy and they had to pledge themselves to use the sugar, so obtained, for canning or preserving purposes. At the beginning, the limit was placed at twenty-five pounds which a housewife could purchase at one time for canning purposes. This was later reduced to ten pounds, but additional ten pound lots could be obtained provided the applicant produced satisfactory evidence that she had no sugar on hand and needed more sugar for canning purposes.

In order to carry out this work, fifty women deputies were appointed throughout the County who were authorized to issue permits to buy canning sugar. The work of these sugar deputies was one of the outstanding features of the food administration work of this county.

It was a serious problem to distribute the short supply of sugar so that every family could get a reasonable supply for canning. The grocers were permitted to sell each family on their regular list of customers one-half pound for each person per week for table use and cooking. To get sugar for canning the purchaser had to obtain a signed permit from one of the sugar deputies. These permits were all returned each week to the County Food Administrator's office by the grocers. Here they were filed and anyone who tried to get more than a fair amount was notified to report and explain.

The County Food Administration had autocratic power in such cases and where it was evident that anyone had misrepresented the facts to get sugar he or she was requested to make a donation of $10 or $25 to the Red Cross.

Very few such penalties were inflicted be-

Photos by Pavek-Grant-Billings

Top Row—John Hansen, C. A. Hansen, C. H. Hauser, Arthur Johnson, P. J. Ebben, R. J. Gieseler, H. P. Saugman.
Second—Peter Lange, Jens Christensen, Alex Lehti, C. J. Stork, O. A. Wespetal, Frank Bohn, F. P. Scharping.
Third—Clar. Thompson, H. E. Hebblethwaite, C E. Godske, C. O. Matson, A. F. Brautigam, F. C. Spychalla, C. Morganson.
Fourth—Oscar M. Jones, F. E. Welsh, Conrad Akvick, Alb. Ruchti, Vahan Kurigian, W. J. Iselin, Olle Nystrom.
Fifth—Tinus Christensen, G. Nalbantian, H. Durgerian, M. Mangialardo, E. Zauierucha, A. W. Nickel, H. H. Reth.
Bottom—Ray S. Kamper, I. L. Driver, Carl Christensen, Chas. Krueger, John Mandro, R. L. Peterson, R. J. Goebel.

cause the people generally realized that we were in the midst of a terrible war, and that it was just as necessary for those at home to do their part as it was for the armies in the field to obey orders.

During all this time of sugar shortage, the price was maintained at 9 and 9½ cents per pound. Had there been no restrictions sugar would have undoubtedly sold for twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, and those who needed it most would have been unable to secure sufficient supply. In fact, after the war the price rose to 20 cents a pound within a year.

The work of the United States Food Administration was carried on entirely by voluntary service. There was a Federal Food Administrator in each State and there was also a County Administrator in each County.

The County Administrator, Mr. Harvey, had jurisdiction over all grocery stores, bakeries, meat markets and public eating houses. It was necessary to hold frequent meetings of grocers, bakers and the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses to keep them all informed of the rulings of the Food Administration. The co-operation of the people at large was hearty and it was rare that anyone resented any of the food rules. In case of objection, an explanation of what the Food Administration was doing, was usually sufficient to enlist the support of the objector.

In the spring of 1918 the National Food Administration organized a department covering all threshermen.

It was necessary for every thresherman to procure a license to operate and sign a pledge to avoid all possible waste in threshing.

A county committee consisting of County Food Administrator W. T. Harvey, County Agent E. S. Polley of Rochester, and H. M. Thomas of the Case T. M. Co. held a meeting of the threshermen in June and instructed them fully on the rules of the Food Administration. Later this committee inspected as many of the machines in operation as possible.

It was estimated that this effort saved thousands of bushels of grain in every county.

Herbert Hoover's decision to appeal to the people of the United States to do their part in the production and conservation of food and their response to this appeal will always be one of the glories of the great war. The nation produced more, prices were maintained on staples such as flour and sugar at reasonable figures; food was distributed fairly, so that no one had to go without, and the people conserved so well that they were able to spare large quantities of food for the people of Europe who were threatened with famine.

The various women's organizations gave hearty co-operation to Mr. Harvey throughout his administration. Housewives everywhere exercised the greatest ingenuity in planning meals so as to conserve food.

The Home Economics Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense, for example, bought and canned 300 lbs. of beans when, through a shortage of labor, it was feared many beans would be wasted. The work was done by the girls and teachers of the Vocational school, supervised by Miss Elizabeth Fratt. This furnished a valuable canning lesson to over 500 girls. By the efforts of Miss Elizabeth Hood, her corps of teachers and the girls of the High School, 1000 quarts of fruit and vegetables were canned. Five hundred glasses of jelly and many bottles of fruit juices were made. The jelly was made with part syrup to save sugar.

The materials were furnished by the women of the community who were too busy with war work to do their own preserving. One quart from every twelve was kept by the department for the work done.

A group of twenty volunteer workers trained under Miss Helen Henderson, Home Demonstration Agent, demonstrated the use of substitute flours—the making of sugarless cakes, etc., and canning by the "cold pack" method throughout the County. Also demonstrations were held in every school in Racine, once a week.

Demonstrations were held in each of the 10-cent stores with great success.

Twenty thousand pamphlets and bulletins were distributed to interest women. This literature was obtained by Miss Helen Gorton of the Public Library, who acted as librarian for this department of the Food Administration.

Three Conservation shows were held, at which the fruits and vegetables canned by the High School and Vocational School students were sold. Demonstrations of economical dishes were given by women of various nationalities, such as how to make Bohemian breads, eighty ways of preparing Italian spaghetti, etc., as well as demonstrations of wheatless breads and sugarless cakes.

Prizes were given for best assortment of canned vegetables, fruits and juices.

Invaluable service was rendered by the Girls' Motor Corps of the Woman's Committee, carrying baskets of materials, demonstrators and bulletins to their destinations. The honorary member, Edward Stormer, 12 years

Photos by Billings

Top Row—Frank Hensman, Paul Johnson, Edward Jayne, Joe Wilfer, G. M. Hixon, Lee Homan, E. Elliott.
Second—E. O. Sorensen, Peter Krogh, Geo. Porter, C. M. Cain, Arthur Zratzky, Sidney Wright, John Christensen.
Third—Adolph Tandrup, Roy Howarth, Harold Brown, C. Anderson, M. F. Sorenson, Anthony Marsch, Peter Skandor.
Fourth—Peter Mickelsen, John Usik, Howard Sumpter, Joe Jirush, Joe Garbo, P. W. Paulson, Wm. K. Alcorn.
Fifth—Fred DeBroder, I. L. Pratt, John Skriver, A. J. Rowley, W. J. Nissen, Wm. Weyres, Geo. Sorenson.
Bottom—Walter Butzine, G. Micheloni, E. Sargen, A. E. Nielsen, S. Hughes, E. F. Schowalter, W. C. Peterson.

old, drove 5,000 miles while helping in this work.

The sugar deputies were selected by the Woman's Committee, and their names appear in the chapter devoted to that organization. Mrs. E. J. Stormer was chairman of the Home Economics division and as such had charge of the important work of planning for co-operation between the public and the Food Administration.

By July, 1918, most of the rulings of the Food Administration had become thoroughly understood by all, but there was a great amount of detail work in connection with the County Administrator's office. To take care of the many questions coming up, Mr. Harvey appointed Walter Uebele and Walter Keebler deputies for Burlington, and John Gittings and A. S. Titus for Union Grove and Waterford, respectively. Miss Louise Bolton volunteered her services in the main office, and she assisted Mr. and Mrs. Harvey for the remainder of the year. Mr. Harvey had turned one of the rooms in his residence into an office, and from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 or 10 o'clock at night there was an almost endless series of visitors and telephone requests for information and instructions. The correspondence alone occupied several hours of the day for Mrs. Harvey and Miss Bolton.

The requirement that a merchant must show his record of sugar purchases for the previous year before he could buy his supply for 1918 caused much excitement for it developed that many of the smaller storekeepers had kept no records. They were in the habit of buying a few bags as they needed them, paying cash and destroying the receipt. Mr. Harvey had to use his judgment regarding the amount required by them.

The deputies had many funny experiences. One had had to give a bit of a lecture to a woman who had declined to hang a food pledge window insignia in the window, because she thought it was not an artistic decoration. She was given one of these as well as the card of instruction to hang in the kitchen and told that the government wanted all patriotic women to display the emblem. She agreed. A few days later the deputy was standing in front of the house, which was on a corner, and noticed that both the emblem and the kitchen card were in the front window. The deputy had been waiting for a friend, and when the latter caught up they walked around the corner. To her surprise she saw the two cards in the side window. Her curiosity was aroused sufficiently so that she went back after a few minutes, and found that the front window was empty. Apparently the lady of the house had wanted to be sure that the deputy knew she was obeying the letter of the law, if not its spirit.

The canning-sugar regulations caused a great deal of labor in the food administrator's office. Record was kept of the names of all purchasers of sugar, together with the amounts received. There were many thousands of these cards. Several school teachers donated their time in spare hours to help keep these accounts. They were the only means possible for finding "repeaters."

One housewife applied for a third 25-lb. lot of sugar. The sugar deputy thought that the number of glasses of jelly reported as made ought to be enough for the winter. The applicant appealed to Mr. Harvey, who said that he agreed with the deputy.

"You can't eat more than that amount of jelly," he said. "That should last all winter."

"All winter!" she exclaimed. "Why it's almost all gone now. We like it fresh!"

She then learned to her surprise that the sugar rationing was not for the purpose of providing tempting morsels at the time, but to aid in preserving the food supply until later.

As a rule, the poorer families and the foreign element of the population caused but little trouble and obeyed the regulations without a murmur. Most of the violations were the acts of owners of automobiles, who could go from store to store and even town to town and establish their trade sufficiently to get a few extra pounds of sugar. One family was shown to be buying sugar in three counties—Racine, Walworth and Kenosha. When the three County Food Administrators got on their trail it proved to be pretty expensive sugar.

A woman who was quite prominent in war work was found to be buying sugar from a store, although she boarded out. A letter was sent to her asking that she call at Mr. Harvey's office. She ignored it. A few days later Mrs. Harvey was surprised to see her come briskly up to the door and knock. Upon being admitted, she said she was soliciting funds for some patriotic scheme and wanted a donation for the cause. Mrs. Harvey said, "I will speak to Mr. Harvey." The visitor gasped and said, "Does Mr. Harvey live here? Oh I thought this was someone else's house." And she beat a hasty retreat. A second letter mailed that day brought her to the office again, when she reluctantly admitted that she had been getting extra sugar to carry to the

Photos by Grant-Leonard-Billings

Top Row—Wm. Juranek, Norman Anderson, Frank Speiker, Henry Vandermeier, David Stone, Jas. Clausen, E. Giordano.
Second—John Tauskela, Harvey Mattery, G. A. Case, J. N. O'Brien, W. F. Richow, Joe Holy, Earl Harding.
Third—G. W. Jones, Geo. Smollen, Eugene Morelle, Joseph Kubek, C. P. Nelson, Percy De Brier, Anthony Shinski.
Fourth—C. H. Ouimette, G. A. Dase, P. Szimanski, M. Ohly, F. C. Fisher, E. Breckenfield, John Scholzen.
Fifth—J. A. Forsman, Clar. Wagner, G. Deshais, L. J. Cisco, Martin Nelson, C. O. Schimelpfenig, Wm. Jensen.
Bottom—A. B. Quella, C. B. Klippel, G. F. Mrotek, T. W. Harris, G. F. Erbe, Paul Palazzo, Harold Van Bree.

boarding house table, as she and her husband liked plenty of it with their meals. She later contributed the value of the sugar to the Red Cross, by request.

A baker whose report showed that he had not been using the proper amounts of substitutes for flour was asked for an explanation. He sent by mail a statement that the recipe he had would not make bread, and enclosed as evidence a loaf so hard that it could not be nicked with a butcher knife. He said he had tried to feed it to his chickens, but they could get no nourishment from that batch of bread. Mr. Harvey found a new formula for him which produced a more edible form of bread and pardoned the first offense.

The Home Economics department of the Woman's Committee gave valuable assistance to the Food Administration. Mrs. E. E. Stormer was chairman, and the advisory committee was composed of Mrs. Stormer, Mrs. John F. Clancy and Mrs. H. M. Wallis. A group of members, consisting of Mrs. Anna Prostrednik, Mrs. Raffoni, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Harry Mann, Mrs. Bullis and Mrs. Zagora volunteered to demonstrate a number of economical foreign dishes at the domestic science kitchens of the schools. They accomplished such feats as preparing macaroni in eighty different ways; serving burdock stems so that they resembled asparagus; baking Bohemian bread, etc. In October, 1917, a War Garden exhibit was held at the Commercial club rooms under direction of the Council of Defense. Mrs. Clancy had charge of the daily cooking demonstrations there. Among the exhibits at that show was a single barrel filled with earth in which nearly a bushel of potatoes had been produced.

There were numerous women volunteers who went wherever asked to demonstrate the use of wheat substitutes. Among these were Mrs. Angus R. Callender, Mrs. Edward Hoernel, Mrs. Louis Hahn, Mrs. George Kettelson, Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. F. B. Stafford, Mrs. F. A. Kamerer, Miss Angela Hegner, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell, Mrs. P. H. Connolly, Miss Margaret Rohan and Mrs. A. G. Miller.

A woman who had been watching a demonstrator in a downtown store was much interested and said she would like to do that work. She was told to get in touch with Mrs. Stormer, who told her where she could take a week's course of intensive training. She did this, and provided herself with the uniform apron used by demonstrators, and then at her request was told where to go to address a meeting the next day. At that point she asked about the amount of salary paid. She was told that this was all volunteer work.

"Good night!" she exclaimed. "Do you think I am going to do this kind of work for nothing?" And she swept out of the place while the other volunteers looked on in astonishment. The instructors had taken it for granted that she understood the situation and were as much surprised as she was at the climax.

Women who were skillful cooks cheerfully gave their services as instructors in preparing and preserving foodstuffs. Teachers in domestic science were especially in demand and most of them devoted all their spare hours to this task. Miss Alice Brown of the staff of the County Agricultural school at Rochester was one of the most active of these, and travelled from one end of the county to the other for many weeks, demonstrating the "cold pack" method of preserving, and other devices for canning food cheaply and effectively.

Never in all history was so much canning done in any country. Every fruit and vegetable not required for table use was "put down" for the winter. If sugar was not available for making jelly, the fruit juice was kept in air-tight jars until the sugar could be obtained. Sweet corn was parched. String beans and beets were canned by the bushel in most homes. Root cellars were constructed and used. Stated briefly, each household tried to put itself upon a basis which would not require the purchase of canned goods imported from other parts of the country. The wild nut crops were carefully saved. Pumpkins were not used for Hallowe'en celebrations. Home grown apples replaced fancy southern and imported fruits. Public markets were established to enable farmers to dispose quickly of their products, and housewives to obtain them while they were still in first-class condition.

Besides raising some wheat, every farmer was asked to raise some sugar beets to help reduce the sugar shortage. Every foot of tillable land was expected to be used to produce food or forage.

It was the custom of Mr. Harvey, the County Food Administrator, to provide the newspapers every day with a list of fair prices for staple products, and it was urged that all citizens refuse to pay more than these amounts. Examination of these shows that despite the shortage of food throughout the world, the prices in Racine during the war were maintained at much lower figures than in the period following the signing of the armistice. The following is the price list published on April

Photos by Billings-Leonard-Hood

Top Row—John Korosos, Harry Johnson, C. J. Hille, W. S. Taylor, Wm. J. Clemens, Alfred Bohn.
Second—E. F. Johns, Leo Hollmaier, Rube Duda, Leo Krebs, A. D. Jepeway, Frank Davies.
Third—A. N. Johnson, Herbert Haudek, E. F. Behrend, Clarence J. Jensen, Theo. Christiansen, Curtis Hall.
Fourth—C. Bellaire, M. Selbach, John Baker, Getmer Weiter, Christopher Pugh, R. L. Fiedler.
Fifth—David Chandler, R. C. Jennings, Marius Jensen, A. Laatz, Leo Scholzen, Geo. Admadt.
Bottom—R. B. Allen, Harold Johnson, R. A. DeMint, John Proost, Fred Thomas, Hugo A. Rickeman.

23, 1918, when the situation was more grave than at almost any other time:

EGGS
Strictly Fresh ..... 37-40c per dozen

HAMS
Whole ..... 32-36c per lb.
Sliced ..... 40-50c per lb.

BACON
Whole Pieces ..... 35-50c per lb.
Sliced ..... 40-55c per lb.

LARD
Best Kettle Rendered
In cartons ..... 31-34c per lb.
Standard Pure
In bulk ..... 30-32c per lb.
Substitutes
In bulk ..... 26-28c per lb.

BUTTER
Creamery ..... 44-48c per lb.
Brick ..... 46-49c per lb.

OLEOMARGARINE
Standard Grades
In cartons ..... 32-35c per lb.
In rolls ..... 26-30c per lb.

PEANUT BUTTER
In bulk ..... 25-30c per lb.

MILK
Evaporated (Unsweetened) ..... 7- 8c per can
Condensed (Sweetened) ..... 14-15c per can

CHEESE
Brick ..... 27-33c per lb.
American ..... 30-36c per lb.

POTATOES
No. 1 White ..... 1½-2c per lb.

RICE
Fancy Head ..... 13-14c per lb.
Blue Rose ..... 10-12c per lb.

BEANS
Navy, Hand Picked ..... 17-20c per lb.
Lima ..... 19-20c per lb.

SUGAR
Granulated in bulk ..... 9c per lb.

FLOUR
Wheat 1/8 bbl. 1.50-1.60
Graham
In 5 lb. bags ..... 7c per lb.
Rye
In 5 lb. bags ..... 8- 9c per lb.
Barley
In 5 lb. bags ..... 7- 8c per lb.

CORNMEAL
Bulk ..... 8c per lb.

OATMEAL
Bulk ..... 7- 9c per lb.

All hotels and restaurants co-operated with the Food Administration and although it was feared at first that measures might have to be adopted to force compliance with the rules, experience showed that public eating houses actually met the requirements of the government more promptly than many private citizens. The fact that they did so was of great assistance to the Food Administration and not only helped to advertise the regulations regarding food but prevented people from evading the rules meant for homes by going to restaurants to eat. It probably will prove of interest to people of future generations to read one of the summaries of general orders issued to restaurants, and carried out by them to the letter:

"For the purpose of the following general orders, public eating-places shall be defined to include all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars, and steamships and all places where cooked food is sold to be consumed on the premises.

"The following general orders have been issued by the United States Food Administration governing the operations of all such public eating-places, these orders to be effective October 21, 1917. It has not been deemed advisable or necessary at the present time actually to license the operation of such public eating-places, but in cases where the patriotic co-operation of such public eating-places can not be secured by other means, the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies.

"A failure to conform to any of the following orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by Section Four of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917.

"General Order 1—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of this bread, known as Victory Bread, or if no Victory Bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, are excepted.

Photos by Leonard

Top Row—Allen F. Gere, Emil White, E. R. Fick, R. L. Fidler, Ralph Millar, Glenn DeMars, John F. Devitt.
Second—Laurits Molbach, J. M. Compty, W. R. Christenson, A. Hay, Lowell C. Wadmond, S. Thravalos, P. L. Johnson.
Third—Art Miller, Geo. Bronson, Natale Giardina, D. A. Vigilien, H. L. Mapes, R. R. Green, E. P. McConnell.
Fourth—Armand Prudhomme, Lars C. Pedersen, Steve Steibel, H. W. Kranz, Walter Henry, Geo. Hansen, G. R. Ratchford.
Fifth—Joe Adamski, Vincent Longo, C. A. Fancher, O. J. A. Furrenes, W. C. Lohse, Ernest Ludwig, Carl O. Neuman.
Bottom—James P. Peterson, Louis Bartlett, Einer Knudsen, J. Van Eimeren, S. F. Overson, H. Christenson, H. E. Raush,

"General Order 2—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

"General Order 3—No public eating-place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

"General Order 4—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry and by-products thereof."

Later on this rule was amended to permit the serving of liver and bacon together.

"General Order 5—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

"General Order 6—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

"General Order 7—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American, cheese.

"General Order 8—No public eating-place shall use or permit the use of a sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating-place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the patron so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

"General Order 9—No public eating-place shall use or permit the use of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administrators to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

"General Order 10—No public eating-place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

"General Order 11—No public eating-place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

"General Order 12—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream 'de luxe;' and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served."

Of course, numerous other orders were issued from time to time. For instance, people were asked to reduce the amount of coffee used so that so many ships would not be needed for importing this staple. The same was true of tropical fruits.

Everyone was asked to devise ways for using all left-overs, and the gospel of the clean dinner plate was preached everywhere. Children were taught "to help lick the Kaiser" this way. As a result of the tremendous savings effected through the co-operation of all of our people, it was seldom necessary to ask the substitution of one foodstuff for another excepting in the case of wheat flour for bread. The rule became a general one: "Save all foods." One of the minor results of the Food Administration laws was a universal saving of money due to decreased budgets for the table. Another was a more general effort on the part of housewives to learn the relative food values of various dishes and plan their meals more intelligently from this standpoint.

Families got in the old fashioned habit of having but one big meal a day. Suppers or luncheon frequently consisted of one or two dishes, such as soup, or salmon and a vegetable. Many housewives discovered the merits of a food made by boiling small pieces of meat with corn meal, and then serving this sliced when cold. Desserts became a rarity, almost extinct. Here are some of the recipes for bread issued by the government and used by almost all American families, although the methods were varied with practice:

Bran Bread

"Soak 1 cake of compressed yeast in ¼ cup of warm water and add to the following batter:

½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon molasses
1¼ cups cooled, scalded milk
1 cup raisins soaked and seeded
2 tablespoons shortening
2½ cups whole wheat flour
1½ cups bran

Barley Bread

2 cups whole wheat flour
4 cups barley meal or barley flour
1 cup water
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons molasses
½ yeast cake (compressed)
1 teaspoon salt

"Boil milk and water and cool. Add molasses, salt and yeast mixed with a little cold water. Stir in flour and barley meal (or barley flour) which have been sifted together. Knead to a soft dough, adding more flour if necessary. Cover and let rise until the mix-

Top Row—Alexander Salagin, T. Fredericksen, A. C Monty, Wm. Sigwart, H. Bedvilen, H. Bagdissian, B. M. Kuehnert.
Second—Otto F. Luedke, Mike Kachickian, Arthur Patzke, Gianni Jennello, J. Schleck, C. Petavina, H. E. Hanson.
Third—John Theos, Giuseppe Greco, Erling J. Septon, Martin Rasmussen, Geo. F. Studey, John Riolo, Karabet Bokosian.
Fourth—Paul F. Wolff, R. H. Esson, John Biluk, Giacento Farno, Max Budko, Mike Gougisian, John Kuspudis.
Fifth—Mike Shimeta, Kaspar Sabastian, Dominic Sister, Joseph Leitner, James Giolli, Archie Berlin, Antonio Caruso.
Sixth—Jacob Jacobson, M. Simeoni, Mihren Bashirian, Henry Barsamian, David Collins, S. C. Anderson, R. H. Leissner.
Bottom—Wm. J. Beller, Clifford Valley, Albert Mixdorf, Felix Gliniecki, Vincent Wacker, L. W. Daniels, Wm. L. Ulrich.

ture is double its bulk. Knead a second time, form into loaves, place in well-greased pans and let rise a second time until the dough has doubled its bulk. Bake in a hot oven from one-half to one hour, the time depending on the size of the loaves.

Rye Bread

"Use any method for white bread but be careful to use 2 cups of rye flour for each cup of wheat flour mentioned in the recipe. Rye bread should be softer than white bread but well kneaded. When light, form into loaves and allow to rise to double their size. Brush over with water and egg and bake in a slower oven than for white bread.

Rolled-Oat Bread

"Scald one cup rolled oats in 1 cup boiling water and allow to stand one hour. Make a sponge of

1 cup water
1 cake compressed yeast
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons molasses
2 teaspoons shortening
¾ cup flour

"Add rolled-oat mixture to sponge and then flour to make medium soft dough. Form into loaf and let rise to double its bulk and bake.

Cornmeal Bread

"Use either white or yellow cornmeal. Proceed as in the case of rolled-oat bread. Substitute two teaspoons of sugar for molasses and use the same method.

Rice Bread

"Follow directions for rolled-oat bread but use 1½ cups cooked rice instead of the scalded oatmeal.

"All the preceding recipes may be made into rolls. When the dough has risen the first time, form into rolls of desired shape and allow to rise until very light. Bake in hot oven. If desired, the amount of sugar and shortening used may be increased.

Potato Bread

1 cup mashed potatoes
½ cup potato water
½ teaspoon salt
½ cake compressed yeast
2 teaspoons sugar
2 teaspoons melted shortening
½ cup flour

"Make into a sponge. Keep warm. When light, add sufficient flour to make a medium soft dough. Let rise to double its bulk and bake."

Housewives were all asked to sign a card containing a pledge to conserve food, and these were kept on file so that in case of violation of the Food Act the culprit could be confronted with her previous promise and properly rebuked. Later on a food pledge insignia card was provided and this was displayed in the windows of homes where the pledge had been signed. Celluloid buttons were also provided which could be worn on the gown or coat lapel to signify the same thing.

In homes and hotels it was urged that the use of china, silver and table linen be limited so as to reduce labor. Rigid economy regarding ice was asked. This was especially true in the South. Ammonia, which is used for making artificial ice, was needed in the manufacture of munitions.

In all sections of the country, people were asked to eat local and seasonable foods, as these did not require abnormal use of railroads and steamships to transport them, at a time when all ships and cars were needed for war purposes. This was one of the factors in the popularity of the "war gardens" in back yards and vacant lots in all cities and villages.

In every home, the government Food Administration asked to have displayed the following rules and suggestions regarding conservation of food, and provided copies of them on printed cards for the purpose:

"Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar.

"Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all foods.

"Bread and cereals—Have at least one wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oat, rye, barley, or mixed cereal rolls, muffins, and breads in place of white bread certainly for one meal and, if possible, for two. Eat less cake and pastry.

"As to the white bread, if you buy from a baker, order it a day in advance; then he will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for toast and cooking.

"Meat—Use more poultry, rabbits, and especially fish and sea food in place of beef, mutton and pork. Do not use either beef, mutton or pork more than once daily, and then serve smaller portions. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use soups more freely. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat.

"Use all of the milk; waste no part of it.

Photos by Pavek-Grant

Top Row—Oscar J. Curley, Henry Stuebe, Harry Hanson, Elmer C. Petersen, Erwin A. Schroeder, Marinus Peterson.
Second—T. G. Morris, Chris Sorensen, Ray Gleason, H. R. P. Hansen, Frank J. Kaiser, Ernest R. Aul.
Third—J. J. Mohrbacher, LeRoy A. Olson, Harry R. Hughes, Walter C. Roth, J. S. Driver, Chas. W. Frudy.
Fourth—Otto Hansen, Honas Green, Edward L. Compty, John E. Jensen, John A. Campbell, Fred C. Sondergaard.
Fifth—L. A. McDowell, Marius Jensen, Hiram James, Paul Nerenberg, Einer A. Erickson, C. A. Schneider.
Bottom—G. M. Guilbert, Edmund C. Sorenson, Jos. Youska, John L. Sieger, Jos. E. Misorski, Otto Musiel.

The children must have whole milk, therefore, use less cream. There is a great waste of food by not using all skim and sour milk. Sour milk can be used in cooking and to make cottage cheese. Use buttermilk and cheese freely.

"Dairy butter has food values vital to children. Therefore, use it on the table as usual, especially for children. Use as little as possible in cooking. Reduce the use of fried foods to reduce the consumption of lard and other fats. Use vegetable oils, as olive and cottonseed oil. Save daily one-third of an ounce of animal fat. Waste no soap; it contains fat and the glycerine for explosives. You can make scrubbing soap at home, and, in some localities, you can sell your saved fats to the soap maker, who will thus secure our needed glycerine.

"Use less candy and sweet drinks. Use less sugar in tea and coffee. Use honey, maple syrup, and dark syrups for hot cakes and waffles without butter or sugar. Do not frost or ice cakes. Do not stint the use of sugar in putting up fruits and jams. They may be used in place of butter.

"We have a superabundance of vegetables. Double the use of vegetables. They take the place of part of the wheat and meat, and, at the same time, are healthful. Use potatoes abundantly. Store potatoes and roots properly and they will keep. Use fruits generously.

"Coal comes from a distance, and our railway facilities are needed for war purposes. Burn fewer fires. If you can get wood, use it.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

"Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.

"Use local and seasonable supplies.

"Patronize your local producers and lessen the need of transportation.

"Preach and practice the 'gospel of the clean plate.'

"We do not ask the American people to starve themselves. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.

"Do not limit the plain food of growing children.

"Do not eat between meals.

"Watch out for the waste in the community.

"You can yourself devise other methods of saving to the ends we wish to accomplish. Under various circumstances and with varying conditions you can vary the methods of economizing.

"Abstain from meat on Tuesdays and wheat on Wednesdays.

"The men of the Allied Nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. The production of food by these countries has therefore been greatly reduced. Even before the war it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference came from America and a few other countries. Now this difference is greater than ever and, at the same time, but little food can be brought in from the outside except from America.

"Therefore, our Allies depend on America for food as they have never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they have never had before. For today they are our companions in the great war for democracy and liberty. They are doing the fighting, the suffering, and dying—in our war.

"England, France, Italy, and Belgium, taken together, import in peace time forty per cent of their breadstuffs. But now, with their reduction in harvest, they must import sixty per cent. We must increase our normal export surplus of 88,000,000 bushels to 220,000,000 bushels. It can be done but in one way: by economizing and substituting. The people of the Allies can not substitute corn alone for bread, as we can. They are using other cereals added to wheat flour to make war bread, and can thus use up to twenty-five per cent of corn for wheat. We have plenty of corn to send them, but, except in Italy, whose people normally use it, our Allies have few corn mills, and corn meal is not durable enough to be shipped by us in large quantities. Moreover, the Allied peoples do not make their bread at home; it is all made in bakeries, and corn bread can not be distributed from bakeries. There is but one way: we must reduce our use of wheat. We use now an average of five pounds of wheat flour per person per week. The whole problem can be met if we will substitute one pound of corn or other cereal flour for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds a week to four pounds a week.

"The food animals of the Allies have decreased by 33,000,000 head since the war began; thus the source of their meat production is decreasing. At the same time, the needs of their soldiers and war workers have increased the necessary meat consumption. Our meat exports to our Allies are now already almost three times what they were before the war. The needs of the Allies will steadily increase, because their own production of food animals will steadily decrease because of lack of feed for them. If we will save one ounce of meat

Top Row—Stewart Sloan, Frank Mertens, Herbert Goeffrey, A. J. Kramer, R. F. Wood, Gazaroo Hagopian, G. S. Jensen.
Second—F. L. Stemmer, Peter Redewald, Sam Abresch, J. G. Young, Eugene Ireland, E. C. Mension, L. Kuchenbecker.
Third—Earl H. Nelsen, W. A. Halbach, V. D. Gleason, I. C. Eckert, Stanley Borns, Henry E. Hansen, Joe Candido.
Fourth—Stanley Rusinski, Wm. Harpke, Irv. Christiansen, N. Kaylegian, Jas. Kinnerup, Kai H. Studt, I. D. Mosher.
Fifth—T. L. Weyres, E. F. Studey, Henri Bovyn, P. Karalumas, B. V. Jensen, Edwin Bauer, Christ Olsen.
Bottom—L. H. Thelen, Harold Kinberg, T. B. Jorgenson, Joe Petraitio, C. S. Thompson, T. M. Coryell, Melvin Christensen.

per person per day we can send our Allies what they need.

"The decreasing herds and the lack of fodder mean a steady falling off in the dairy products of our Allies. They have been asking for larger and larger exports from us. Last year we sent them three times as much butter and almost ten times as much condensed milk as we used to send them before the war. Yet we must not only keep this level up, but do still better.

"Before the war France, Italy, and Belgium produced as much sugar as they used, while England drew most of its supply from what are now enemy countries. France and Italy are producing less than they need, while England is cut off from the source of seventy per cent of her usual imports. These three Allied countries must now draw 1,500,000 tons more of sugar than they did before the war from the same sources from which we draw our supplies. We must divide with them. We can do it by economizing. The usual American consumption per person is just double that of France.

"Let us remember that every flag that flies opposite the German one is by proxy the American flag, and that the armies fighting in our defense under these flags cannot be maintained through this winter unless there is food enough for them and for their women and children at home. There can only be food enough if America provides it. And America can only provide it by the personal service and patriotic co-operation of all of us.

"The small daily service in substitution can be done by all; the saving in waste by the majority, and the lessening of food consumed by many. This individual daily service in 20,000,000 kitchens and on 20,000,000 tables multiplied by 100,000,000, which is the sum of all of us, will make that total quantity which is the solution of the problem."

The work of the Food Administration was completed when the work of bringing the American Expeditionary Forces back from overseas had gotten well under way. In February, 1919, the office of County Food Administrator was abolished and at that time Mr. Harvey sent the following letter to the tradesmen in Racine who had co-operated so willingly in the conservation of food, often at considerable loss to themselves:

"Racine, Wis., Feb. 12, 1919.

"To the Bakers, Grocers, Hotels, Restaurants and Markets, whose business came under the jurisdiction of the United States Food Administration.

"On Aug. 10, 1918, the Congress of the United States passed the Food Act to encourage production, control distribution, and conserve supply, in order that all—rich and poor alike—might be assured a supply of the staple articles of food while we were at war.

"Such interference with business had never been attempted in this country before. Deal-

The personnel of Board No. 2's contingent which left on July 26, 1918. (See illustration on page 155).—Leo Maternowski, Oscar Rose, Martin W. Severance, Richard M. Siegmund, Thorlief Anderson, William G. Groeling, Rafal Gineit, Svend Peter Haboff, Nels C. Hansen, Dominek Swensky, John Aug. Dresen, Frank Mikel Meischke, Peter Koetting, Chas. B. Frankel, Louis Borgenson, Willard A. Blosser, Thomas Langlois, Edwin Gustave Carlson, Ralph Millar, Clarence Mauger, Casimer J. Radevich, Harold Jance, Allen W. White, Otto Albert Oertel. Edward Wm. Lensart, L. L. Cook, Andrew Chris Davidson, Reinhold Fels, Joseph J. Small, George Sorenson, Fredrick P. Scharping, Nick Venetos, John J. Pawzum, Arnold M. Anderson, Tom Kuzt, Walter Hansil Martin, Nick Schram, Jim Kozlowsky, Hilten Hansen, John G. Jensen, Chris E. Sorenson, Jr., Harold E. Olsen, Michael Hansen, Louis E. Bartlett, Stanley Shadiz, Theodore Jacobsen, John Thomas Mauger, Joseph Henry Timer, Edward J .Hodges, John Wisewaty, J. A. Dembosky, Walter Jenas, Ralph Gentile, Sote Jayejian, Shukel Hasa, Stef Swarcewicz, Albert G. Wrixton, Raymond J. Johnson, Peder B. Jensen, Carl C. Johanson, George Kenderis, Claude Conant, Bernhard J. Dreher, Charles C. Anderson, Vincent Szymobeski, W. J. Netzinger, Netzinger, Martin Nelson, Edward N. Johnson, Axel Christensen, Julian Kosakowski, Carl Poulson, Helmuth G. Sorensen, Robert J. Burns, Viggo Rasmussen, Joseph Duski, Peter F. Peterson, James L. Jensen, Jake Roeschen, Tony Slabodianiuk, Peter Bertelson, Conrad Akvik, Walter Remkus, Albert Szkopiec, Rome S. Kasprovich, B. Peter Rodewald, Fred Anderson, Axel M. Andersen, George Jensen, Jerome H. Kosterman, L. E. Hagen, Hans Madsen, Charles F. Wratten, Thomas J. Pryce, Albert J. Huck, Karl John Krug, John Spezelanin, Felix Gliniecki, Walter Obry, John Nielsen, Joseph Milusz, Paul Koralumas, Grover F. Grosse, Herman Pearson, William Fick, Arthur C. Amend, Joe Zuk, Stanislaus Grobowski, Harry E. Dibble, Harold Braunling, Peter Peterson, John Ambrose Budnik, Carl Jensen, Joseph Mazurkiewicz, Frank John Pfister, Morris N. Jorgenson, Jno. Wojtowitz, Joseph Kubek, Joseph H. Webster, Jno. J. Larsen, Louis Plantz, Louis John Bronenkant, Walentz Orzol, William P. Meischke, Thomas E. Flood, Peter J. Bohn, Richard D. Butler, Leo Wellnitz, Christian P. Thomassen, Penfield Kapiak, Joseph Latka, George Emil Barth, Alexander Bunka, Magus Wm. Petersen, George Klein, George L. Hughes, Stephen J. Brown, William H. Watson, Steve Krapdlowski, Henry Stadther, Leonard C. Jenkins, Albert C. Iggulden, Geo. Sarkis, Mores Falwich, Robert E. Davies, George Miskinis, John W. Madden, John Petaka, Louis M. Schrader, Thomas A. Jensen, John W. Roberts, Axel Johnson, Martin Sorenson, James A. Matson, Emil Petersen, David Hdishian, Jno. Higgins, Stanley Wroblewski, Michael Wieprucas, Michael Korostick, A. J. Holmes, Charles Mattie, M. N. Jensen, Michael Peganoff, W. C. Williamsen, Geo. H. Pertwood, George Kriatseulas, Patrick Cullen, Frank Karos, Abraham Silver, R. T. Smith, W. L. Toohey, Walter Holtz, Arthur F. Wernicke, Joseph Miniat, Cazimir Kudirka, Emilo L. Fellice, Jacob Sokolosnsky, Thos. Johnson, Alele Safakes, Carl Prokop, Charles J. Nelson, Benny Wessualski, Frank W. Walker, Carl L. Funk, Jacob A. Forsman, Joseph Litwinowicz, John S. Sholzen, Stanley S. Schneider, C. A. Streiner, Frank J. Julka, David Collins, Anton L. Moutry, Jacob M. Beck, Marvin J. Lloyd, Viggo A. Helding, Charles F. Beyer, Hans P. Olson, Herman Henry Schaars, Harry P. Sinnen, Harry E. Schoolcraft.

ers in food were confronted with rules that were difficult to understand and still more difficult to follow.

"The administration of the food laws was left to a Federal Food Administrator for each County. Some kind friend recommended me for appointment as Racine County Food Administrator and in Nov., 1917, I accepted that responsibility.

"I have now received instructions to close the office but before doing so, I wish to express to each of you my appreciation of the conscientious and patriotic effort you made at all times to carry out the rules of the Food Administration. You did this cheerfully and many times at a sacrifice of business and profits.

"During the year 1918, our stocks of wheat and sugar were inadequate to supply our armies and civilians with a normal quantity. The fighting men got their flour and sugar first; we divided what was left among our home folks, each taking a pound of substitutes with a pound of wheat flour and each one limiting to two pounds of sugar per month.

"The patriots smiled and claimed that substitutes improved their health; the selfish grumbled and protested, but we saved the flour and sugar and **we won the war.** We will not say that **food won** the war but we can say that the war could not have been won **without food.**

"The Food Administration taught the people to produce more food; to distribute it carefully to all alike and at much lower prices than would have prevailed without it; and to save food.

"Therefore, the Food Administration helped to win the war. My association with the Food Merchants of Racine County during the **great war** will be a pleasant memory. Yours sincerely,

"WILLIAM T. HARVEY."

Personnel of Board No. 1's contingent, July 26, 1918. (See illustration Page 157).—James Plunkett, Joseph F. Schliesmann, Chas. F. Prudent, Bank Maksimoniz, Harry Loff, Paulo Citrangola, John Theos, George A. Gatzke, Harabed Tamoorian, Joseph Zoborowicz, E. J. Chadek, Armen Kurkjean, John S. Walker, Bernard H. Steiner, Louis Kraft, Nels B. Johnson, Frank W. LaFave, Charles Fiebach, Alfred C. Simonsen, August Gioninni, Philip Pinekenstein, Carl Anderson, William T. Colbert, Peter Araboglous, John Mandro, Arthur Bicha, Andrew Mura, Emil B. Hansen, Viggo Peterson, Edward G. Halberstadt, John H. Weill, Jr., Lester F. Bowman, Herman P. Kugel, Edward J. Zimprich, Frank Stolpa, John Olson, David Sheppard, Marine Michele, Harry Vartasian, Edward Hueffner, August Schnik, Carl E. Anderson, Allen Pedersen, Guiseppe Chiappetta, Lawrence S. Bakken, Joseph Peshek, Frank R. Karasek, Charles Krueger, Rudolph Greer, Tom Sadowsky, John S. Langenfeld, Palolo Palazo, Frank Mauer, Edwin Emil Nelson, Elmo V. Donaldson, Thomas E. Lavin, Giovanni Scaglione, Peter Cauglosi, Rafaele Maritato, Louis G. Bergholte, Edward Dvorak, William C. Krupp, Nels C. R. Beck, Walter Anderson, Carl H. Nielsen, Marderos Mekailian, Hacher Monachian, Carl E. Peterson, Elmer Breckenfeld, Henry C. Eickhorst, Peter E. Matson, Angelo Mangiavillano, Geo. C. Whiteney, John Johnson, J. C. A. Boye, Arthur Gall, John Sadowski, Miran Chrodijian, Hans Bonde, Nick Dacquisto, Joseph J. Mohrbacher, Joseph Ciolina, William Ernest, Celestino Paclossi, Rudolph F. Miller, Edward C. Sage, Willard J. Iselin, F. N. Siebold, Dick Akgorbian, Orrin F. Bilhorn, Louis Lee Landon, Antonio J. Ruzicka, Geo. E. Bronson, William Augustsen, H. Christsensen, Antonio Giagliardo, John E. Preuss, Hooseph Bagdasian, Charles E. Hanson, Rexford T. Fryer, Frank Filpi, Walter Block, Rufus E. Junck, Tatios Keochakian, Frank Hynek, Harold Wm. Duerr, William Gutzman, Frank Korzinek, John Kaplan, Francesco Abatti, Enevold Anderson, Otto P. Nitzke, George Nazarr, Harry E. Carlson, Erling J. Seton, Profilio Modesti, Harry DeRocher, Evald G. Nelson, Van David Gleason, Mike Aromian, Paul A. Hansen, John Block, Irving J. Albright, Leo Chobanian, William Buending, Jacob Roedema, Thurber W. Cushing, Geo. B. Rindfleisch, Louis Theama, Charles Theama, David Jacobsen, Carl T. Olson, Charles Petavino, Charles R. Petrizilka, H. W. Rasmussen, Frank J. Svec, Alfred Sorenson, Jas. Elbing, Nels Dybrad, E. C. Peterson, Abraham Noshbin, Arvid C. Carlson, Harry Yahnian, Salvatore Migaldi, Guiseppe Greco, Sarkis Astickies, Channes Ekizian, Mihran Kargunian, Tony Matranga, Charles Sieger, Fred J. Weiss, John Hosp, Theo. J. Schliesman, Conrad M. Moe, Henry Keup, Joseph Denman, Jr., Griffith T. Roberts, Louis Pinnow, Edmond Collins, Folmer H. Jorgenson, Wm. A. Keup, Ed. H. Miller, Edward Kroupa, Henry Hausner, Charles J. Sohr, Theodore J. Schmitt, Carl F. J. Larson, Anton Karwely, Soren C. Christensen, Armen Meghrouni, Fred Lensert, Fred Gaulke, William F. Bindel, Amintore Silvani, Andrew G. Prestos, Frank V. Flannigan, Sahag Jansouzian, Margas Shakinian, Arthur E. Nelson, P. P. Koleske, Jos. Naveratil, Joseph Ruffalo, Minas Minasian, John Klenn, Vincent Degardio, Chris Sandergaard, J. W. Larson, Arthur Gulbrandson, Nicola DeBonis, Dominic Sesto, Ohannes Davidian, Walter R. Voss, Loritz Jorgenson, Lwarence E. Spreeberg, Hagop Manandian, Russell Burdick, Arthur A. Rick, Arthur W. Kosterman, H. L. Paulsen, Chas. O. Jandl, Mike Chobanian, F. H. Christensen, Roy Buamann, Oscar A. Beyer, John A. Wiesechel, George W. Wilkins, Vito Peccorano.

LOCAL BOARD NO. 1's LARGEST DRAFT CONTINGENT, WHICH LEFT FOR CAMP TAYLOR, KENTUCKY, JULY 26, 1918. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

CHAPTER XVII

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON HOME LIFE

THE pomp and glory of marching hosts, the excitement and din of battle, are far removed from the quiet hearths of a nation at war. Young men find compensations even for the weariness and discomforts and dangers of campaigns against a powerful enemy. Youth provides its own panacea for ills such as these. But heavy rests the hand of the war god upon the shoulders of those who are left at home to wait and watch and endure, while their loved ones are facing unknown and terrible dangers, and they are powerless to offer aid.

It has been the lot of mothers in all ages to see their babes grow to stalwart manhood and face the hour of duty and sacrifice; to watch, sad-eyed and heavy-hearted, as their sons marched away, and yet to smile encouragement and seek to strengthen them in the patriotic purpose which might cost their lives. The father shouts a last and perhaps a jovial farewell to his boy departing for an adventure the end of which no one can foresee, and turns away to hide his unaccustomed tears.

Then, like mothers and fathers everywhere, the parents wend their way homeward to mutually pledge that none but messages of good cheer and optimism should go forth from them to their young hero, and that thenceforth every bit of energy, every ounce of strength, should be exerted to the end that their boy and other boys in khaki and in blue should have the clothing and equipment, the guns and ammunition, the food and the medicines, which are necessary to insure an early and decisive victory for American arms. No words of criticism, even though deserved, must hamper those directing the nation's destiny. No call for money or labor or supplies must be ignored if needed to aid our growing armies. No habits of life, no social customs, no individual's convenience, must be allowed to stand in the way of America's thorough mobilization of all resources in this titanic struggle against a foreign foe.

That was the predominant spirit in Racine. And no more remarkable sight was ever seen in the history of the world than the voluntary placing of almost every citizen of this free land under the discipline and direction of the governmental authorities. Few laws were passed to control the actions of our people. Few were needed, because a suggestion, a request or an appeal from any recognized agency met with a whole-hearted instantaneous response which resulted in the accomplishment of any task, no matter how difficult.

Was more food needed? The farmers produced it. Was more clothing necessary? Women's hands provided it. Did the government require huge sums of money? Millions of dollars more than was asked for was forthcoming in a twinkling. Men, gold, supplies—all were offered without stint, and the people of America asked only that they be taught other ways in which to show their patriotism and support of the country's ideals. There was little time for cheers—or tears. All must keep busy, lock out of their minds all thoughts of possible tragedy, and do everything to back up the men at the front.

A letter written by a Racine woman to her son in France in November, 1918, is so interesting a story of the experiences of one person during the dark days of 1917-1918, and so typical of the cheerful messages sent by hundreds of parents to boys across the sea, that it is reproduced here almost without alteration. It tells better than a mere author could of the meaning of war when applied to the "home sector:"

My Own Dear Son: We have been reading good news in the paper these days. It seems as if our prayers are about to be fulfilled, and once more an American army is to return home crowned with victory. Oh! you boys have been doing some wonderful deeds over there and

Top Row—John H. Kaiser, R. F. Miller, Ed Wilfer, Elmer Keehan, H. B. George, Geo. M. Nelson, Ralph Geneit.
Second—Edw. C. Engman, J. H. Davidson, E. P. Siegel, L. B. Hansen, Louis C. Bradshaw, L. F. Mehlhouse, R. R. Harcus.
Third—Olaf Johnson, Enrico Lucarelli, Carl N. Frost, F. J. Abrahamson, Mike Camalo, C. T. Larson, Henry Erbe.
Fourth—F. B. Jorgensen, Arthur Peterson, Jas. L. Anderson, R. E. Johns, Ole Valde, M. Boyagian, Chas. Sorenson.
Fifth—Christ Nelson, Wm. Foxwell, Joe Cicero, P. A. Peterson, Otto DuBois, G. Sweetman, L. N. Nelson.
Bottom—Marius Jensen, Fred W. Schacht, Nepoleone Calvino, Thomas J. Clark, C. Mashewsky, Ray Haag, Emil B. Hansen.

everyone appreciates it and praises you to the skies. I hope that you are still well and as happy as when you wrote before. Please do not risk your life needlessly; that can do no good. Remember, dear boy, that we want you home again to tell us of your great adventures.

We have all been trying to do our bit back here. You asked me to tell you something of the war work in Racine and I will.

The city really seems changed. People have a different attitude toward life. Working for others does us all good, I think, and that is what American people at home are doing now. Women who have not done work in years now spend hours every day knitting and sewing on hospital garments. I even heard that Mrs. ————, who has considered herself an invalid for a long time, forgot all about her supposed illness and is dashing around doing this thing and that, collecting garments, soliciting money and even making speeches occasionally. I don't suppose she will ever have time to be ailing again until the war ends.

We all await letters from our boys in France very anxiously, of course, and when a bag of foreign mail arrives everyone in town knows it. We run to meet the postman, who tells us whether the letters have been distributed or whether we must wait until afternoon to get ours. Those who receive letters first call up the other mothers and shout the glad news that "everything seems to be fine; a few boys have been slightly wounded, but none seriously," and then we settle down to wonder whether you tell us the whole truth about your hardships and perils. Perhaps you are trying to keep us cheered up!

You never saw people read newspapers the way they do. One can hardly wait to get a daily paper and scan the bulletins to see whether the Americans have driven these awful Germans back a few more miles. Usually they have! The long casualty lists make sadder reading, but there are few surprises in them, for the government notifies families of the wounded and dead before the names are given to the press. Racine appears in the list quite frequently lately, as you probably are aware. How our hearts go out to the mothers who have lost their boys!

I suppose the censorship of soldiers' mail is necessary to keep spies from getting news, but it seems hard that you cannot write all of your experiences and let us know where you are and what your regiment is doing. You must remember everything, and tell us later when you come home.

Ever since the war began the women have been spending lots of time knitting so I suppose you will have plenty of sweaters and warm socks when winter comes. It is the custom for us all to carry our knitting and start working just as soon as we are seated anywhere—in a street car, on a train, at lectures or while making calls. There are no parties nowadays—just gatherings to work for the soldiers. Refreshments are never served by patriotic people, excepting sometimes just a cup of tea, outside of the regular three meal hours. I think there would be a riot if someone were to give an old-fashioned reception or luncheon this year.

These customs give time for work, and save food. You probably remember that a meatless and a wheatless day each week were instituted before you sailed. There is no law, but everyone is very strict in observing them. Mrs. ———— went to Milwaukee last Spring and remained to dinner with a friend's family. It was a meatless day, and when the hostess brought on a roast beef, Mrs. ———— just got up from the table, grabbed her wraps, and departed without saying good-bye! That's the way good people feel about such things. We have wheat flour, of course, but we are supposed to use as great a quantity of substitutes (such as corn meal or rice) as we do of the wheat and everybody is very careful to do so. In fact you have to buy the substitute when you buy the flour. When someone remarked that she might feed the substitutes to the chickens, as she could afford to buy plenty of wheat flour for her family, she got a cold shoulder right in the knitting bee the other day, and although we were all friends, somebody reported her to the food administrator to have her case investigated! You see, people are not supposed to even joke about cheating you boys of your food and clothing. It is not considered decent, when so many are suffering and dying for us.

The coal situation was pretty bad last year, and most of us ruined our wall paper and perhaps our furnaces by burning soft coal and anything else we could get for fuel. But we all are willing to wear our wraps in the house occasionally if it will help give the navy the necessary coal. The heatless days in stores and public buildings certainly saved a great deal of fuel. I hope next winter won't be as cold as the last. For a while we had two heatless days a week for stores and offices.

Speaking about women's work, there has arisen the term "pig-knitting," which is ap-

Top Row—H. C. Stearns, C. C. Clausen, H. C. Kamin, E. T. Anderson, Clifford Naleid, S. Ciampaglia, John Corombo.
Second—R. W. Pinto, L. C. Pugh, S. E. McKee, O. C. Gastrow, F. L. Chour, W. H. Rastall, Mike Hijenia.
Third—J. H. Hogan, Axel Olson, H. N. Chambers, O. Q. Chambers, Vincent Novak, M. Falewicz, J. J. Hilt.
Fourth—H. Vartasen, T. Kvochakian, A. W. King, S. C. Christensen, P. J. Wisnefsky, R. A. Hyde, F. C. Reinardy.
Fifth—F. C. Pella, P. T. Weber, Earl Anderson, R. J. Buetow, Aug. L. Hanson, P. J. Prudhom, Marvin Whitton.
Bottom—L. J. Heimes, Arthur Jensen, J. H. Ruelle, C. A. Pope, Modesti Proflis, N. Dadian, H. Yahnian.

plied to work of this sort done for one's self when we are supposed to be knitting for service men. Rather a descriptive term, don't you think? One doesn't dare wear any knitted material, no matter how old, for fear she will be accused of pig-knitting.

It is astonishing how many service flags are displayed around Racine. It seems as if three-fourths of the houses have them, many bearing two, three or even more stars to represent men in service. I think it is a pretty custom. Some have gold stars, now, to stand for those who have given their lives for the cause. The blue stars on a white field, surrounded by a rectangle of red, are very striking and significant. I am so proud of mine. The Stars and Stripes fly from almost every home.

Sugar is scarce with us, as I suppose it is with you. We are limited pretty closely, and no one uses it any more for such useless things as frostings, puddings, etc. Restaurants give one lump per customer, to be used on the spot. We can get 10 pounds for canning if the sugar deputies are sure we will not waste it. Perhaps we can get more for this purpose if the supply equals expectations, as they try to encourage canning in every way.

One funny thing has resulted from the war. Attics that have not been cleaned for years and years are being emptied to meet requests from the government for war material. Old books and magazines, old copper kettles, feather beds, woolen and leather goods, and almost any kind of metal, is wanted. The Red Cross collects old automobile tires, and car owners are expected to throw them in a heap which has been started on Monument square. We even collect nut shells and peach stones for making chemicals to go into gas masks. Rubber is badly needed and high in price. Long ago they asked for field glasses for the navy; old lenses of all sorts for cameras, etc., and worn out gloves to make wind-proof vests for aviators. We don't buy many new things either; it is considered unpatriotic to waste money on clothes, or decorating homes or in hiring done what we can do ourselves. Labor must be used for war work. Travel is also discouraged excepting when on government business. When one does go on a train, as likely as not he will be awakened in the middle of the night between stations to be informed that the car is to be taken off and attached to a troop train. The meals on trains are awful, too, since the government took hold. Even the little children have learned to refuse candy and to cut down their sugar ration at home to help the soldiers. They are so enthusiastic, and try so hard to help! Many of them contribute their pennies to aid the funds raised to adopt orphans, and they help in every other way they can. Little Genevieve went without sugar on her oatmeal for two weeks, and said she did it so you could have plenty in your coffee in France. Wasn't that sweet?

Lately we have been having "gasolineless Sundays" at the request of the fuel administration and it warmed my heart to see how promptly everyone discontinued the use of automobiles on Sunday. The streets were actually deserted excepting for occasional old ramshackle horse-drawn rigs, and puffing pedestrians. And every Sunday has been beautiful weather for riding in the country, too. However, people have that much more time to sit in the parks or on porches and knit for the Red Cross. It never was comfortable knitting in an auto, anyway.

We have seen the order that we can send small packages to our boys in France for Christmas but we must have a form letter from you authorizing it. Only one package, the size of a 2-pound candy box can go to each soldier, and there is lots of speculation about what to put into it. We know so little about what you need. One woman plans to get thirty articles in the box, such as a stick of gum, stamps, a couple of cigars, cigarettes, kodak picture, fountain pen and so on. As nearly as I understand from your letter you would like a good pocket knife and some candy. If you really need anything else, please let me know when you send the order. I want so much to give you something you want. It has seemed hard not to be able to send you your cigarettes and candy every week as we had planned, but I presume if everyone did that there wouldn't be room on ships to carry food and ammunition to the two million over there.

Father sends his love and tells you to keep after the Kaiser until you get him. He is working day and night on all sorts of war work, Liberty loans, etc., and I think he is feeling blue because he can't take a rifle and jump right into the thick of it. He is so proud that his son is on the firing line. You should hear him talk about you! Write us as often as you find time and tell us all you can. May God bless and keep you, my dear, brave boy. MOTHER.

In the back yards of almost every home, men and women worked with spade and hoe and rake to help increase the production of

Photos by Pavek-Grant-Malme

Top Row—H. J. Sanders, I. F. Gillen, G. F. Botsford, Rudie Mensior, Edw. Buetow, Ernest Maik, W. C. Higgins.
Second—A. C. Sittig, H. A. LaFortune, Geo. Zigich, Walter Sorensen, F. H. Boehmer, A. P. Dienken, B. V. Olson.
Third—J. Simonak, H. C. Bauer, L. T. Flynn, H. W. Phillips, Joseph Zobac, Frank Pfister, R. E. Heath.
Fourth—C. T. Skow, Walter Jonas, H. E. Iverson, Otto Oertell, Adolph Jensen, Irvin Bauman, H. A. Ruston.
Fifth—J. Pistulka, W. H. Frank, P. F. Rossman, M. Ohanian, Ansger Hanson, F. H. Schreiber, Thos. Evans.
Bottom—W. M. Dederich, John Herchen, Clinton Killips, J. J. Bonnar, J. Bohnsack, A. B. Madsen, C. J. Kannenberg.

foodstuffs. To this purpose was dedicated the extra hour of daylight gained by setting the clocks ahead one hour. There were many blisters created and many spinal columns ached from the unaccustomed toil, but Racine people raised hundreds upon hundreds of bushels of vegetables and assisted materially in supplying the home demand for food. This not only saved money and relieved market conditions, but saved transportation by obviating the necessity of bringing so much foodstuffs to the city by rail. This was an important consideration and every community which tried to make itself self-supporting was doing a big work for the nation.

Whatever was asked, whatever was demanded, it was the intense public sentiment which kept every one hard at work, no matter how he might view any particular decree of the government. "Slackers" were not tolerated; evasions of any rule or order were looked upon as little better than treason. Public opinion did what no autocratic law could ever have done in America, and it was fortunate that the government was prompt to see this fact. The only legislation regarding civilians which was needed was an espionage law to control enemy aliens. Even the censorship of the press was voluntary—and therefore much more strict than if the authorities had attempted to force it upon the newspapers.

What America accomplished in her homes, and the way in which it was done, will be an eternal testimonial to the ability of a free people to adjust themselves to any conditions to uphold the nation of which they are a part.

In addition to all organized war work, there were, of course, innumerable individual plans for helping the government and the men in service. Mrs. L. K. Merrell, for example, traveled to Waco, Tex., while the 32nd Division was encamped there, and spent several weeks sewing and darning for the Racine boys there. The number of socks repaired and buttons replaced is not a matter of record, but if the figures were known they undoubtedly would be astonishingly large. This unique service was much appreciated by the boys, not only because of the work itself, but because of the spirit in which it was done. Later on Mrs. E. B. Belden did similar work at Camp Custer, where her husband, Judge Belden, was giving his time to camp Y. M. C. A. work.

One rather odd incident of the war was the attempt of some sentimental government official to tack the name "Sammy" onto the American soldier. It was intended to be used as a casual greeting to a soldier, much as "Tommy" is applied to the English fighting man. There were two prompt reactions. The first was an acceptance of the idea by thousands of civilians all over the nation, who felt that any suggestion from Washington should be obeyed. The second was a sharp and unmistakable roar of protest from every army camp and bivouac clear up to the front in France. No such "kiddish" title for them! Well meaning and benevolent gentlemen were snubbed and even rebuked profanely for using it in addressing soldiers to whom they had not been introduced. All American soldiers were "Yanks"; sailors were "gobs"; one man addressed another as "Buddy"; members of the infantry demanded and were granted the honored title of "doughboys." All the welfare artists in the world could not give birth to a poetical name that would be accepted in place of these. Among themselves, service men might yell to some stranger, "Hurry up, Jack," or "Hi, there, leather-legs," or even more weird and profane expressions, but the men preferred to have civilians call them "Soldiers" or even "Mister." They detested the idea of petting and coddling, and the diminutive "Sammy" smacked of this, even though it was derived from the name of the American national figure, Uncle Sam. This very objection to being considered as a crowd of little boys was what caused the fervent protest against measures taken to keep them from drinking, to protect their morals and to force them to save money. They were willing enough to admit the merit of all these ideas, but it grated upon them to have a part of the home-staying public assume a "holier than thou" attitude which allowed civilian "slackers" and "profiteers" to do about as they pleased while every reformer and platform lecturer and paid welfare worker insisted upon all sorts of restrictions being placed upon the habits of "our poor, innocent boys." Psychologists probably can discuss the whys and wherefores of this feeling on the part of the soldier better than can a mere writer. One very evident reason for it was that the majority of American soldiers were not boys, but grown men old enough to vote and conduct themselves as men. Another was that the normal activities of a member of an army in training allowed no opportunity for any carousing or dissipation, and he objected to hearing the constant implication that he was on the way to perdition, and needed the watchful care of some salaried uplifter. The American army had the highest rating of all armies for morality because it was composed of

Photos by Billings-Grant-Hood

Top Row—Matty Smith, Thorwald M. Beck, Paul Collins, Clarence Lange, O. F. Bilhorn, Al. Wagner.
Second—E. L. Woods, Herbert C. Hoffert, A. C. Fredericksen, Harry Groenke, Walter Klapproth, Arthur Klapproth.
Third—Geo. Salak, Earl Hanson, Harold R. Olson, R. V. Davis, Guy A. Benson, Werner G. Hinz.
Fourth—Irving C. Kappel, Martin Buerger, A. C. Davidson, Wm. Sheahan, Albert Davies, J. T. Corr.
Fifth—Newton Perry, Clarence Theisen, J. J. Waitesek, G. W. Frost, Bert Perry, Dell Van Wie.
Bottom—Andrew Tilton, H. J. Rodgers, Arthur Fritchen, John Newman, Walter Hansen, Max Zirbes.

American men, and not because of any laws or regulations.

One of the tragic incidents in connection with the war was the epidemic of Spanish influenza, or flu, as it was called. This dread disease had taken its toll of deaths in Europe at intervals for many centuries, but never in modern times had it appeared in such malignant and fatal form as in the autumn of 1918.

Cases were reported during the summer from Austria, Spain, Germany and France. Whispers were heard of its ravages in Europe during July and August, but the real extent of the scourge was not realized at first because of the belief of many physicians that its victims had succumbed to pneumonia, grippe, quick consumption or other diseases. It became epidemic in Spain before its existence was really acknowledged.

Late in August, 1918, reports of numerous deaths began to be published in seaboard cities. By the middle of September the newspapers were commenting upon its spread in America. On September 30, an Associated Press dispatch told of seventy-five recent victims, and health officers everywhere were warned to be on the lookout for it. Within three days it was announced in Washington that a careful survey had shown nearly 14,000 cases in the army camps. Movements of troops and draft contingents made its control impossible for a time, particularly as medical authorities were not certain of the exact steps to follow. Men going to camp were dying on trains. Morgues everywhere were full of flu victims. The civilian population was assailed by the plague. Hundreds were reported dead every day in the larger cities.

On October 7 a general warning was issued to close all theaters, prohibit public meetings, close public libraries and limit all traveling to a minimum. Eight thousand soldiers and sailors had died in American camps up to October 10. Hospitals were unable to care for all the patients, and the over-worked nurses and doctors were giving way under the strain of almost constant labor without a chance to rest. Many of them contracted the disease. The average daily deaths in camp rose to 800, and every effort was made to find a way to check the pandemic before it should wipe out the whole population. Bodies of several Racine soldiers were returned home here for burial.

In Racine the disease made terrible headway. The Red Cross society was granted permission to use the Stephen Bull mansion, Eleventh and Main streets, as an emergency hospital and volunteer nurses were called for and provided. The house was filled with patients and every possible agency was enlisted to insure suitable care of the victims. Doctors worked day and night. Professional nurses were scarce in civilian life, and in many cases provision had to be made to assist families where all the members were ill at the same time. The soldiers' canteen furnished soup to all who asked it. Newspapers published instructions for preventing the spread of the disease and caring for those who were ill. Placards containing similar information were posted in public places. In infected houses and hospitals, nurses and visitors wore gauze masks over their faces. People were warned not to sneeze or cough when others were near.

The epidemic here died down for a time, but there was a recurrence in December. Schools were closed for nearly a month. Even church services were taboo. By the first of the new year the disease was under control, but the long list of dead was sad evidence of its dire power. In all it is estimated that 500,000 persons died in the United States of the flu, and 227 of these were inhabitants of this city. Many others were broken in health and some of these became victims of other diseases while in their weakened physical condition. Two hundred died here from pneumonia which resulted from, or at least followed, the flu.

During the long months between the arrival of the first contingents of American troops in France in 1917, and the ending of the conflict, the people at home did but little celebrating of American victories. Experience with "official bulletins" of other governments in 1914-15-16 had caused them to place small faith in the communiques. So when the first official accounts were given of the successful exploits of our armies in the early summer of 1917 the rejoicing, while sincere, was not noisy. As the days passed the fears of possible untold disasters dissipated; the progress of the Allied armies became too evident to admit of pessimism. By October, when the Yankee hordes had begun their drive through the hitherto impregnable fastnesses of the Meuse-Argonne sector, there could no longer be any doubt of the superiority of the American fighter over his foe, and then the daily reports began to be the subject of hearty cheers and enthusiastic applause undimmed by any dread of possible defeat.

Maps were posted up in almost every home, and families gathered around these each evening, with colored pins and long strings in hand, to mark out the progress of the Allied armies since the last communiques. The

Top Row—Andy Rierstad, M. Basaksisian, Fair Demir, Jens P. Jensen, Peter Hanson, Ben Silverman, James Clancy.
Second—Christ Benda, Geo. Neidhardt, J. J. Hegeman, Herman Jenson, A. C. Larson, Victor Rasmussen, T. Linneman.
Third—Phillip Tentcher, Paul Kopecky, D. R. Nelson, L. A. Fishman, W. A. Holtz, Vincent Conto, A. A. Foxwell.
Fourth—Louis Matson, Sam Aiello, John Murouski, P .W. Pea, Henry Sonturi, H .J. Murphy, Rudolph Zank.
Fifth—Paul Boranes, John Dolce, Tony Cappazzo, E. F. Duray, R. E. Harter, John Belden, G. O. Zitka.
Bottom—Carl A. Larson, Jacob Adams, O. T. Jacobson, A. F. Rose, Edward Evans, A. A. Gatzke, Ernest B. Haase.

United States then saw that her labors and her sacrifices had borne fruit.

Only the rapidly growing casualty lists remained to cloud the ever-growing joy of the home folks.

No overconfidence was permitted. Everyone settled himself to work more diligently than ever to perform every task which might help clinch the victory. On Oct. 12, thousands paused in their work, in response to a semi-official suggestion, to face the east and shout "No! No! No!" simultaneously as an answer to the reported proposal of the Germans that peace terms other than unconditional surrender might be arranged. America was determined to see the thing through!

The World War came to an end with the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918.

The whole world celebrated the cessation of hostilities after more than four years of bloody strife.

Yet, by one of the strangest freaks of newspaper reporting in all history, the close of the war actually seemed but little more than an anticlimax to an announcement made on November 7, which spread from one end of the earth to the other despite frantic efforts of government officials and news bureaus to stop it.

It had been known for a week that the Allies had the Germans so completely "on the run" that only capitulation could save their sorely harassed armies from capture or annihilation. An exchange of peace notes had shown the Kaiser that only by unconditional surrender could his legions be saved. The world awaited the result with nerves aquiver.

Suddenly there came a message from France to the United Press Association that the armistice had been signed. Not a word of explanation followed, and the censorship prevented further communication on that subject for some reason still unknown.

Before noon a bulletin had been posted by the Racine Times-Call at its office, and by newspapers all over the country. It consisted of these two brief dispatches:

> "Paris, Nov. 7—The Allies and Germany signed an armistice at 11 o'clock this morning. Hostilities ceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The American army took Sedan before the armistice became effective."
>
> "Paris, Nov. 7—The greatest war of all times came to an end at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Allies and Germany signed an armistice three hours earlier on the field of battle. The German delegation had come into the Allied lines under a white flag."

The news spread like wildfire. Whistles were blown and church bells rung. Men stopped work, put on their coats and left shops and offices without asking permission or saying goodbye. Women locked the doors of their homes and joined the throngs. Flags were flung to the breeze everywhere. For an hour or more thousands of celebrants besieged the newspaper offices for further news. None was forthcoming. There could be no denial obtained, either. Officials of the government at Washington merely replied to all queries, "We have received no word. We cannot get into communication with headquarters in France. We do not know." This was considered as good as an acknowledgment of the truth of the story. The entire country accepted this view.

The subsequent celebration seemed to run largely to noise. Automobiles tore up and down the streets with strings of tin cans and bells tied behind. Horns were blown continuously. Men yelled. Women cheered. Children shrieked. Perfect strangers shook hands with hitherto dignified citizens, and slapped them on the back, and the usually dignified ones responded to the strange assault by Comanche-like cries and outrageous antics.

By early afternoon not a store was open. Business absolutely stopped everywhere without warning or reason.

Evening came, with no further information, denials or details. The Racine Journal-News continued to stand fast on the word of the Associated Press that the government knew of no armistice, and was hooted for its pains. The Times-Call could get no confirmation or proof from the United Press, which said it had told all it knew and believed its correspondent.

Effigies of the Kaiser appeared in the hands of howling marchers, and were "burned" or "drowned" to the music of the crowds' screams. Hundreds of reputable and some disreputable citizens got frankly and openly drunk and even disorderly, while other thousands were apparently as intoxicated with excitement and joy as those who had looked upon liquor when it was red.

Mayor Thiesen issued a proclamation calling on everyone to join in a big time downtown in the evening, and the bedlam received renewed impetus. Before the sun had set every band in town was playing around Monument square, and those who did not belong to bands brought various noise-making instru-

Photos by John Hood

RACINE'S GREATEST PARADE IN HISTORY

It took place May 29, 1917.—The first picture shows the lad on a pony leading the 30,000 marchers who turned out to "show" the Kaiser. Then come Spanish War veterans, a throng at a corner, a motorcycle float, a fraternal order's contingent, a Jackie band on Main street, a section of be-bloomered workwomen, another women's section, the loyalty meeting at the park and at the end is shown the ceremony of scattering flowers on the waters in honor of sailors who had given their lives.

ments along and played them at the same time, regardless of measure or harmony.

The joyous uproar continued until early morning. When official denials of the signing of the armistice finally came, nobody would believe them. They seemed too preposterous after everyone had celebrated so unanimously. It was noon the next day before the town had fairly settled down again and there was a general acceptance of the fact that something important had been missing in the affair; namely, a good reason for it.

But Racine did not need to be embarrassed among her neighbors. From Alaska's icy shores to the wind-swept plains of Argentina, from the villages of France to sunny Australia they were all doing it. Paris, London and Rome celebrated even as Racine, Corliss and Burlington. Chicago and New York were as bad as Milwaukee. And, strange to tell, in every city and town everywhere, as far as can be learned, the same things happened in the same way. The people just naturally quit everything and went out on the streets to make all the noise and uproar and disturbance that they possibly could to demonstrate their approval of the war's end. On November 8 and 9 the public awaited impatiently for news of the actual finish of the war. On Sunday the 10th extra editions told of the abdication and flight of the Kaiser, and it was forecast that the armistice would be signed the next morning. Many sat up all night awaiting the fateful dispatch. Early in the morning the news came—authentic and correct beyond a doubt. Again the whistles blew and the bells rang. Again men, women and children sallied forth with all thoughts of the day's work cast aside. Once more the city, the nation and the whole world gave itself over to a day of noisy celebration. Joy was unconfined—and often unrefined.

The celebration of the real armistice was an improvement on that of November 7 in only one way. After the populace had awakened after the first fete, many persons had thought, "If I had only done so and so, I could have made lots more noise yesterday." All these "hindsight" ideas were now put into execution, and new and improved devices for raising the Old Harry made the welkin ring more tumultuously than before. However, it is difficult to call forth at will such a spirit of mischief-making and general abandon as arose spontaneously throughout the land on November 7 and the justified celebration appeared a trifle forced. Too many of the people on the streets were there to get amusement from the antics of others, rather than let themselves go without restraint in expressing their joy. At that, it was the second biggest day the country had ever seen. An old-fashioned national election celebration was a Quaker meeting in comparison. But that first affair—well, that was SOME day. No one participating will ever forget it. In connection with the "fake armistice," as it was called, it probably should be stated as a matter of history that a full explanation has never been made. The United Press, a very large and reputable news association, has always maintained that it received the information regarding the armistice from a confidential source which it considered absolutely reliable at the time, and which it is still inclined to credit. Soldiers in France in large numbers maintained that the "kitchen wireless" carried some likely sounding stories to the effect that the agreement to end the war was actually made on November 7, but that delays were required in making it public so that the Kaiser could run away before his people learned their fate. Probably there is nothing to the yarn. The complete story of the ending of the war has not yet been published, and it may make some revelations bearing on the great hoax.

CHAPTER XVIII

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, POLITICS AND SOME INCIDENTS.

ALL civic and fraternal organizations turned their whole membership into committees for war and relief work during the period of hostilities. After the men began to return home from service, they assisted in giving them a cordial community welcome and in most instances gave dinners and entertainments for their own returning members. Such lodges as the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, etc., had special bureaus to watch out for the welfare of their members everywhere. The Eagles provided a death benefit of $1,000 for families of all members who might die in service. Several Racine families were beneficiaries of this plan. The Elks made a special effort to assist the welfare work of the Salvation army and Red Cross, and were active in all lines of war work. It gave a big "welcome home" banquet to the members of the two batteries and the ambulance company after they had come back from France. All societies and lodges arranged to carry the membership of men in service without requiring payment of dues. They also sent gift packages to men in service.

The Racine Commercial club was the leading civic organization in the community at the outbreak of the war and embraced in its membership about 500 of the leading business men of the city. It dropped almost every form of activity excepting such as were related to the great conflict. Its offices were used for recruiting purposes, public meetings of all sorts were held there and many of the official governmental agencies made their headquarters in the club rooms on Main street, at the corner of Fifth street. It co-operated with all war organizations and originated the plans for many. It was Secretary Walter H. Reed who proposed the establishment of the War Relief Fund. The report of Secretary Reed on Nov. 1, 1918, is given here in part to show the manner in which this and other organizations were transformed during the conflict:

"It hardly seems necessary, in offering a summary of the various activities of the Commercial Club during the past year, to call attention to the fact that the first consideration of the organization was that which should unquestionably be supreme with every individual citizen of this country, and that is to Help Win the War in which we are now engaged. All other activities which the Commercial Club could conduct at the present time would amount to but very little or even to nothing, if the lack of patriotic national support by every community would result in the defeat of the thousands of 'our boys' engaged in the actual struggle against autocracy and Hunnish frightfulness.

"With a full appreciation of the crisis confronting our Democracy and the apparent need of whole-hearted support by every individual and every organization, the Racine Commercial Club has, during the past year, endeavored to meet every demand from this direction. In consequence it has been necessary to refrain from promoting many activities which normally could easily have been taken care of, and without a doubt every loyal citizen of Racine approves that the Commercial Club continue to give prior consideration to all national issues and to all demands made upon it by the Government to assist as best it can towards the successful prosecution of the war. Because of this policy the Club has been looked to by the community as the organization expected to take the lead in the many issues of the past year, and a review of these activities will indicate that through the Club the community forces were well mobilized and that success marked every endeavor. Accordingly the Club considers as its most important and foremost achievement the fact that it is helping to win the war.

"Among the Government war agencies with which the Club actively and continuously cooperated were the War Industries Board, War

Trade Board, U. S. Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, U. S. Food Administration, Railroad Administration, the United States Fuel Administration and the Council of National Defense. During the year frequent requests have come from different departments and boards of the Government for suggestions of men qualified and trained for particular lines of service in Government employment. In many instances names have been furnished which have resulted in the selection of men thus suggested for Government service.

"The history of the year under review has demonstrated that the Club members are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to enable the nation to fulfill its destiny in helping to win the war. The conditions under which business has been conducted necessarily fluctuated from time to time, leaving the business men uncertain as to the amount of sacrifice really required, as to the regulation or procedure under which they should continue their affairs so that they might preserve their business integrity and thereby be prepared to meet the nation's needs after the military side of the war is over. Through the vision and solemn judgment vested in the Directors and staff this organization has been able during the year to render great assistance to the business men in meeting the war problems surrounding the conduct of business.

"Not a day passes by but some request is received from the Government to co-operate in some special respect or to furnish information or submit records. These requests come from the different commissions, administrations, boards and bureaus, all having as their objective the successful prosecution of the war. At the request of Government departments the Club also distributed several hundred pamphlets on various subjects, such as canning, preserving, selection of foods, conservation of fuel, federal income tax reports, etc.

"The first year of participation in the World War by the United States has produced unprecedented problems both for Government and for business. In the attempt to solve these problems, co-ordination and co-operation between Government and business is one of the necessary elements. The events of the past year have demonstrated that this is more and more being understood, and that to an increasing degree the machinery of such organizations as the Racine Commercial Club, already existent and prepared for service, has been utilized and has proven to be an efficient instrumentality for service in our present war problems.

"This fact emphasizes the opportunity afforded to business men and business units for co-operating and serving through participation in such an organization."

The local Knights of Columbus were very active throughout the war in supporting a field organization to distribute comforts to the men in service. Every member of this powerful Catholic organization was assessed for the purpose, not only in Racine but throughout the country. Less than two weeks after the start of the war the Racine lodge offered its services in any way desired to the County Council of Defense, and a committee consisting of Rev. A. J. Berg, George W. Miller, T. A. Fagan, James Higgins, Vilas H. Whaley, Jerome J. Foley, A. D. Hermes, Edmund Collins, Edward Kosterman, L. B. Sanders and Dr. John Hogan was appointed to carry out this purpose.

Even children had their part in the war work. Through the schools and churches, they were organized to plant war gardens, sew for the Red Cross, dedicate their nickels and dimes to the purchase of Thrift Stamps, or to the relief of the orphaned children of France and Belgium.

Girls as young as six or seven years of age were taught to knit squares of woolen yarn, which were sewed together at Red Cross workrooms and then sent to Europe to serve as shawls and blankets for refugees.

The Boy Scouts proved a most valuable organization. There was hardly a patriotic gathering during the war at which these manly young fellows did not play some part. There were eighteen Troops in Racine, with a total membership of about 400.

The boys of these troops served as ushers at Liberty Loan meetings, and distributed posters for government agencies. They delivered War Relief Fund information cards to practically every home in the city, and performed similar work for many of the war activities. When large contingents of draft men were leaving, they patrolled the streets along the line of march, and they were of great assistance to the police in regulating traffic during parades and upon the occasion of the battery's homecoming.

On the "gasless" Sundays they took the license numbers of all automobiles seen on the streets. During the influenza epidemic they served as messengers for the Red Cross and other relief organizations, and they even were utilized to call upon those who were back in

Photos by Pavek-Malme-Grant

Top Row—Anthony Kralicek, Wm. H. Hayman, Hubert Gregor, J. K. Wishau, C. S. Peterson, Jno. Sinsky, M. C. Kolinsky.
Second—Jas. Kahn, Rueben Anderson, E. H. Frahm, Anton Pederson, Harry Rooney, A. S. Hunter, G. J. Jensen.
Third—J. J. Schliesmann, E. J. Klema, Jacob Schwartz, Aug. Drisner, W. J. Parks, M. E. Hoyer, J. C. Santkus.
Fourth—J. Maciwujewski, I. H. Nelson, August Jensen, Cornelius Post, Martin Sorensen, R. L. Parks, G. E. Dickson.
Fifth—August Wolf, Einer T. Brown, F. R. Magnan, Joe Fazzan, K. Krikonian, A. N. Kramer, Matthew Kowder.
Bottom—N. J. Klein, Caspar Rizzo, Leon Korpuk, V. Keorglanian, H. Y. Grossman, Ralph Miller, Segard Husby.

their payments to the War Relief Fund. The various troops planted two acres of war gardens. They secured 2,970 members for the Red Cross in 1918 and solicited $463,300 for Liberty bonds. Many received medals from the U. S. Treasury Department for selling Liberty bonds. Among them were:

Horace Burdick, Gregory Bush, Frederick Foster, Millard Williams, Einer Jacobson, Charles Dilday, John Christensen, George Field, Alfred Hansen, Marvin Ross, Harold Konnak, Theodore Ruffalo, Frank Ruffalo, Evan Miller, Michael Gillotte, Rell Barrett, John Johnson, Gordon Walker, Robert Hansen, George Christopherson, Clyde Mehder, Richard Sorenson, Arthur Dunleavy, Ralph Kister, Leroy Pruerner, Frank Dieter, Kenneth Hancock, Arnold Griesmer, Mervil Piel, Bert Burdick, Gabriel Balazs, Kenneth Kehl, Mel Russell, Louis Moe, J. Trumbull, Glen McCaughey, V. Parmenter, Erick Lucht, Jr., Lewis Payne, George Skow, Arthur Carpenter, William Hunn, Thomas Harvey, Allan Kidd, Roland Smiley, Francis Weins, Gordon G. Harris, Perry Thomas, Carl Lange, Kenneth Brown, Stanley Knudson, Sam Meyers, Harry Johnson, Marvin Jansen, Donald Wadewitz, Randall Roth, Ralph Kinpel, Waldemar Ernst, Milton Haumersen, Carl Scheible and Harry Theres.

Congressman Cooper Defeated.

The war had its effect upon politics. It was a vital issue in the congressional campaign in 1918, and that bitter struggle at the polls resulted in the defeat of Congressman Henry Allen Cooper of Racine, who had represented the First district for twenty-six years.

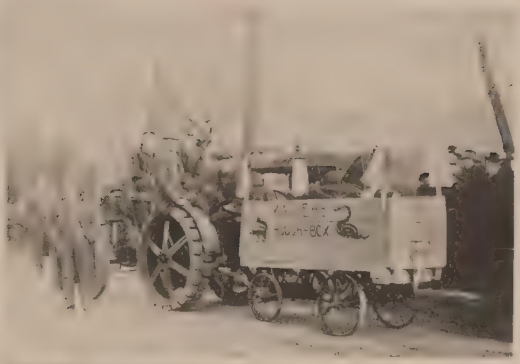
Two years before, Mr. Cooper had been re-elected with but little opposition and it was becoming a popular belief that he would hold his seat as long as he lived. In 1916 President Wilson had been re-elected on a "He kept us out of war" slogan, and even this Republican district had been strong for Wilson against his Republican opponent, Hughes, who had started his campaign with intimations that Wilson was not taking a firm enough stand against Germany.

Mr. Cooper may have interpreted the vote here as meaning that the First district was opposed to war for any reason. At any rate he voted on certain pre-war bills in such a way as to indicate that it would be better to stand discomforts from German activities rather than get embroiled in the conflict. When the matter of declaring war came up, he and six other Wisconsin congressmen opposed it. He had previously opposed arming merchant vessels to protect them against submarine attacks.

When the election of 1918 approached, his habitual political enemies combined with those who had turned against him because of his pre-war record, and they proceeded to go after him hot and heavy. An informal conference of 400 Republicans was held at Elkhorn, May 13, 1918, at which resolutions were passed declaring, regarding Mr. Cooper's record: "That the present representative from the First district has failed to represent or interpret the true spirit of loyalty to country and devotion to the liberties and institutions demanded by the great mass of our citizens, that in voting and speaking against war with Germany he failed to protect and guard the honor of the nation and the property of the people_____ That by his actions he, in effect, justified the submarine atrocities against America and neutral nations_____That in voting against the espionage bill he refused to recognize the deliberate violation of the hospitalities of this nation by the official representatives of the German government_____That his action in effect tended to protect spies and propagandists who are engaged in attempting to spread dissension among our people." The committee on resolutions consisted of James Kavanaugh, O. A. Oestrich, F. A. Kiser, A. J. Lunt and H. M. Youmans.

When the convention started to select an opponent to fight Cooper at the primary election, there was a deadlock for several hours, with various members voting for W. S. Goodland of Racine; David Agnew, Waukesha; Judge Randall, Kenosha; L. C. Whittet, Edgerton, and G. L. Harrington, Elkhorn. The convention itself was informal, but an agreement was reached whereby each county had a proportionate number of votes, and the ones to cast the ballots were to be decided by the delegates who were present.

Eventually Judge Clifford E. Randall of Kenosha was chosen and given unanimous endorsement. A campaign followed in which every voter in the district was reached by canvassers, mail and newspaper articles. On Aug. 6, Congressman Cooper came home to defend himself. He held a meeting at Lakeside auditorium. It was one of the hottest days of the year and barely 300 persons turned out. He challenged his foes to show that he was disloyal, and said he had voted since war was declared for every measure that the President had signed. He charged his enemies with per-



Photos by Hood

HERE AND THERE IN WAR DAYS

At the top, the throng that greeted the batteries home; below, a draft contingent leaving. Next shows the crowd viewing a war exhibit and camouflaged railway coach; below, Horlick employes forming to join Loyalty parade. At top, right, a feature of the Armistice celebration; below, President Wilson speaking from a train. Next is a group of returned battery boys (note admiring kids in front); below, captured German U-boat docked at Racine on way to Chicago.

sonal animus. On Aug. 25, the Journal-News contained a lengthy attack upon Cooper by Martin J. Gillen, in which it was alleged that Mr. Cooper had taken no hand in war work, and had failed to encourage his neighbors at home in their efforts. His opponent, Mr. Randall, maintained that Mr. Cooper was derelict in not even sending a message occasionally to Liberty Loan workers, and to the draft contingents about to leave for camp.

On Aug. 30 Mr. Cooper held another meeting at Dania hall, attended by 200 persons. E. E. Gittins introduced him. At the previous meeting Albert Linck of the Trades & Labor council had presided and was the only person on the stage with the Congressman.

The primaries were held on Sept. 3 and although Cooper carried Racine county by 445 and Walworth by 73, Judge Randall got a majority of 467 in Kenosha county, 94 in Waukesha and 110 in Rock, and was declared the Republican nominee by a majority of 153.

Congressman Cooper believed that the verdict did not express the will of the people, and after a fervid defense of his record in a speech before Congress on Sept. 19, he announced himself as an independent candidate for election, and obtained the necessary number of signatures to get his name on the ballot in that capacity.

The Democratic candidate was Calvin Stewart of Kenosha, who had run for the office several times before. Another fierce campaign followed and the candidates and their friends were kept busy making speeches and circularizing the voters. Several newspaper advertisements regarding his record appeared in the newspapers over Mr. Cooper's signature. He made a strong fight and his wide acquaintanceship stood him in good stead throughout the district, but he was defeated overwhelmingly at the election Nov. 5. Racine county gave him a plurality of 1000 over Judge Randall, but he was swamped elsewhere. Judge Randall was elected by 750 over Stewart and 3848 over Cooper. Congressman Cooper retired March 4, 1919, and was given a good federal job at Washington.

Despite the result of the election, there was never any reason to believe that Mr. Cooper was really disloyal. The outcome merely is an indication of the popular attitude that any person whose record did not show continuous and hearty support of all measures to maintain American rights against Germany was not a suitable man for public office.

There was considerable contrast in this respect between the feeling in the First district and in Milwaukee, which had thousands of pro-German sympathizers. Victor Berger, a Socialist, was an active speaker against government war measures even after war was declared and not only was his newspaper barred from the mails, but he was indicted and convicted for treasonable utterances. Despite this he was re-elected to Congress from the Fifth district. Congress promptly refused to permit him to be seated and declared the election null and void, in accordance with numerous precedents. Berger, while awaiting an appeal from his prison sentence, in November, 1919, became a candidate for the office again and actually was elected again due to the numerous Germans and Socialists of his district. In fact, so un-American was the district that the most pronounced objection to his election again seemed to be the fact that the voters felt he would not be able to serve because he would either be unseated again or be in the penitentiary. During the campaign the national convention of the American Legion was held and passed resolutions asking Congress to deport Berger to his native Austria.

A Man Without a Country.

America expected every citizen to do his part in the winning of the war. It co-operated with the governments of the Allied nations in procuring the enlistment of eligible men who were residents of the United States, but citizens of those countries. It could not, of course, require military service of men who were still subjects of alien neutral nations.

As soon as the Selective Service act was passed, a question arose as to the status of those foreign-born residents who had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, but had not yet applied for their "second papers." Technically they were still subjects of their mother country if they cared to ask for protection there.

In order to avoid any complications, these men were required to register and were assumed to be loyal Americans. To prevent any violation of international treaty obligations, however, Congress provided that any subject of a neutral country who had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen should be relieved from military service upon his making a formal declaration withdrawing his declaration of such intention.

But by this action he would forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Records of the Provost Marshal General's

RACINE FIGURES IN CROSS-CHANNEL AERIAL SERVICE

The big G Farman planes used in aerial passenger service between Paris and London have to depend on Racine for efficient handling. The picture shows a Case tractor used to haul the planes to their hangars when they come in from a trip. It is an evidence of the many uses this versatile machine can be put to, and one of the results of war advancements. It also proclaims to the world that Racine is on the map.

GETTING WAR-INJURED LANDS BACK ON A PAYING BASIS

Racine figured in a great extent in the reclaiming of European lands which were laid waste by war. A fleet of Case farm tractors, plowing fields in Italy, is shown in the illustration. They are manned by soldiers in uniform indicating the scene existed before close of hostilities.

office show that 77,644 declarants were registered. Of this number 818 in the whole United States obtained exemption by withdrawing their applications and thereby sacrificed forever the right to become American citizens.

In the summer of 1918 there appeared before Local Board No. 1 in Racine a certain Erik E. Erickson, who had previously declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and was now called upon to maintain the honor of his adopted country by taking arms in her defense. But Erickson, who had left Sweden to take advantage of the opportunities offered by this free land, cared more for his own skin than he did for the country of his adoption, and wanted to keep out of the army. All other methods failing, he decided to withdraw his declaration of intention. He finally performed this grave act, although he was given several days to think it over before he was required to make a final decision.

Walking from the office of the local board, he met an acquaintance and told him what he had done. His companion, who had been friendly with him for months, expressed his opinion of Erickson in no mild language and turned his back upon him. News of the matter reached the factory where Erickson worked, and at the request of fellow employes Erickson was promptly discharged.

Unable to obtain employment here, the "man without a country" went to Rockford and obtained a job. A letter sent there, giving his history, resulted in his separation from his employers. He went to Minneapolis. His record followed him and he was refused work.

On September 29, Erickson, poor of purse and broken in spirit, returned to Racine and appeared before the local board, begging for an opportunity to undo what he had done. He had seen the error of his ways, and he was then willing to don a uniform and fight, or even die, to regain the priceless right which he had thrown away to escape temporary discomfort and danger.

But it was too late. The law was inexorable. "By this action he shall FOREVER be debarred from becoming a citizen," were the words which had been pointed out to him a few weeks before and which he had chosen as a refuge from army service.

With tears streaming down his face, he sunk his chin deep into his collar and slunk down the stairs, around a corner and thence into oblivion insofar as Racine is concerned.

Where he went, or how, no one in this community knows—or cares.

The roster of the Racine College S. A. T. C. (which is shown in the illustration on opposite page) contained the following names:—Alfred L. Agne, Keith A. Beecher, Norman B. Bengtson, William C. Benson, Frank Borsh, Harvey L. Buslett, John A. Carpenter, William H. Carttington, William P. Cizek, Hugh C. Cordick, Earl G. Crilsinger, Grover F. D. Croll, James C. Cullen, Carlton E. Douglas, Allen J. Drumm, William H. Dummer, Thomas Dumphy, Solomon J. Edwin, Eugene A. Erny, John W. Fitzpatrick, Russell G. Flagg, Van H. Fossler, Frederick W. Fredelake, Russell W. Frederick, Carl J. Freres, Andrew S. Gamble, Frederick D. Gebhardt, Roy W. Gower, Harry W. Groenke, Russell F. Groenke, Darwin E. Healey, Frederick E. Hegeman, Godfred F. Heinish, John E. Helm, Alfred Hermann, Wallace B. Hessler, Melvin F. Hoernel, Walter G. Horn, Clyde N. Horne, Louis Horvath, Ralph J. Humble, Albin T. Johnson, Carl V. Johnson, David Johnson, Neville Joyner, Frederick H. Joyner, Earl W. Kaiser, Fred B. Kark, Donald M. Kastler, Leon L. Katafiasz, Lawrence O. Kellogg, Edward P. Kersten, Joseph C. Kolinsky, Warren E. Lalande, Arthur G. Lunde, John D. McCarthy, Howard R. McVey, Harvey L. Marcoux, Eugene J. Mayer, Edward W. Mazzoni, Edwin B. Milne, Walter M. Mirow, Allyn L. Mogensen, Geo. W. Mogensen, Samuel Morgan, Earle J. Morser, Gus. V. Motteler, A. W. Neitzel, Edward Ossko, George B. Patrick, John Pekarske, LeRoy J. Penberthy, George Petersen, Victor A. Pezanoski, Arnold O. Pieper, Walter M. Pohl, Ervin C. Raatz, Paul E. Riebs, Stanley M. Rose, Benjamin G. Schaefer, Cyril J. Schaller, Henry J. Schmidt, Ira Schnell, A. A. Schultz, Martin O. Schulz, George B. Scriven, George K. Seeber, John B. Shaughnessy, Walter J. Sieb, Walter S. Smolenski, Ed. C. Sorensen, Harold Sorenson, Harold J. Strang, Joe E. Tennes, Walter V. Wagner, Emmett M. Wallace, Jerome Wexberg, Wm. E. Wiechers, Howard F. Wiesen, Walter E. Wilson, Ed. M. Wochinski, Claire A. Wolfe, Thomas S. Wood, Emerald G. Wright, Bernard H. Yopp, Otis G. Youngquist, Armin G. Zapf, Watson W. Mitchel, Lieut. Cyrus J. Droppers, Porter B. Price.

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS AT RACINE COLLEGE IN 1918. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

CHAPTER XIX

EFFECT OF WAR ON RACINE INDUSTRIES

EVERY manufacturing plant in Racine felt the effects of the war in some manner. Before the United States became involved in the conflict, several concerns were engaged in making supplies of various sorts for the Allied countries. The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, which had absorbed the old Mitchell Wagon company, turned out a large number of baggage wagons and rolling kitchens for the Russian and French governments. The Gorton Manufacturing Company was making machines which facilitated the cutting of steel and iron for the manufacture of guns and shells. There was a project on foot in January, 1917, to establish a huge shrapnel factory at Corliss to engage in a contract with the French and British governments.

When America declared war, practically every factory in Racine offered its services to the government, either for the making of their normal products or for any other production that might be required.

Naturally, the first effect of the war was a shortage of labor due to enlistment of the most patriotic of the young men of the community. This matter threatened to become serious beyond words when the draft should begin to operate. The government had wisely foreseen all phases of the problem, however, and with the institution of the draft, exemption was given to essential employes in all industries, and a large proportion of employes in essential industries, if their services were needed at home.

While the employers were confronted with a likely shortage of labor, they soon were faced also with a shortage of material and rising prices. For instance, the government restricted the manufacture of inner tubes for automobile tires to 50 per cent of the previous year's production, to conserve the supply of rubber, while the price of pig iron and similar raw material advanced from 100 to 300 per cent, with deliveries limited to plants manufacturing necessary articles. The sugar shortage curtailed production of many foodstuffs. However, the government adopted many wise measures to keep any industry from being destroyed, and so well were matters arranged that government contracts for essential things were distributed among factories which otherwise would have been closed as non-essential, and the industrial life of the nation was kept in a healthy condition.

Inquiry among thirty or forty large manufacturers of Racine county brought out the information that practically all of them experienced these effects of the war, while it was in progress:

First, shortage of labor and material.

Second, it was easy to sell anything they could produce.

Third, profits were larger than in peace times.

The shortage of labor was offset to some degree by the fact that women and old men took the places made vacant by departing soldiers and sailors, and the high wages were attractive to all who were able to work. Furthermore, there was an incentive for those at home to keep all industries going at high speed and thus help win the war. There was very little labor trouble here during the war. The government made it very plain that all who were not willing to work at fair wages must go into military service.

Racine was fortunate in that its manufactures were mostly of such a nature as to be classed as necessities for either the government or the civilian population. While no guns or ammunition was being manufactured, other things almost as important were being turned out in immense quantities.

The Walker Manufacturing Company furnished the government with auto jacks and other accessories. The Hartmann Trunk Company made locker trunks for army and navy officers. The Racine Tool & Machinery Com-

pany was making cut-off machines for cutting steel and iron. The Hilker-Wiechers Company and the Alschuler Manufacturing Company made shirts and other parts of uniforms, and shoes were sold to army and navy by the Miller Shoe Company, and the Racine Shoe Company. The J. I. Case T. M. Company was making tractors for the United States and Allied governments, and the J. I. Case Plow Company did the same with plows and harrows. The Chicago Rubber Clothing Company manufactured rubber aprons and sheeting for hospitals, and rain coats for troops. The Horlick Malted Milk Company's products were used in many military establishments and hospitals, and the company was perfecting a condensed emergency ration to be carried by all soldiers and sailors. The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company had contracts for auto trucks and trailers, and the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Company sold all of its vast output of cots, tents and camp supplies to the army.

No attempt will be made to list all of the products made here which were considered essential to the carrying on of the war, but it can readily be seen that Racine county industries were doing their share.

The Racine Manufacturing Company, for example, practically originated a new line of industry—the building of lifeboats and life rafts in large quantities. Prior to this time, these were produced by hand work, and the process was very slow. The organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation under government auspices, and the announcement of plans for the construction of hundreds of seagoing vessels in a short time, made the production of these accessories very necessary. The lifeboats were made with a steel keel and a releasing gear, so they could be launched from their davits automatically. The lifeboats, as shipped from Racine, were complete with canvas cover, emergency rations for a capacity load for five days, oars, sail, boat hooks, pails, hatchet, matches, compass, lantern, cups, distress signals, rockets, sea anchor and hand pump. The life rafts were nearly as well equipped with supplies. They consisted of two metal cylinders to which was bolted a framework of wood. The rafts were meant to be thrown in the water, so people could hold onto them until picked up by boats.

The Freeman Manufacturing Company also rendered great service to the United States Shipping Board. When it was planned to construct a huge fleet of wooden ships, the Freeman Manufacturing Company accepted a contract for a special type of marine boiler and manufactured forty-two of the monsters. To do this it was necessary to interrupt work on many private contract jobs, and for a time the government would not allow the company to send out any of its men to repair boilers of old customers. Realizing the necessity for haste, the employes of the plant often worked thirteen hours a day to get the work out for the government.

The Silver Iron & Steel Company, organized to buy and sell scrap material, reported that they collected and shipped nearly a thousand tons a month of metal for use in war industries during 1918.

Practically every foundry in Racine had subcontracts for making parts of machinery used in war work of some sort.

The factories were the centers for much of the war work at home. In all the Liberty Loan drives, for instance, there was an organization at each plant to solicit from each employe, and when the Racine County Relief Fund was instituted all employes donated the earnings of one-half hour each week to this fund, while the employers contributed a sum equal to the donations of all their employes.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company is the largest manufacturing institution in the county. There were 844 of its employes in the service of the government, or one out of every five of the 4,000 employed. Some of these were from branch houses in other cities, but the majority were from the Racine works.

As an example of the way in which the factories assisted in civilian war work, it is worth while to record the following figures showing the record of J. I. Case T. M. employes in the Liberty Loan drives:

	Employes Subscribed	Per Capita	Company Subscribed	Totals
First	$ 63,950.	$21.	$ 100,000.	$ 163,950.
Second	90,000.	36.	200,000.	290,000.
Third	185,000.	62.	300,000.	485,000.
Fourth	251,000.	99.	400,000.	651,000.
Fifth	276,000.	79.	400,000.	675,250.
	$866,200.		$1,400,000.	$2,266,200.

Besides buying Bonds to the limit, the employees purchased $111,265.00 worth of War Savings Stamps.

Early in the war, on the first Y. M. C. A. drive, a sum of $1,700.00 was raised at the plant. In November, 1917, when our country had become more deeply involved in the struggle, the people from the company raised $9,211.75 for the "Y." This was twelve per cent of the entire allotment for Racine county.

Probably the most war-like activities noticed around the plant was the period when a company of the 37th Engineers from Fort Meyers, Virginia, were stationed at the South Works.

Official U. S. Photo

ROAD CAMOUFLAGE—PROTECTION FROM AERIAL OBSERVATION

The strange looking scenery shown above doesn't look very substantial from the ground, but when an enemy was above it, the strips of wiring presented a ground shadow which completely obscured moving troops or trains.

Photo by H. J. Sanders

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED IN FRANCE

Many Battery C men attended the Memorial services on May 30, 1918 at Camp Williams Cemetery, Is-sur-Tille, as shown in the illustration. On each of the graves a tiny American flag fluttered the message of Liberty from those who lay sleeping there.

These soldiers were sent here by the Government to study the operation and construction of the modern iron horse, the tractor. While they were in Racine, they were comfortably quartered at the Motor Works, which was converted into a fine barracks. They were fed at the South Works restaurant, on regular civilian chow. While here the men studied the tractor as it was constructed in the shops, and also did practical work of plowing and preparing the seed bed on surrounding farms. Lectures and classes were also conducted by the Case Research Engineering and Educational Departments.

Another phase of the war work in the Case plant, which while it did not assume to be anything tremendously great, yet it illustrated the splendid feeling of fellowship that existed between the soldiers in overalls and the soldiers in khaki, was the Case Eagle jitney fund. This was purely and simply a stunt put on by the men in the factory themselves.

Immediately after the boys of the Batteries and the Ambulance departed for camp, there was posted around the shop, a placard bearing the following slogan, "A nickel or more for the Case Boys at war," and was dubbed "The Jitney Fund." Everyone contributed anything from a nickel to a quarter each month. The money thus raised was used to purchase candy, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, paper, pencils, shaving soap, tooth brushes, and other toilet articles, and in general, many of those little things which the boys were in the habit of having at home. A jitney package such as this was forwarded each month to every Case boy in service, as long as he could be kept track of. After the boys reached the other side, of course it was not as easy for the packages to reach their proper destination. While this fund was in active existence, it collected $2,800.56, and spent in jitney packages $1,597.44. At the end of the war there was quite a sum being held in trust, to be used to aid some worthy Case soldier or his family. Money from this fund was also used to send floral tributes to the funerals of Case soldiers who died and were buried in this country.

There is published at the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company's factories, a little monthly factory paper, known as the "Case Eagle." On July 18th, 1917, the editor of the Eagle established a section in this paper, and termed it the "Old Abe Warrior." This department was given over entirely to the doings of Case boys in service. Letters were published, photographs were printed, and anything interesting to Case soldiers could also be found on these pages. The Eagle was always mailed each month to every former employee in the service. Many interesting stories have been told how the "Eagle" helped many fellows to locate their friends, through reading the "Old Abe Warrior" section.

The officials of the Company were also very active in the war. Warren J. Davis, the president of the company, served as Racine County Chairman of the War Savings Stamp Committee. During the war Mr. Davis wrote letters to every boy in service, advising them on the matter of War Risk Insurance, and received hundreds of replies from the young men. Milton H. Pettit, vice-president in charge of plants and production, was an enthusiastic worker in the Racine County Council of Defense. Other officers and division sales managers were always prominent in the various drives. When the two companies of Wisconsin State Guards were formed, five out of the six commissioned officers were men from the Case organization. Richard P. Howell was in direct charge of most of the Liberty Loan and other financial war work at the plant.

In the summer of 1918 Racine was on a war basis. Her young men were rapidly being enrolled in the armed forces of the nation. Her factories were working at high speed to make military supplies and products needed by the civilian population of America and the Allied nations.

Toward the end of July some strangers appeared in the city and made a hasty survey of

TROOP NO. 10, RACINE BOY SCOUTS, WHO WERE IN ACTIVE SERVICE DURING THE WAR. **(SEE PAGE 185.)**

These Boy Scouts were veteran scout troops. They were active in war garden work, liberty loan drives (capturing highest honors in one) and in all kinds of service which their organization was called upon to give. There were other troops as active during war days, but photographs of them were not available at the time these pages went to press. In the photograph are shown:

Top Row—Clarence Rassmusen, George Christopherson, Gabriel Balazs, Glenn McCaughey, Burt E. Burdick, William Foster, George Peterson.

Second—Clyde Mehder, Frank Dieter, Kenneth Hancock, Kenneth Russell, Ervin Shrader, Louis Moe, Arnold Bornofska.

Third—Melvern Russell, William Wenszell, Arthur Kuckenback, Harold Kuckenback, John Johnson, Robert Hanson, Ralph Kister, S. C. Burdick.

Bottom—Leroy Puerner, Arthur Liesner, Arnold Gresmer, W. J. Burdick, John Trumbull, Richard Sorensen, Rell Barrett.

The insert upper left hand corner is Harold E. Burdick who died in service.

Photo by Malme

lands lying north of the city, near Ives, in the town of Caledonia. They were followed by other men, who were evidently engineers of considerable authority, who checked over the work of their advance guard, and made inquiries regarding railroad facilities, labor market, water supply, and other matters. They presented credentials to Secretary Walter H. Reed of the Commercial club, Postmaster Herzog, and other prominent citizens, showing that they were representing some governmental department. They kept their mission a secret, and asked that they be given such information as they needed but that their operations be not talked about.

Officers of the Commercial club were informed that the government had in view some important construction work. As was customary, details of such matters were not discussed in war time.

After a few days spent here, the engineers began to ask for options on a huge tract of land near Ives, and the Commercial club and Council of Defense were asked to assist, as a patriotic task. Federal representatives came and went. It became known that all property between the Four and a Half Mile road and the Seven Mile road, and east from the Chicago & Northwestern right of way to Lake Michigan was needed.

Rumors began flying thick and fast. Some said an aeroplane factory was to be established. Others decided a big base hospital was contemplated. One man claimed to know that a factory for making naval guns was intended. A shipbuilding yard was deemed possible.

Finally a party of engineers arrived to stake out a system of roads through the tract, and on some of their baggage were seen the words, "Dupont Engineering Company." The cat was then out of the bag and it was realized that this concern proposed to erect a plant for manufacturing high explosives. Eventually it was admitted that this was the case, and that the recently perfected "TNT" powder was to be made there.

There was objection to the proposal at once, as citizens feared to have such a dangerous neighbor. The Dupont people were unable to get their options. The War department then took a hand.

Owners of property were appealed to as patriotic citizens to grant the option. Public sentiment, the most powerful instrument for any purpose during the war, was crystalized in favor of the project. Racine people felt that if their boys across the water could stand having TNT shot at them, the home folks could risk having it manufactured near them. On such grounds, the land owners, mostly farmers, agreed to give sixty day options to the government. A Mr. G. B. Groesbeck of Cincinnati was in charge of this work.

While the options were being signed up, two representatives of the Industrial Service Division of the Department of Labor came here and obtained the assistance of prominent citizens in making a thorough industrial survey of the community. In three days these men were able to give the government agents exact facts regarding every feature of the city and county which needed to be considered in connection with the establishment of a huge industry.

The Dupont company, as contractor for the government, then entered upon the 2,200 acres of land under option and proceeded to do some rather rapid work. Owners of the small farms were evicted. Signs were posted ordering trespassers to keep out, as it was a government reservation. Railroad sidetracks were built into the tract. Trainloads of supplies began to arrive. Laborers were imported by the thousands. All available lumber and building material in the city was purchased regardless of price. Teams and trucks were engaged at prices which then seemed fabulous.

Buildings were erected almost overnight to house the workers, and other structures were begun for offices, engine rooms, warehouses, etc. A complete water system was installed with many miles of mains leading from a pumping station near the lake. Expensive roads were built. The tract was graded, and surface soil used to fill depressions. Along with this went crops of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables which the contractors would not allow the land owners to remove lest they interfere with the work at hand.

Expense seemed to be no object. On the contrary, no bill ever seemed to be questioned. Laborers and clerks were hired at wages higher than they themselves asked. The rates of pay for everyone was far above what was paid for the same class of work in the city, and a serious industrial situation was threatened in Racine due to the enticing of help from the local plants. Office girls who had been getting $40 to $75 a month in town were given jobs at $125 to $175 a month without any attempt being made to test their ability. Skilled mechanics could double their income by taking a job at the TNT plant.

Special trains were run to the plant every day from Milwaukee and Racine, and the contractors paid half of the employes' carfare.

SAVING PARIS FROM THE BIGGEST BERTHAS

The railway artillery guns moved up to the rail heads and from that point, with aid of aeroplane observation, were able to drop sufficient material upon the long-distance German pieces to nullify their operations against Paris.

SHELL DROPPED IN A GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST

The results are apparent to anyone and pay tribute to the excellent aim of American gunners. The M. G. crew is scattered about the landscape together with the equipment. Scenes of this kind were common to the advancing Yanks in the late days of the war as they followed the advancing barrages of their own artillery.

So many men were working, that often there would be a line of 1,000 men waiting to check in at the timekeeper's gate at 8 o'clock, and the last man would not be at work for an hour or two later. But his pay went right on.

It was stated that the Dupont company was to build the plant without profit, but it was the general belief that the contractors received cost plus 10% profit on the work. It seems reasonable, inasmuch as no effort seemed to be made to reduce costs and there were indications that high costs were preferred. Of course on a "cost plus" basis, the contractor would make more money if the cost was high.

From 8,000 to 12,000 people were working on the munitions plant, and money was flowing like water, when the armistice was signed. With the suspension of hostilities, the great powers vested in the War department were suspended automatically. Construction was ordered stopped. No money was obtainable to pay for the land occupied under the options, and there was no way to get it. The government no longer wanted the land. That much was understandable by all.

But what of the property owners? When their land was seized they were informed verbally that the options were to be exercised and the property purchased. They were actually evicted from their premises. Some had borrowed money and made payments on new farms. Others moved into Racine and sought employment while awaiting reimbursement. Their farms were ruined, in many cases. Concrete roads, frame buildings, railroads and other "improvements" of this nature do not serve any good use on a farm. Much of the fertile top soil had been hauled away. Buildings had been torn down ruthlessly. Guards still patrolled the borders of the tract to prevent even the owners from entering.

For a time, the owners waited patiently for word from Washington. Then they began to worry. Finally they started to hire lawyers. The public sympathized with them. The manner in which the nation's money had been wasted caused much bitter comment, and resulted in some grumbling during the last two Liberty Loan drives. Purchasers of bonds saw that any amount they could give would be wasted in a few minutes at the Ives plant alone.

As the winter passed, and spring came, every possible effort was made to learn the government's intentions. The men who had planned the munitions works had left the federal service. Others answered letters addressed to their departments, and often the successors would be gone before explanations could be completed. The owners could not get the land. There was no sign that they would be reimbursed for their sacrifices. The land was not being used, yet the government seemed unable to relinquish possession because of the large quantities of material stored there.

Agents came to investigate and nothing was heard of their reports. Real estate men from Racine were asked to estimate the damages sustained by property owners. They made reports which disappeared into pigeon-holes at Washington, and even their pay for the appraisal was not forthcoming.

Up to January, 1920, the only progress made was the announcement that the buildings on the premises would be sold to the lowest bidder, and a Chicago firm obtained them at the auction. In the meantime it had developed that in other parts of the country land owners had been deprived of their property in a similar manner for other government projects, and a congressional investigation of the methods used was decided upon.

Other industries in Racine did not suffer greatly as a result of the sudden ending of the war. All of them had plenty of private contracts in sight as soon as the government business could be disposed of, and the transformation of the factories from a war to a peace basis was accomplished with hardly a ripple of excitement. In fact, the year 1919 was by all odds the most prosperous ever experienced in the history of the city and only the scarcity of material with which to construct new buildings prevented a tremendous growth in population in that year. There was a great shortage of houses and it was also difficult for manufacturing plants to obtain material and sufficient labor for enlarging their plants, as they desired.

Plenty of Jobs for Soldiers

The federal government was determined that no former soldier or sailor who desired to work should enter upon a period of enforced idleness upon return from the camps, after being mustered out. Elaborate plans were made to furnish the agencies whereby men could be transported from one city or state to another, if necessary, in order to place them in jobs. Fortunately, the prosperous condition of the country kept the service from being absolutely necessary. Almost all service men were able to obtain lucrative employment immediately and be earning high wages while seeking some particular position which they desired.

The government proposed to use, and did

SOME THINGS THAT THE GOBS SAW

M. P. Shellberg, sailor, snapped, above, a line of ships on the near side of their smoke screen, with which they confused submarine commanders. The middle picture shows what sea weather and camouflage do to the images of two vessels. At the bottom an exploding mine is shown. An idea of its power is contained in the jet of water thrown up.

use, the employment service organized during the war as the basis for the scheme. Reference is made elsewhere to the Racine U. S. employment office, which was designed to regulate the labor supply for war work. It had engaged some 1,400 men for the government TNT plant at Ives and about 500 men for construction work at Camp Grant and the Manitowoc Shipbuilding project. H. G. Presser was superintendent of the office.

For the purpose of placing men who were being mustered out, the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines was organized on December 30th, 1918, at the Council Chambers; a special conference having been called for this purpose. The following is a list of names of those present at this conference and the organization which each one represented:

Wm. Thiesen, Mayor of Racine.
C. C. Gittings, representing the Y. M. C. A.
Milton Pettit, representing the Manufacturers' Association.
F. R. Pettit, representing the Manufacturers' Association.
Mrs. F. R. Pettit, representing the Central Association.
Wm. Armstrong, President of the Eagles.
Angus R. Callender, representative of the Community Labor Board. (Management.)
Wm. Sommers, representative of Labor, of the Community Labor Board.
A. P. Kunig, Chairman of the Community Labor Board.
W. H. Levy, Examiner of the U. S. Employment Service.
H. G. Presser, Examiner of the U. S. Employment Service.
Miss Nellie M. Olson, Supt. of the Women's Division, Kenosha.
Miss Anna Behrmann, Supt. of the Women's Division, Racine.
Walter H. Reed, Racine Commercial Club.
T. S. Rees, Vocational School.
Wm. Pauli, Alderman.
T. Olson, Alderman.
Thomas Smader, Alderman.
John Heims, Council of Defense.
Adolph Weber, Grand Army.
Jens Peterson, Danish Lutheran Church, Silver street.
John Jones, Elks' Club.
R. L. Bullock, Knights of Pythias.
R. E. Brown, Sons of Veterans.
W. W. Kradwell, Spanish War Veterans.
S. F. Gates, Spanish War Veterans.
J. H. Brannum, Brannum Lumber Company.
Mrs. Foster, Racine Woman's Club.
Mrs. Chas. Carter, Racine Woman's Club.
Miss Harvey, representing Y. W. C. A.
Miss Devine, Representative of the Community Labor Board.
Rev. J. Dressler, Lutheran Church of Atonement.
Mr. Bradshaw, Y. M. C. A.
E. W. Leach, Local Board No. 1.
Carl Straubel, Walker Mfg. Co.
Stanley Weinerowski.
Rev. B. P. Burand, St. Stanislaus Church.
R. C. Rueschaw, Mitchell Motors Company.
W. B. Mitchell, American Skein Company.
L. T. Vance, Ajax Rubber Company.
Mr. Schwartz, Webster Electric Company.
Albert Wirry, Walker Mfg. Company.
Walter Rasmussen, Walker Mfg. Company.
Henry Burns, Trades Labor Council.
Rev. Rusten, State St. Lutheran Church.
John Konnak, President of the Turnover Club.
Rev. G. M. Thimell, First Swedish Church.
Miss Kate Mehder, Central Association.
Mrs. Ostergaard, War Community Service.
Rev. C. R. Nickerson, Presbyterian Church.
A. J. Link, Trades Labor Council.
N. C. Christensen, Trades Labor Council.

The purpose of this Bureau was chiefly that the soldier, sailor or marine returning to his town or to a strange town could have some certain place to go to to find out information as to what kind of employment was open for him. At the time this Bureau was organized, many soldiers, sailors and marines and war workers were being demobilized; many going to cities where they were relatively unknown. Wherever they went, it was the duty of the community to see that every possible opportunity was given to them to get jobs—to get the best jobs for which they are qualified. These men gave up their work at the country's call, without hesitation. To some of them, their old positions remained open, with others, such was not the case. Still others had acquired new purpose and strength and in many cases new skill, which fitted them for better work than they had formerly. It was both a national and a community duty to see that as they came back everything was done to enable them to return to positions wherethey could do most effective work.

The co-operating agencies registered at this office all opportunities for employment which came to their attention. Employers were urged as a patriotic duty to register their opportunities for employment with specifications as to types and kinds of men wanted and other necessary details. They kept the Bureau in-

Photos by John Hood

SCENES OF THE DAYS OF THE DEPARTURE OF DRAFT CONTINGENTS

The series shows the head of a draft procession, accompanying officials, the line of the marchers and sidewalk spectators, crowds in the streets accompanying the boys, Home Guards and officials waiting for the train that was to carry the men away, sorrowing friends and relatives (note serious faces and woman with handkerchief pressed to eyes in next to bottom picture), and, finally, the contingent on its way, waving flags an dshouting farewells through the car windows.

formed as such positions were filled or as new jobs were open. The full resources of the Bureau were open without charge to any returning soldiers, sailors, marines and war workers, regardless of where he or she first made application. The Bureau used all means at its disposal to furnish them with correct information on the various questions that confronted them, or directed them to places where such information could be obtained. This was the general method of operating the Bureau.

In charge of each Bureau was a Bureau Manager, who was selected by the Board of Management. H. G. Presser was selected as Bureau Manager for this Bureau. He was sworn into the Federal Service as a Special Agent of the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and was entitled to the franking privileges of such Department, and subject in the executive details, to the instructions of the Director General of the Employment Service, and of the Federal Director of such Service for this city.

The U. S. Employment Service appointed an agent to be stationed in every demobilization camp who was there assisted by the camp representatives of the affiliated organization. Each such agent so far as possible, was to telegraph the Federal State Director the probable time of arrival of discharged soldiers as soon as definite information was available. The Federal State Director in turn informed the Bureaus affected. As far as possible, this information contained the number of men who signified their intention to call on the local Bureau for assistance, and a general statement of the predominating kinds of work desired. He mailed a card for each man who had signified a desire for assistance, stating the kind of work desired. These cards were classified and filed by the Manager of the Bureau, and where possible, matched up with available opportunities before the man called at the Bureau, so that on arrival he could be at once referred to a definite opening.

In Racine there was an average of about 150 registrations per month, and an average of about 120 placed in employment. Of this amount thirty per cent were outsiders, that is, men coming here from different cities who had never before been in this city. A great many of these applied several times for the reason that their position was not available, while others took temporary positions until they could obtain their pre-war position.

The office was maintained by the Government paying the salaries of the employes therein and the city paid all other expenses, such as rent, fuel, heat, light and telephone charges.

PART III

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PERSHING PINNING D. S. C. ON 32ND DIVISION PRIVATE

CHAPTER XX

THE A. E. F. IN ACTION

THE American Expeditionary Forces in Europe consisted of 2,079,880 men, all of whom had been transported from the United States after May 1, 1917. It was by far the largest army ever sent so far from its home base of supplies and its organization involved many new and difficult problems of warfare.

Some of these difficulties may be realized from a brief statement of conditions confronting the Army and Navy. First of all, it was necessary to provide the army itself, and the manner in which this was done has been recounted in previous chapters. The movement of 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic would be a big job at any time, but it was an enormous one when there was a shortage of suitable transports, and enemy warships menaced every mile of the sea paths.

After the army arrived in France, it had to be clothed and fed. Provision for this must be made before the men landed, because the submarine warfare might at any time sever the lines of communication for days or weeks at a time. It was the policy of the government to send to Europe at least a month's provisions for every man at the same time as the man himself embarked, and thereafter maintained a reserve supply in France equal to that amount. Of course it was necessary to ship the supplies for the normal automatic issue of rations and equipment, also.

To land the men and supplies it was necessary to provide ports, and vast wharves and warehouses were constructed by the Americans at the points designated as debarkation points for the Yanks. These were St. Nazaire, Nantes, Brest, Bordeaux and La Rochelle. Troops were also landed at Le Havre from England, but no American terminal facilities were provided there.

French railroads offered no possibility of transporting the needed men and supplies to the training centers and the front line sectors, so an American railroad system was constructed from the west coast right through to Verdun. Rails, spikes and rolling stock all had to be shipped from here. France could furnish little excepting wooden ties, and even these were scarce.

Huge refrigerating plants were installed—the largest in the world, in fact. Vast supply depots were built. Training camps were constructed. Artillery ranges were laid out. Officers' schools were opened.

As soon as war was declared, Gen. Pershing was sent to France to perfect the organization of this Service of Supply and plan for the utilization of the combat forces which the United States would send as soon as possible. Almost immediately there arose hundreds of exasperating questions, due to the ancient laws and customs of Europe. It was a difficult matter for the government of France to condemn land quickly for use of the Allied armies. Obtaining rights to build a railroad, American fashion, involved more red tape than our State Department ever saw in its palmiest days. Legal restrictions surrounded every step connected with the purchase of timber and other supplies. Eventually Pershing arranged to smooth out what difficulties he and his staff could, and then proceed to do what he wanted to on the assumption that claims could be made for damages later on. What could be brought from America was brought. The troops first arriving were used mainly in the work of construction for several months, and several boatloads of civilian mechanics were brought from the United States to supervise the tasks of construction. Regiments of troops were formed of volunteers from many trades, such as railroad men, foresters, etc., and these performed gigantic tasks with a skill and ease which caused the more conservative Europeans to gasp in astonishment. The miles of wharves, warehouses and railroad yards at Bordeaux were constructed by American workmen in less time than the French engineers had estimated

would be required to complete the plans and take out the lines.

The British and French high commands proposed that American units be not utilized as parts of an American army, but be used as replacement units to supply the Allied ranks as they became depleted through death, wounds and illness. The plan had merit only insofar as it provided a quick way of training soldiers. Fortunately Gen. Pershing knew his countrymen well enough to be sure nothing but trouble could result from placing American soldiers under foreign commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He insisted American troops fight under their own flags and under their own officers. Beyond this, he was willing to send them wherever they were needed, either acting as a separate force or serving under British or French troops commanders when the latter were in danger of defeat. He urged that all the Allied armies be put under one commander-in-chief, so that they could act in harmony at all times. Failure to do so had been one of the contributing causes of the low ebb of the Allied cause in the spring of 1917. Partly as a result of the American views, the plan was adopted and Field Marshal Foch of France was chosen to fill the important post. Prior to this time, the plan of unified command had been side-tracked for months because each of the Allies wanted its own army commander to be made generalissimo. America had no candidate for the job and favored Foch partly because of his known skill as a tactician, and partly because he represented France, on whose soil the war was being fought to a decision.

For the purpose of training troops, Gen. Pershing obtained the services of numerous British and French instructors. In artillery, particularly, it was necessary to depend upon the French as they were to furnish guns for the first contingent of Yanks and no American officers were familiar with the now famous 75 millimeter and 155 millimeter field pieces. At first, American quartermaster department officers were placed in charge of the organization of the Service of Supply in France, but Gen. Pershing soon saw that while West Point turns out good soldiers it doesn't necessarily equip a man for a business career, and this was essentially a big business proposition. So America was drawn upon for some of its most famous engineers, bankers, contractors, merchants and other civilian leaders to take charge of the work. They were given army rank and they showed the world what speed meant when applied to construction and distribution.

Wherever possible, the French turned over buildings for hospitals, and furnished all surplus cars for use of the American transportation service but the demand was far greater than the supply.

As many troops would be sent to France via England, arrangements had to be made there for the care of men in transit. Lines of communication were established from Liverpool, London and Southampton to numerous rest camps, training camps and ports, and across the Channel to France. All of this not only requires time and material but meant the detachment of many army officers and men for the operation of the service and to maintain laisson with the Allied governments and officials.

The spot in France where the first contingent of American soldiers set foot in 1917 is not Brest, or St. Nazaire, or Bordeaux. It is not even on the seacoast of France. To find the landing place of the first of the two million, you must go one hundred miles up from the mouth of the river Seine, one hundred miles as the river winds through one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, until you come to the ancient town of Rouen, capital of the one-time province of Normandy, where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.

The stone quay that is the north bank of the river in the shadow of Rouen's Grand Pont was made historic on May 25, 1917, by the unannounced coming of the first boatload of Americans. That pilgrim band was not the vanguard of the First Division. It was not a Regular Army detachment rushed over to buoy up the hopes of the Allies, for it was almost a month later that General Pershing and his escort of troops landed at St. Nazaire. That first band at Rouen was composed of soldiers who had been civilians twenty days before. It was Base Hospital No. 4 which had been assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 5, 1917.

When, at 7 o'clock of the long spring twilight of May 25, the British transport Western Australia swung to in the river channel in Rouen, there were strange uniforms at her rails. While the transport was edging toward her moorings, the word spread among the crowds at the tables under the trees of the terrasse of the Cafe Victor Hugo that the Americans had come. That crowd of the Rouen waterfront terrasses was indisputably the most cosmopolitan in all the world at that time, for Rouen was the place of all places in France where the conglomeration of races fighting under England's flag rubbed elbows and at the same time mingled with the native

Photos by John Hood

HOME AGAIN AFTER NEARLY TWO YEARS OF WAR SERVICE

At the top the waiting crowds at the railway stations; below scenes when the boys unloaded and got on the solid ground of Racine once more; in the upper picture at right a small admirer is looking at one of her heroes; below are scenes of the last marches of the boys before doffing the uniform and getting back into civil life.

French and France's black colonials and yellow auxiliaries.

The whole cosmopolitan mass came to the waterfront to greet the Americans. Out from the cafes, out from every building, out of the street ends they hurried until the broad, cobblestoned roadway was filled with them. Ropes were stretched to keep them from crowding too closely, and from the boat decks it looked as if the first line behind the ropes was composed exclusively of mesdemoiselles, waving the earliest welcome. And behind the mesdemoiselles was the mixed mass of the British Army—for Rouen was the biggest B. E. F. base in France.

Yes, and there was a platoon of German prisoners that stopped under escort. Such was the crowd which extended an impromptu welcome to the first of the A. E. F., a welcome that rang true despite the fact that Rouen had long before grown dulled to the uniform and the march of men.

Sergeant R. C. Madden, of Brooklyn, who had been two years in the Regular Army, had the honor of being the first man ashore. After him came the score of medical officers, thirty nurses and one hundred and fifty enlisted men who composed the unit.

The record of organizing this first unit and landing it in France within twenty days is one of the unusual stories of the war. In addition to being the first in France, the unit also was the first to land in England, racing with the Harvard unit to win the honor.

Assembled in Cleveland on May 6, the outfit proceeded to New York on a special train, enlistment papers being completed on the train. On May 8 it sailed from New York on the Cunard liner Orduna. Losses from submarines in the week before the Orduna sailed had been heavier than in any other week of the war, and it was generally known aboard the boat that American destroyers were waiting off the coast of the British Isles to convoy the Orduna through the danger zone. On May 18 the Orduna sailed quietly into Liverpool.

It was on board the Orduna that the enlisted men of the unit began their training as soldiers. There had been no time to obtain and put on uniforms before sailing, so while the men were marching aboard in their civilian clothes great packing cases full of blouses and breeches, leggins and shoes and other equipment were being stowed on the lower decks.

Several days out at sea, while the medical officers were still busy distributing shots-in-the-arm, while seasickness was still more powerful than the top-sergeant, the unit was introduced to the ways of the supply sergeant —and the recruit who had that job wished upon him had a hard time living down the memories of that first "issue" day. Clothing crates were knocked open and the men lined up to "take what you can get." The depot quartermaster at Philadelphia had thrown together an assortment of sizes based on average Army requirements, so that Boy Scout sizes and 42-stouts predominated.

The transformation from civilian clothes into uniform under the circumstances outraged the sartorial sense of 150 men, and it was only by days of exchanging that the average appearance approached presentability.

Never was drilling done under more unusual circumstances. On tetering decks the entire command marched and counter-marched, first by squads, and then as a detachment. The proportion of men with at least a smattering of drill knowledge was so large that after seven days of continuous drilling the commander pronounced the unit as well drilled as the average recruit organization after three months.

All the time the Cunarder kept zig-zagging in her course, and the strain of the submarine menace was as obvious in the boat crew as among the military passengers. Then, with the real danger zone several days ahead, came an ominous order. By command of the British captain of the boat, all Americans in uniform must take them off and keep them off until the ship had met her convoy. In case the ship were torpedoed and those aboard had to abandon her, the Germans certainly would shell the lifeboats if they saw them filled with uniformed men, and the captain didn't want to take any chances of a new sea horror in which women civilian passengers might be victims.

So off came the uniforms. Followed hasty bargaining with the British sailors who already had come into possession of scores of Yankee suits and shirts and civilian shoes, and the ship returned to the civilian aspect it had when it sailed from New York. About the same time, the captain of the ship gave orders that all bugling must stop.

A real jolt came, however, when the word was spread about the ship that the Germans had tried to lead the Orduna into a U-boat trap—that in order to escape, the ship had turned and was even then heading far north on her course. The Germans had sent a wireless message, so the report was, purporting to arrange a meeting with the United States destroyer which was to convoy the Orduna to port. But they had slipped up. They had given the name of the destroyer as the "Wadsworth" and none of the British officers could

S. A. TITUS

T. WM. THIESEN

COUNTY AND CITY ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS DURING THE WORLD WAR

S. A. Titus was chairman of the County Board and Mayor T. W. Thiesen was head of the City Government.

The lot of the public official during war time is not an enviable one. With public feelings running high, and every action subjected to the test of its value in winning the war, a decision by any responsible official was likely to be "viewed with alarm" by a large portion of the population. During the recent war, too, it was customary to cry "pro-German" at any who might entertain views contrary to one's opinions. The county government was less in the limelight than the city, but even it had some troubles.

Mayor T. W. Thiesen was elected mayor of Racine in 1915 and re-elected in 1917. He had proven a very capable executive and his administration had resulted in much constructive work on the part of the city government.

One of the first matters presented to him was the problem of finding an office for Local Board No. 1, and he solved this by giving the draft board the use of his rooms in the city hall. A good deal of the mayor's business was transacted in the city hall corridors thereafter. During the war he was called upon daily by the relatives of men in service to obtain information regarding them, and it later became his duty to notify families of deceased soldiers of the deaths of these men. When the Transport Tuscania was sunk, and it was known that Lieut. Salbreiter and several Racine ambulance company men were aboard, he was in communication with Washington day and night until definite information could be obtained regarding these soldiers. When notified of the death of Sargeant Hawley it took considerable work to locate his relatives, who were in Milwaukee.

Families of men in service appealed to him for all sorts of assistance, and on one occasion when two men called to the colors and dreaded leaving because their parents had no fuel in the house, the Mayor had to find a way to get it. He offered to give them half of the supply in his cellar but this was prohibited by the rules of the fuel administration and might open him to the "pro-German" accusation. Eventually he was able to divert to the desired goal a wagon load of coal intended for a friend of his who still had a ton or two on hand. Upon another occasion when the fuel administrator wanted all city teams for hauling coal, there was quite an argument as to whether it would be of any use to utilize them thus until they had been used to haul enough snow from the streets to allow coal wagons to travel. Finally the teams were put to the job hauling snow, and then when the streets were clear the teams were turned over to the other job.

When the first thrift stamp campaign started, the state directors proposed that high school students conduct the drive. The boys and girls had just finished a drive for the Red Cross and Mayor Thiesen protested against keeping them from their studies again. He said that as it was desired to subscribe more than a million dollars it would be better to have an adult committee and he offered to take the chairmanship. The state officers would not give up their idea, however, and the school childiren were enlisted. In the course of this, Mayor Thiesen was denounced as pro-German by a Milwaukee newspaper because of his opposition to the scheme. It aroused lots of talk and much bitterness. However, the results vindicated his stand as it was necessary to get the grown-ups at work to make the campaign a success.

The mayor had other disagreeable experiences whenever the city outlined any policy, such as discontinuing construction, etc. Whatever decision touched the pocketbooks of some class of people, gave cause for criticism and charges which sounded very bad in wartime. Mr. Thiesen's former residence in Germany made his position particularly difficult, and the fact that he was able to conclude his administration without doing anything which would subject him to criticism founded upon cool consideration of the circumstances is greatly to his credit.

One of his final acts as mayor was the supervising of the armistice celebration, and his responsibilities on that day were not light, in view of the exuberance of spirits of the citizens. As an example of the mayor's duties in those days, it is recalled that on the armistice day, he had to arrange for the departure of two draft contingents in the morning while he was also considering petitions of ministers and others asking that saloons be kept closed all day. Seeing no authority for closing the saloons, he delegated men to help keep the crowds moving all day and provide attractions to keep them outdoors. By night everyone was so tired from the long celebration that they went home shortly after the supper hour. The firts word of the signing of the armistice came to Mayor Thiesen in the form of a telegram from the Chicago Herald-Examiner, and after he had verified it by a message from Washington he ordered all whistles to be blown and bells rung. This was at 4 a. m., November 11th.

find such a boat listed. Inquiries were made quietly among the Americans, and someone was found who thought that "Wadsworth" was the name of a boat to which a friend of his in the Navy had recently been assigned as purser. Then, in violation of Admiralty orders, the Orduna's wireless sending apparatus was unsealed and a message flashed out to the Wadsworth asking the name of her purser. Back came the answer, confirming the conjecture. The Orduna turned back into her course, and next morning, on the edge of the new graveyard of the Atlantic, the Wadsworth came bobbing over the horizon.

After landing in Liverpool on May 18, the men of Base Hospital No. 4 electrified little groups of English civilians by a rapid march through the streets from the dock to the Yorkshire and Lancashire railroad station, but the secrecy of the arrival was maintained until London newspapers were allowed briefly to note the occasion when the unit was given a tremendous welcoming at Blackpool, the Atlantic City of the British Isles.

During June a few combat troops arrived in France. These were small detachments of the Regular army. Eventually all the Regulars were organized into regiments and brigades in France and by adding a brigade of Marines, two divisions of about 20,000 men each, were organized. These were the First and Second divisions, the Marine brigade being a part of the Second. When the new tables of organization were prepared to make our units more like those of the French and British armies, other contingents were added, most of the new men being trained soldiers from National Guard divisions. The ultimate number of men included in a division was about 27,000. Infantry companies were increased to 250 men. Ten companies constituted a regiment, and two regiments a brigade. A division consisted of two infantry brigades, one artillery brigade consisting of three regiments, a battalion of engineers, a signal corps battalion, a trench mortar company, a quartermaster company, two or three ambulance companies, a field hospital, medical detachments assigned to each combat regiment, machine gun companies, bakery companies, headquarters companies and a few other organizations necessary to making a division a self-supporting unit in the field. Balloon companies and aerial squadrons were occasionally attached to divisions but more often functioned in connection with corps or army headquarters. The same is true of railroad and forestry regiments, intelligence departments, heavy artillery, mobile repair shops.

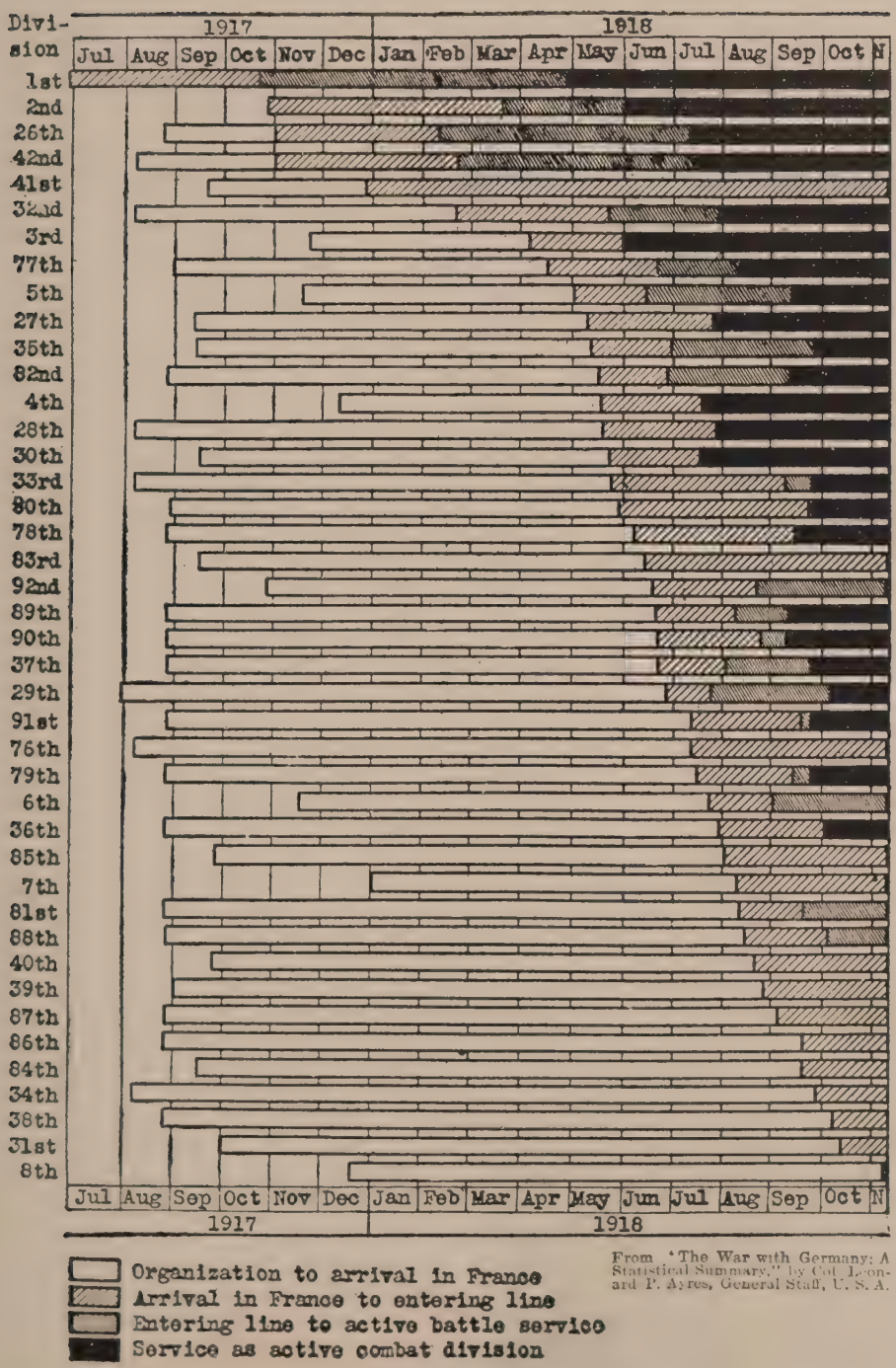
Corps organizations, including three or more divisions, were perfected in the field in the spring of 1918. The American First army was in action as a unit in the late summer of 1918. The Second army was formed just before the armistice was signed, and was preparing for a drive through Lorraine. The size of a corps and an army was not a rigid matter. Generally a corps included about 100,000 men, and an army might include from 300,000 to 500,000 or 600,000. All of these units were much larger than ever before in American history, and they were supposed to be kept in full strength by the providing of replacements as rapidly as the ranks of any company or regiment were depleted. This system was a vast improvement over former methods. In the Civil war, for instance, the normal strength of a company was 100 men and of a regiment, 1,000 men. But due to the depletion from death and disease, a company would often be in the field for months with only twenty-five or thirty men answering to roll call, and a regiment which had been in action a few times could seldom muster as many effectives as an infantry company had present continuously during the recent conflict.

The following table shows the rapidity with which American troops were moved to England and France during the World War:

1917		1918	
May	1,543	Jan.	48,055
June	15,091	Feb.	49,239
July	12,876	March	85,710
Aug.	19,403	April	120,072
Sept.	33,588	May	247,714
Oct.	40,027	June	280,434
Nov.	23,722	July	311,359
Dec.	48,815	Aug.	286,375
		Sept.	259,670
		Oct.	184,063
		Nov.	12,124

The war upset completely all the previous estimates as to the length of time it requires army hostilities to train soldiers in large numbers. While most military text books and critics had maintained that an efficient soldier required two years of intensive training, in this war the average American soldier who went to France received six months of training in the United States before he sailed and but two more months of training in France before he went into the battle line. This fact is deduced from a study of data on the training of the 1,400,000 men who actually fought in France. One month in a quiet sector before entering battle was also a part of the average experience of America's fighting men.

The German drive that got fully under way



War Record of A. E. F. Divisions—How long they trained, how long they fought; A comparative study of the character of service rendered by Regular, National Guard and National Army Divisions

in June, 1918, cut down the average training period of the American soldier. After the starting of the drive in March American divisions were rushed to France after they had been filled out with best trained men, no matter where they could be obtained. Divisions called to France in July had to meet numerical shortages with men called to the colors in the spring. By November the average of training in the United States had been cut to four months, and the average for the whole five months preceding the armistice probably was five months.

After reaching France men on the average received two months' training before entering the front lines, but this period was cut greatly for men in certain divisions which were made replacement outfits. At replacement centers in France a part of the effort made to prevent untrained men being sent to the front consisted in picking out the less skilled and putting them through a ten-day course of intensive rifle and bayonet work.

The infantry soldier was trained in the division, which was our typical combat unit. Training and sorting organizations of about 10,000 men, known as depot brigades, were also utilized, but as far as possible the recruits were put almost immediately into the divisions which were the organizations in which they would go into action.

Before the signing of the armistice there were trained and sent overseas forty-two American divisions. The training of twelve more was well advanced, and there were four others that were being organized. The plans on which the army was acting called for eighty divisions overseas before July, 1919, and 100 divisions by the end of that year.

To carry forward the training program, shelter was constructed in a few months for 1,800,000 men. For the national guard and national army divisions, sixteen camps and sixteen cantonments were built in America.

About 4,000,000 men served in the army of the United States during the war (April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918). The total of men serving in the armed forces of the country, including the army and navy, the marine corps, and the other services, amounted to 4,800,000. It was almost true that among each 100 American citizens five took up arms in defense of the country.

During the civil war 2,400,000 men served in the northern armies or in the navy. In that struggle ten in each 100 inhabitants of the northern states served as soldiers or sailors. The American effort in the war with Germany may be compared with that of the northern states in the civil war by noting that in the present war we raised twice as many men in actual numbers, but that in proportion to the population we raised only half as many.

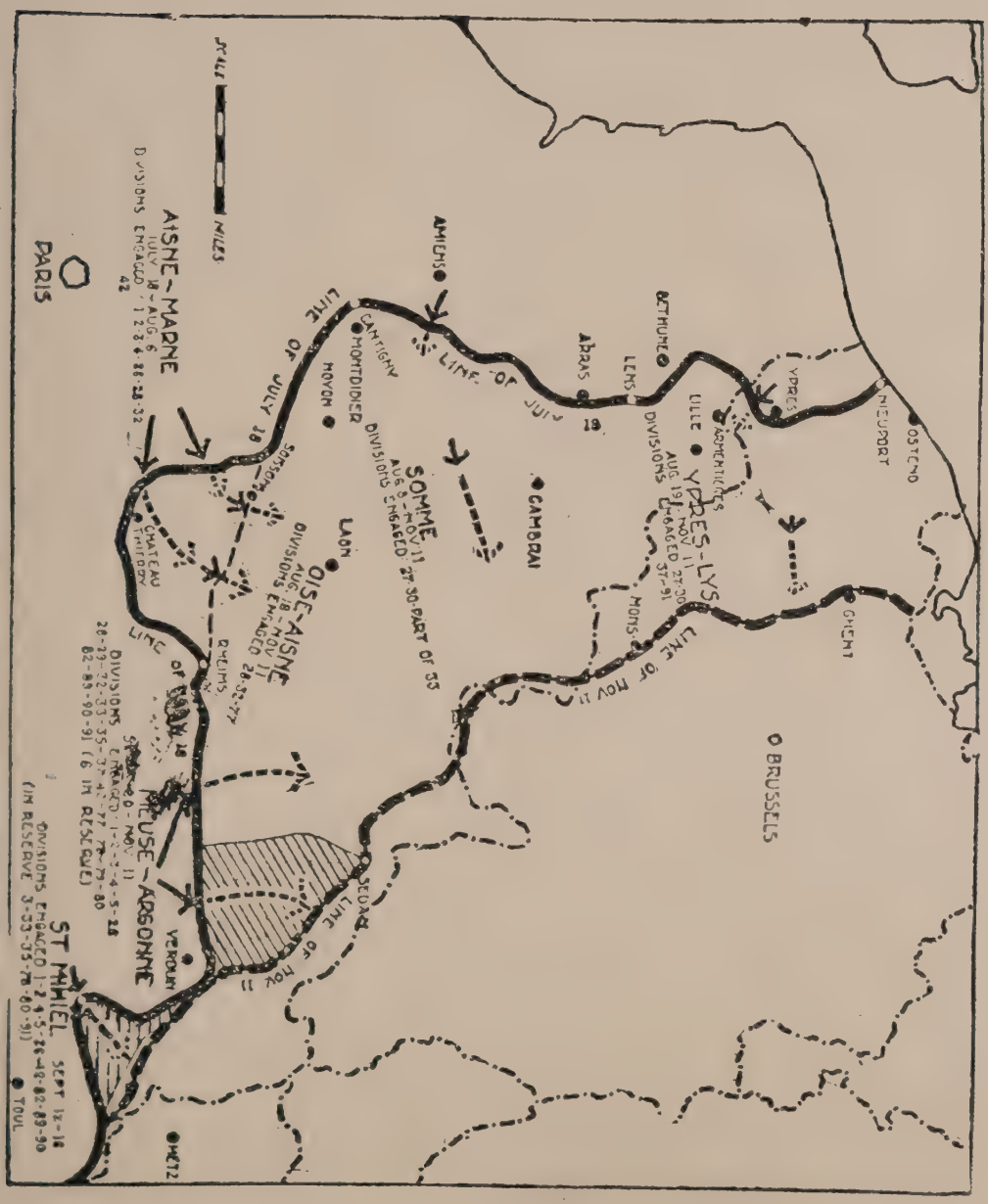
More than 500,000 came in through the regular army. Almost 400,000 more, or nearly 10 per cent, entered through the National Guard. More than three-quarters of all came in through the selective service or National army enlistments. Of every 100 men ten were National guardsmen, thirteen were regulars and seventy-seven belonged to the national army, or would have if the services had not been consolidated and the distinctions wiped out on Aug. 7, 1918.

About 200,000 commissioned officers were required for the army. Of this number, less than 9,000 were in the federal service at the beginning of the war. Of these, 5,791 were regulars and 3,199 were officers of the national guard in the federal service.

Figures show that of every six officers one had had previous military training in the regular army, the national guard, or the ranks. Three received the training for their commissions in the officers' training camps. The other two went from civilian life into the army with little or no military training. In this last group the majority were physicians, a few of them were ministers, and most of the rest were men of special business or technical equipment, who were taken into the supply service or staff corps.

When combat troops first arrived in France, it was deemed advisable to let them learn something about the methods used in this war, from actual observation. For this reason after each division had spent a couple of months in training camps to receive instruction from French and British officers, they generally were sent into comparatively quiet sectors in Alsace-Lorraine to get their first experience in the trenches. It was especially important that they learn how to execute relief of troops in trenches at night, and how to carry out raids and scouting expeditions through No Man's land. The Americans, most of whom had read everything ever written on these subjects and had practiced the movements in training camps, felt ready for any sort of battle after a few days of the trench experience. Incidentally, most of them determined they never would remain stationary in those muddy, smelly, vermin-infested trenches if they could obtain permission to attack and advance the lines.

In the opinion of most impartial observers,



The various sectors in which American divisions operated, with locations, dates and participating divisions of the major offensives, styled the Ypres-Lys, Somme, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

the American troops as individuals were ready to fight and win long before they were permitted to attempt it. High officers, particularly the European commanders, simply would not believe that soldiers could be made in such short time and they were terribly afraid that a defeat to the Americans might upset the growing morals of the Europeans, who were depending entirely upon our ultimate strength.

The newly commissioned American officers probably would have benefited from a longer course of training, but the line officers were generally able to handle small units efficiently in battle, and the intelligence of the American soldier was such that no such leadership was required for them as was needed in European armies.

Some American officers and detachments, particularly the higher staff officers, visited the various fronts during the summer of 1917, but it was October 21, 1917, when the first Yankee artillery and infantry took their places at the front as units, under the direction of French and British officers. They had "gone in" near Seicheprey, in a quiet sector. On January 19, 1918, the First division took over this Toul district as an exclusively American sector. On Sept. 12, 1918, the same division went over the top near the same spot at the beginning of the successful St. Mihiel battle.

In June, 1918, the Thirty-second division went into the trenches east of Belfort in Alsace, and from that time on, the Alsacian sector which had been ruled by Germany since 1871 became another American headquarters to hold during the war.

The First division was completely organized during the winter of 1917-18 and functioned as a combat division at Cantigny on May 28, when this town was captured from the Germans in a brief but bitter night battle. Previous to this it had been in one or two minor defensive operations. The Twenty-sixth division had repelled a German raid in strength at Seicheprey in April. Scattering Yankee medical detachments had been with the British at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.

Up to the first of June, 1918, the American casualty lists remained quite small, as neither side desired a battle during the winter, and while the Allies were waiting the completion of the American army the Germans were quietly preparing for a huge offensive which they hoped would bring them victory early in 1918. For a time it seemed as if they might succeed.

The campaign of 1918 opened with the Germans in possession of the offensive. In a series of five drives of unprecedented violence the imperial great general staff sought to break the allied line and end the war. These five drives took place in five successive months, beginning in March. Each drive was so timed as to take advantage of the light of the moon for that month.

The first drive opened March 21, on a fifty mile front across the old battlefield of the Somme. In seventeen days of fighting the Germans advanced their lines beyond Moyon and Montdidier and were within twelve miles of the important railroad centers of Amiens with its great stores of British supplies. In this battle, also known as the Picardy offensive, British and French troops were engaged.

The attack upon Amiens had been but partly checked when the enemy struck again to the north in the Armentieres sector and advanced seventeen miles up the valley of the Lys. A small number of Americans, serving with the British, participated in the Lys offensive.

For the next attack (May 27) the Germans selected the French front along the Chemin des Dames, north of Aisne. The line from Rheims to a little east of Moyon was forced back. Soissons fell, and on May 31 the enemy had reached the Marne valley, down which he was advancing in the direction of Paris. At this critical moment our Second division, together with elements of the Third and Twenty-eighth divisions, were thrown into the line. By blocking the German advance at Chateau-Thierry, they rendered great assistance in stopping perhaps the most dangerous of the German drives. The Second division not only halted the enemy on its front, but also recaptured from him the strong tactical positions of Bouresches, Belleau Wood and Vaux.

The enemy had by his offensive established two salients threatening Paris. He now sought to convert them into one by a fourth terrible blow delivered on a front of twenty-two miles from Montdidier and Noyon. The reinforced French army resisted firmly and the attack was halted for an initial advance of about six miles. Throughout this operation (June 9-15) the extreme left line of the salient was defended by our First division. Even before the drive began the division had demonstrated the fighting qualities of our troops by capturing and holding the town of Cantigny (May 28).

There followed a month of comparative quiet, during which the enemy reassembled his forces for the fifth onslaught. On July 15 he attacked simultaneously on both sides of Rheims, the eastern corner of the salient he had created in the Aisne drive. To the east

of the city he gained little. On the west he crossed the Marne, but made slight progress. His path was everywhere blocked. In this battle 85,000 American troops were engaged—the Forty-second division to the extreme east of Champagne, and the Third and Twenty-eighth to the west, near Chateau-Thierry.

The turning point of the war had come. The great German offensives had been stopped. The initiative now passed from Ludendorff to Marshal Foch, and a series of allied offensives began, destined to roll back the German armies beyond the French frontier. In this continuous allied offensive there may be distinguished six phases of major operations in which the American expeditionary forces took part. In four of the six operations the American troops engaged were acting in support of allied divisions and under the command of the generals of the allies.

The moment chosen by Marshal Foch for launching the first counter-offensive was on July 18, when it was clear that the German Champagne-Marne drive had spent its force. The place chosen was the uncovered west flank of the German salient from the Aisne to the Marne. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second American divisions, together with selected French troops, were employed. When the operation was completed (Aug. 6) the salient had been flattened out and the allied line ran from Soissons to Rheims along the Vesle.

Two days later the British struck at the Somme salient, initiating an offensive which, with occasional breathing spells, lasted to the date of the armistice. American participation in this operation was intermittent. From Aug. 8 to 20 elements of the Thirty-third division, which had been brigaded for training with the Australians, were in line and took part in the capture of Chipilly ridge. Later the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, who served throughout with the British, were brought over from the Ypres sector and used in company with Australian troops to break the Hindenburg line at the tunnel of the St. Quentin canal (Sept. 20-Oct. 20).

In the meantime simultaneous assaults were in progress at other points on the front. On Aug. 18, Gen. Mangin began the Oise-Aisne phase of the great allied offensive. Starting from Soissons-Rheims line, along which they had come to rest on Aug. 6, the French armies advanced by successive stages to Aisne, to Laon, and on Nov. 11 were close to the frontier. In the first stages of this advance they were assisted by the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh American divisions, but by Sept. 15 all of these were withdrawn for the coming Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American army.

The day after the opening of the Oise-Aisne offensive the British launched the first of a series of attacks in the Ypres sector which continued with some interruptions to the time of the armistice and may be termed the 'Ypres-Lys offensive.' Four American divisions at different times participated in this operation. The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth were engaged in the recapture of Mount Kemmel from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. The Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first were withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne battle and dispatched to Belgium, where they took part in the last stages of the Ypres-Lys offensive (Oct. 31 to Nov. 11).

With the organization of the American first army on Aug. 10, under the personal command of Gen. Pershing, the history of the American Expeditionary forces entered upon a new stage. The St. Mihiel (Sept. 12-16) and Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 26-Nov. 11) offensives were major operations planned and executed by American generals and American troops.

In addition to the twelve operations above mentioned, American troops participated in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto (Oct. 24 to Nov. 4), which ended in the rout of the Austrian army in Italy.

The first distinctly American offensive was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient carried through from Sept. 12 to Sept. 15, largely by American troops and wholly under the orders of the American commander-in-chief.

In the attack the American troops were aided by French colonial troops. The Americans were also aided by French and British air squadrons.

The attack began at 5 a. m., after four hours of artillery preparation of great severity, and met with immediate success. Before noon about half the distance between the bases of the salient had been covered and the next morning troops of the First and Twenty-sixth divisions met at Vigneulles, cutting off the salient within twenty-four hours from the beginning of the movement.

Two comparisons between this operation and the battle of Gettysburg emphasize the magnitude of the action. About 550,000 Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel; the union forces at Gettysburg numbered approximately 100,000. St. Mihiel set a record for concentration of artillery fire by a four-hour artillery preparation, consuming more than 1,000,000 rounds

of ammunition. In three days at Gettysburg union artillery fired 33,000 rounds.

The St. Mihiel offensive cost only about 7,000 casualties, less than one-third the union losses at Gettysburg. There were captured 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns. A dangerous enemy salient was reduced and American commanders and troops demonstrated their ability to plan and execute a big American operation.

The object of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, said Gen. Pershing in his report of Nov. 20, 1918, was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them." This sentence expresses better than any long description not only the object but also the outcome of the battle. Every available American division was thrown against the enemy. Every available German division was thrown in to meet them. At the end of forty-seven days of continuous battle our divisions had consumed the German divisions.

The goal of the American attack was the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, the main line of supply for the German forces on the major part of the western front. If this line were cut, a retirement on the whole front would be forced. This retirement would include, moreover, evacuation of the Briey iron fields, which the Germans had been using to great advantage to supplement their iron supply. The defense of the positions threatened was therefore of such importance as to warrant the most desperate measures for resistance. When the engagement was evidently impending the commander of the German Fifth army sent word to his forces, calling on them for unyielding resistance and pointing out that defeat in this engagement might mean disaster for the fatherland.

On the first day, the twenty-sixth of September, and the next day or two after that, the lines were considerably advanced. Then the resistance became more stubborn. Each side threw in more and more of its man power until there were no more reserves. Many German divisions went into action twice, and not a few three times, until, through losses, they were far under strength. All through the month of October the attrition went on. Foot by foot American troops pushed back the best of the German divisions. On Nov. 1 the last stage of the offensive began. The enemy power began to break. American troops forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse. Toward the north they made even more rapid progress, and in the seven days reached the outskirts of Sedan and cut the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, making the German line untenable.

In the meantime (Oct. 2 to 28) our Second and Thirty-sixth divisions had been sent west to assist the French who were advancing in Champagne beside our drive in the Argonne. The liaison detachment between the two armies was for a time furnished by the Ninety-second division.

The battle of the Meuse-Argonne was beyond compare the greatest ever fought by American troops, and there have been few, if any, greater battles in the history of the world.

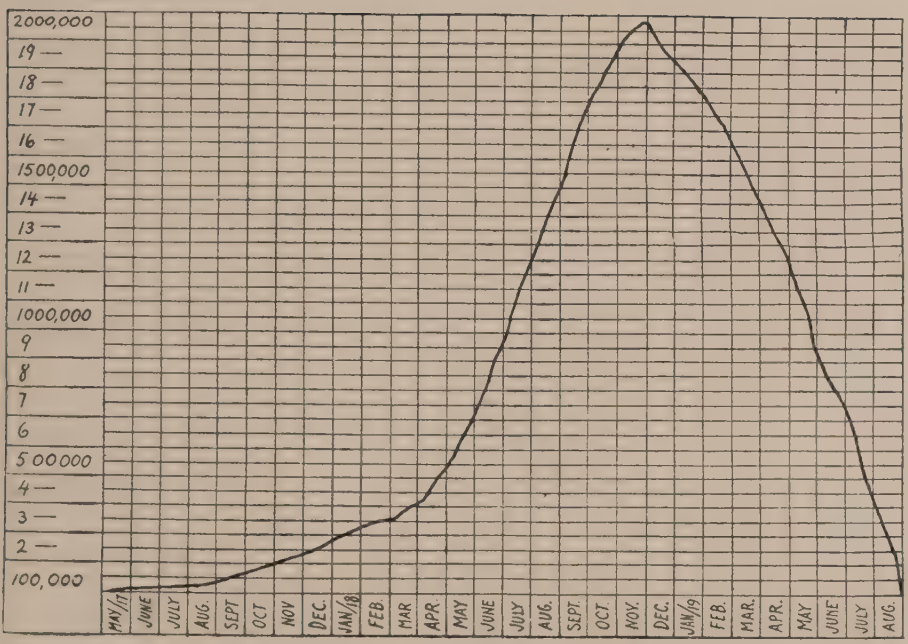
Following is the number of German prisoners captured by each American division during the war:

Second, 12,026; First, 6,469; Eighty-ninth, 5,061; Thirty-third, 3,987; Thirtieth, 3,848; Twenty-sixth, 3,148; Fourth, 2,756; Ninety-first, 2,412; Twenty-seventh, 2,357; Fifth, 2,356; Third, 2,240; Twenty-ninth, 2,187; Thirty-second, 2,153; Ninetieth, 1,876; Eightieth, 1,813; Thirty-seventh, 1,495; Forty-second, 1,317; Seventy-ninth, 1,077; Twenty-eighth, 921; Eighty-second, 845; Thirty-fifth, 781; Seventy-seventh, 750; Thirty-sixth, 549; Seventy-eighth, 432; Eighty-first, 101; Seventh, 69; Ninety-second, 38; Sixth, 12; Eighty-eighth, 3. Total, 63,079.

Following is the number of kilometers each United States division advanced against the enemy during the various offensives:

Seventy-seventh, 71½; Second, 60; Forty-second, 55; First, 51; Eighty-ninth, 48; Third, 41; Eightieth, 38; Twenty-sixth, 37; Thirty-second, 36; Thirty-third, 36; Ninety-first, 34; Thirty-seventh, 30; Thirtieth, 29½; Fifth, 29; Ninetieth, 28½; Fourth, 24½; Seventy-eighth, 21; Thirty-sixth, 21; Seventy-ninth, 19½; Eighty-second, 17; Thirty-fifth, 12½; Twenty-seventh, 11; Twenty-eighth, 10; Ninety-second, 8; Twenty-ninth, 7; Eighty-first, 5½; Seventh, 1; Sixth, 0; Eighty-eighth, 0. Total, 782½.

The aggressive tactics of the Americans and their constant superiority over the German soldiers are shown easily enough by the bare facts that no American unit ever lost a foot of ground which was not regained within twenty-four hours; that practically every American division which was in action at all had to its credit a considerable advance made against actual opposition by the enemy; that the American army gained every objective laid out for it by the high command, and while it had heavy casualties due to being constantly on the offensive, the American army lost only 2,082 prisoners as opposed to more than 60,000 captured from the enemy. Fully as significant, is the fact that the number of German dead



GROWTH AND DEPARTURE OF THE A. E. F. IN FRANCE FROM MAY, 1917, UNTIL AUG. 31, 1919

buried by Americans almost equalled the total number of Americans killed in action.

During their operations in France, there never was a time when any American soldier felt any doubt, or had any real reason to have any doubt, as to his superiority over the German soldiers.

"The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all wars for more than 100 years previous," says Col. Leonard P. Ayres in "The War With Germany."

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors, who served in the world war, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

"Russian battle deaths were thirty-four times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany thirty-two times as great, the French twenty-eight times, and the British eighteen times as large.

"The number of American lives lost at home and abroad was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy, and the rest in the army and the marines attached to it.

"In the American army the casualty in the infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

"For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

"Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

"In the expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

"In this war the death rate from disease was lower, and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

"Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water, practically eliminated typhoid fever among the troops in this war.

"Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

"Of each 100 cases of venereal disease record in the United States, ninety-six were contracted before entering the army and only four afterwards.

"During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American expeditionary forces have been in excess of the needs."

Corrected figures a year after the war ended showed that the army abroad and marine corps units attached, had a total of 116,492 killed and 205,690 wounded, a total of 322,182. These figures include losses to army and marine units on all fronts. Killed in action totaled 35,585, or 11 per cent of the entire list; died of wounds, 14,742; died of disease, 58,073; died of accidents and other causes 8,092.

A list of battle casualties by divisions follows:

Division	Battle Deaths.	Wounded.
Second	4,478	17,752
First	4,411	17,201
Third	3,177	12,940
Thirty-second	2,915	10,477
Twenty-eighth	2,551	11,429
Forty-second	2,644	11,275
Twenty-sixth	2,135	11,325
Fourth	2,611	9,893
Seventy-seventh	1,992	8,505
Twenty-seventh	1,789	7,201
Thirtieth	1,629	7,325
Fifth	1,976	6,864
Eighty-second	1,298	6,248
Eighty-ninth	1,433	5,858
Thirty-fifth	1,067	6,216
Ninetieth	1,392	5,885
Thirty-third	989	6,266
Seventy-eighth	1,384	5,861
Seventy-ninth	1,419	5,331
Eightieth	1,132	5,000
Ninety-first	1,414	4,364
Thirty-seventh	977	4,266
Twenty-ninth	951	4,268
Ninety-third	584	2,582
Thirty-sixth	600	1,928
Seventh	302	1,516
Ninety-second	176	1,466
Eighty-first	251	973
Sixth	93	453
Eighty-fifth	142	395
Eighty-third	112	319
Forty-first	154	263
Fortieth	79	81
Eighty-eighth	29	89
Eightieth	6	29
Eighty-seventh	2	30

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw service at the front.

Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven were organized from the national guard and eleven made up of national army troops.

American divisions were in battle 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

From the middle of August, 1918, until the end of the war the American divisions held

CO. D, 340th INFANTRY, 85th DIVISION, AT CAMP CUSTER. THIS COMPANY INCLUDED ABOUT 125 MEN FROM RACINE COUNTY

during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the first of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

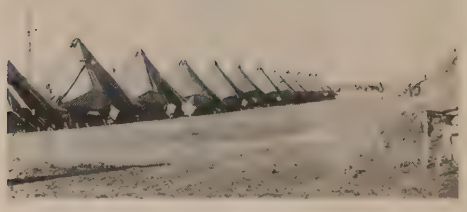
In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

The total battle advances of all the American divisions amount to 782 kilometers, or 485 miles, an average advance for each division of seventeen miles, nearly all of it against desperate enemy resistance. They captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,378 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars, and 9,650 machine guns.

In June and July the American army helped to shatter the enemy advance toward Paris and to turn retreat into a triumphant offensive. At St. Mihiel they pinched off in a day an enemy salient which had been a constant menace to the French line for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse they carried lines which the enemy was determined to hold at any cost, and cut the enemy lines of communication and supply for half the western battle front.

American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front from British lines in Belgium to inactive sectors in the Vosges. On Oct. 21, 1917, Americans entered the line in the quiet Toul sector. From that date to the armistice American units were somewhere in the line continuously.



CHAPTER XXI

THE NAVY IN ACTION

THE United States Navy began to function efficiently and with pronounced effect from the very moment of the declaration of war on April 6, 1917.

A telegraphic order put the ships that were in reserve into full commission. All supplies were on hand where needed. The wireless notified distant ships and stations that the war was on. The Navy was in action.

Guns and gun crews were placed on all American merchant vessels starting for the submarine zone. A destroyer flotilla was mobilized and started for Queenstown on April 24, to report to Admiral Bayly of the British Navy for convoy and other service off Ireland. Admiral Sims, U. S. N., had sailed to England before war was declared, and he was at once invested with the command of the foreign fleets operating in European waters. He became American member of the Allied naval council, with headquarters at London. Under his charge were subsequently the destroyers at Queenstown, Brest, and Gibraltar, the submarine-chasers at Corfu and Plymouth, a mixed force at the Azores and the battle squadrons at Scapa Flow with the Grand Fleet, and at Berehaven, Ireland.

While Admiral Sims was commander-in-chief of all these detachments, and could send them wherever he wished, they were under the direct command of British naval authorities when going out on specific missions. This situation was the same as that of American army units in France, which were under command of Gen. Pershing but occasionally were sent to operate with British or French armies.

The Navy's task was, first, to co-operate with the navies of the Allies in controlling the submarine menace and maintaining a fleet at Scapa Flow sufficiently large to insure the defeat of the German Navy if it should venture from its place of concealment. As soon as these missions were accomplished, or well begun, the Navy had to take charge of getting American soldiers to France. How well it did this is shown from the fact that 2,079,880 troops were transported; 911,047 in American naval transports and 41,544 in other United States ships. British ships carried 1,066,987 men across the Atlantic, and the balance travelled in French and Italian vessels. Not one American transport was sunk on the way to France, and only three on the return trips. The loss of life in these was very small. Several hundred lives were lost in the sinking of the British transports Tuscania, Moldavia and Otranto, carrying American troops.

The American Navy furnished convoys for its own transports and also for many of those belonging to our allies. This wonderful movement of troops will stand as a monument to both the Army and Navy as the greatest feat of the sort ever attempted. One ship, the Leviathan, formerly the German liner Vaterland, alone carried 100,000 soldiers across the ocean without accident. She made her voyages without escort excepting for the last twenty-four hours of each east-bound trip, and for a similar period at the beginning of her return voyages.

In addition to the work of the Navy at sea, sailors manning huge long range 14-inch guns were at the front in France before the war ended and did great work in destroying railroad lines and gun emplacements far inside the German territory.

Other gigantic tasks assigned to the Navy were the construction of the "mine barrage" of 70,100 mines across the North sea; the building of an oil pipe line clear across Scotland, the reconstruction of ports and wharves for landing men and supplies in France and the patrol of the French coast.

The Navy operated all wireless stations in use in the United States, and constructed the largest radio station in the world at Bordeaux. It built its own aircraft factory at Philadelphia and on March 17, 1918, the first aero-

plane produced there was given its trial flight. Hundreds of seaplanes were turned out and sent abroad during the summer following.

The Navy also manufactured 2,800 cannon of medium calibre, 1,800 of which were placed in service.

There were 344 serviceable vessels in the navy when the war began. When the armistice was signed, the Navy was operating 2,000 ships of all classes, including transports, cargo carriers and barges. There were 777 strictly naval vessels, and 655 more of these under construction. Those in service included 39 battleships, eight armored cruisers, twenty-three cruisers, ninety-two destroyers, seventy-nine submarines, thirty-seven gunboats, 300 submarine chasers, and numerous torpedo boats, tugs, monitors, hospital ships, fuel ships, converted yachts, etc.

The main body of the Atlantic fleet was kept at home ready for a call to action from any part of the world.

Among the inventions and perfected appliances credited to American genius are the Y-gun for firing depth charges at submarines; a depth bomb which was safe to handle under all conditions; a new star-shell for illuminating enemy vessels without disclosing the position of the ship firing it; listening devices to detect the approach of other ships; the paravene, to sweep mines from a ship's course and various minor devices.

As camouflage was perfected on land to conceal the presence of men or material from the enemy, so on sea there was developed the "dazzle system" of painting ships with grotesque designs to make it difficult for a submarine commander to determine its exact size and shape, and the direction of its course. All ships going into the submarine zones were given a "dazzle coat" and it probably proved of considerable value. The designs are impossible to describe in detail, but they often consisted of huge diagonal stripes of black, white, gray, blue and even red running from the water line to the top of the ship, these stripes being of different sizes on different sections of the ship, and running in one direction near the bow and in the opposite direction near the stern. Near the waterline, curved lines were often painted in. The general effect in misty weather was to make a ship look like some shapeless monster. The camouflage could not make a vessel invisible against the sky, but it often fooled an enemy in regard to the proper place to direct a torpedo. Sometimes a long ship would look like two small ones, when seen in the dusk or mist.

The convoy system of conveying troops proved a success from the start. It was as old as maritime history, yet it had not been deemed useful under modern conditions. Admiral Sims pointed out its possibilities forcibly in April, 1917. The British naval council, pleading for more destroyers and sub-chasers, had declared that any square mile or two of sea could be made safe from submarines if destroyers were available. "Then," said Admiral Sims, "Why not make the square mile around a group of transports safe, and then move this square mile, so to speak, right across the ocean?" It was not hard to see the point, and the method was tried out and never abandoned.

The first convoy of 14 troop and cargo vessels under guard of six cruisers and twelve destroyers left New York in a dense fog June 14, 1917. It was attacked twice on the way to France and in both cases the convoying destroyers chased the submarines away with ease.

The first American transport to be sunk was torpedoed off Ireland on Oct. 17, 1917, and sank in four minutes with a loss of 67 lives. It was the transport Antilles, homeward bound with 234 persons aboard. It was grouped with five other vessels returning to America. Commander D. T. Ghent gives the following description of the sinking, which was typical of hundreds of submarine attacks during the war:

"Just after daylight a torpedo was sighted heading for us about two points abaft the port beam on a course of 45° with the keel. The torpedo was seen by the second officer on the bridge, the quartermaster and signalman on watch; by the first officer and first assistant engineer from the port side of the promenade deck, and by one of the gun crews on watch aft. They estimated the distance from 400 feet to as many yards. Immediately on sighting the torpedo the helm was put 'hard over' in an attempt to dodge it, but before the ship began to swing the torpedo struck us near the after engine-room bulkhead on the port side. The explosion was terrific; the ship shivered from stem to stern, listing immediately to port. One of the lookouts in the main top, though protected by a canvas screen about 5 feet high, was thrown clear over this screen and killed on striking the hatch. This case is cited as indicating the power of the 'whip' caused by the explosion. Guns were manned instantly in the hope of getting a shot at the enemy, but no submarine was seen.

"The explosion wrecked everything in the engine room, including the ice machine and

dynamo, and almost instantly flooded the engine room, fireroom, and No. 3 hold, which is just abaft the engine-room bulkhead. The engine room was filled with ammonia fumes and with the high-pressure gases from the torpedo, and it is believed that everyone on duty in the engine room was either instantly killed or disabled except one oiler. This man happened to be on the upper gratings at the time. He tried to escape through the engine-room door, which is near the level of the upper gratings, but found the door jammed, and the knob on his side blown off. Unable to force the door, and finding he was being overcome by the gases and ammonia fumes, he managed to escape through the engine-room skylight just as the ship was going under. Within a few seconds after the explosion the water was over the crossheads of the main engines, which were still turning over slowly. Of the 21 men on duty in the engine room and firerooms only 3 managed to escape. Besides the oiler, 2 firemen managed to escape through the fireroom ventilator. The fact that the engines could not be maneuvered and the headway of the ship checked added to the difficulty of abandoning ship.

"Just as the torpedo struck us I was on the way to the pilot house from the scene of fire. Before I could reach the bridge the officer of the deck had sounded the submarine alarm, and I immediately sounded the signal for 'Abandon ship.' The officer on watch, quartermaster, and signalman went to their boats. Radio Electrician Watson being relieved by Radio Electrician Ausburne in the radio room, reported on the bridge for instructions. I sent an order to get out an S. O. S. signal. Radio Electrician Watson, who was lost, remained with me on the bridge until the gun crews forward were ordered to save themselves. He was wearing a life jacket and was on his way to his boat when I last saw him.

"Before leaving port all boats had been rigged out except the two after boats, which, owing to their low davits, could not with safety be rigged out except in favorable weather. All hands had been carefully instructed and carefully drilled in the details of abandoning ship. The best seamen in the ship's crew had been detailed and stationed by the falls; men had been stationed by the gripes of each boat, and all boats had been equipped with sea painters; two axes had been placed in each boat, one forward and one aft, for the purpose of cutting the falls or sea painters in case they should get jammed, and men had been detailed to cast them off. That only 4 boats out of 10 succeeded in getting clear of the ship was due to several causes—the short time the ship remained afloat after being torpedoed; the headway left on the ship, due to the fact that the engine-room personnel was put out of action by the explosion; the rough sea at the time; the fact that the ship listed heavily; and that one boat was destroyed by the explosion.

"When there was no one left in sight on the decks I went aft on the saloon deck, where several men were struggling in the water in the vicinity of No. 5 boat and making no attempt to swim away from the side of the ship. I thought perhaps these men could be induced to get clear of the ship, as it was feared the suction would carry them down. By the time that point was reached, however, the ship, being at an angle with the horizontal of about 45 degrees, started to upend and go down, listing heavily to port. This motion threw me across the deck where I was washed overboard. The ship went down vertically. The suction effect was hardly noticeable.

"The behavior of the naval personnel throughout was equal to the best traditions of the service. The two forward gun crews, in charge of Lieutenant Tisdale, remained at their gun stations while the ship went down, and made no move to leave their stations until ordered to save themselves. Radio Electrician Ausburne went down with the ship while at his station in the radio room. When the ship was struck Ausburne, realizing the seriousness of the situation, told McMahon to get his life preserver on, saying, as he left to take his station at the radio key, 'Good-bye, Mac.' McMahon, later finding the radio room locked and seeing the ship was sinking, tried to get Ausburne out, but failed.

"As soon as the Henderson saw what was wrong she turned to starboard and made a thick smoke screen which completely hid her from view. The Willehad turned to port and made off at her best speed. The Corsair and Alcedo began the rescue of the survivors, the Corsair continuing to look for the submarine. The total number of persons on board the Antilles was 234, the Corsair rescuing 50 and the Alcedo 117. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the Corsair and Alcedo for their rescue work and for their wholeheartedness and generosity in succoring the needs of the survivors. The work of the medical officers attached to the above vessels was worthy of highest praise.

"An instance comes back which indicates the coolness of the gun crews. One member was rescued from the top of an ammunition

box which by some means had floated clear and in an upright position. When this young man saw the Corsair standing down to pick him up he semaphored not to come too close, as the box on which he was sitting contained live ammunition."

In the above instance the German submarine commander made no attempt to rescue survivors of the wreck. This was generally the policy, but sometimes a boat-load of sailors would be "given a tow" toward land, and on other occasions the lifeboats would be shelled and sunk by the assailant. It seemed to depend upon the nature of the U-boat captain rather than upon any rules recognized by the German navy.

The methods used to combat the U-boat menace have been touched upon before in this volume.

Commander Taussig gave the following interesting description of the voyage of the first flotilla of destroyers and their work:

"When the United States became a belligerent, one of the first requests the Allies made was that we send as many destroyers and other patrol boats as we could possibly muster over to the other side to assist them in combating the submarines. At 9:30 one April night I received orders to proceed at daylight to my home navy yard to fit out for distant service. What was before us I did not know. There were five other commanding officers of destroyers who received the same orders, and at 5 o'clock the following morning we left Chesapeake Bay and were on our way to New York and Boston at a high speed, in order that we might get ready, as soon as possible, for whatever it was to be.

"So anxious was the Navy Department that the outside world in general know nothing of the movement of these ships that not even I, who was in command of the expedition, was informed of our destination. We went to the navy yards, the ships went in dock, had their bottoms cleaned and painted, we took on stores and provisions to last three months, and in a few days sailed from Boston.

"My orders were to proceed to a point fifty miles east of Cape Cod and then open my sealed instructions. Until I got to that point, at midnight of the first night out, I did not know that our first port of call was to be Queenstown. It was quite natural that the few in authority who knew our movements watched with anxiety for news of our crossing. It was the first time that vessels of this type had ever made so long a continuous passage without refueling or without the company of larger vessels.

"We were ten days in making the trip, due mostly to a southeast gale, which accompanied us for seven of the ten days. So rough was the sea during this time that for seven of the ten days we did not set our mess tables; we ate off our laps. On the ninth day we were pleased to be met by a little British destroyer named the Mary Rose. She picked us up early one morning and came along flying the international signal, 'Welcome to the American Colors.' To this we replied, 'Thank you, we are glad of your company.' The Mary Rose then accompanied us to Queenstown. I am sorry to say that three months later the Mary Rose was sunk with all hands by a German raider in the North Sea. We received a very hearty welcome at Queenstown by the British Admiral, Sir Lewis Bayly, and by the others in authority there. They were very glad to see us.

"Things were looking black. In the three previous weeks the submarines had sunk 152 British merchant ships. It was manifest that this thing could not go on if the Allies were to win the war. The British Admiral gave us some wholesome advice in regard to how best to fight the submarines. We immediately prepared for this service by having what are known as depth charges or depth bombs installed. We put ashore all of our surplus stores and provisions in order to lighten our draft, as it was possible that a few inches might save us from striking a mine.

"The seriousness of the work before us was made evident, not only by the large number of vessels that were being sunk, but by the fact that the night before we entered the harbor a German submarine had planted twelve mines right in the channel. Fortunately for us, they were swept up by the ever-vigilant British mine sweepers before we arrived. The day following our arrival one of the British gunboats from our station was torpedoed and her captain and forty of her crew were lost. Patrol vessels were continually bringing in the survivors from the various ships as they were sunk.

"The British Admiral told us that we would go on patrol duty for six days at a time, and then come in for two or three days' rest. In this patrol duty we were assigned to certain areas, as far as 300 miles off shore, as the submarines were then operating that far out. Our orders were to destroy submarines; to escort or convoy valuable merchant ships; to

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION SCENES—NOW A MEMORY

"The Lakes" was a familiar place to Racine people, for hundreds of local boys went into service there. The pictures above were taken when the station's roster was at its largest. Thousands occupied tents on the grounds and the walks and parade were thronged at all hours of the day. Below is shown contingents of men lined up with their kit bags ready to entrain to coast points for sea duty. Men selected for these adventuresome journeys were told of it only a few hours before their trains started and they had little more than time to get their belongings together.

save lives if we could. We did escort many ships, and we did save many lives.

"I cannot say that we sank many submarines. The submarine, I found, is a very difficult bird to catch. He has tremendous advantage over the surface craft. In the first place, he always sees you first. This is because when on the surface he is very low, and when submerged he has only his periscope out, or perhaps nothing at all. As he was not after destroyers, he avoided us whenever he could. That is, if he saw the destroyer on the horizon, the submarine immediately went the other way.

"When we saw a submarine, which sometimes happened frequently, and at other times several days might pass without seeing one, we would immediately go after him full speed, and open fire with our guns in the hopes of getting in a shot before he submerged; but he always submerged very quickly. Only once did my vessel in seven months succeed in actually fighting a submarine. He then went down after the fifth shot was fired. At that time he was five miles away. But what they are afraid of are the depth charges or depth bombs.

"I will tell you how they operate. A depth-charge is about two or three hundred pounds of a high explosive. It is fitted so as to explode automatically at any depth we may desire. The destroyers and patrol vessels carry them on deck at the stern. When we see a submarine submerge we try to find his wake, and if we can see the wake of a submerged vessel we run over it, drop the depth charge by simply pulling a lever, and in a few seconds there is a terrific explosion.

"This explosion is so great that on one or two occasions, when I happened to be in the chart house when they let go, I thought my own ship was torpedoed. They can be felt under the water for a distance of several miles, but, of course, they must be dropped very close to the submarine in order to destroy him. If we get it say within ninety feet of the hull, it may damage it enough to cause him to sink, otherwise only superficial damage may result.

"The patrol duty was very trying, as the ocean was strewn with wreckage for a distance of 300 miles off shore. It was hard to tell a periscope when we saw one. Fish, floating spars, and many other objects were taken for periscopes and fired at; we could not afford to take a chance, as our whole safety depended on our being vigilant.

"The submarines did less damage, as the summer wore on, due, undoubtedly, to our having more patrol vessels.

"Then the scheme was taken up of having convoys. The advantage of a convoy is that six or ten destroyers can protect from twenty to thirty merchant ships, while in the patrol system only one destroyer could be with one merchant ship at a time. The convoy system developed so that practically all vessels passing through the danger zone were in large convoys of from ten to thirty with an escort of from six to ten destroyers.

"These convoy trips would take us out of port from six to eight days. They were very trying days, especially during the latter part of fall, when the weather got bad. When we are at sea in this way we do not take off our clothes, neither officer nor man. We must be ready at all times. We do not even have the pleasure of taking a bath, as something might happen and we would not be ready for it. As one young officer expressed it, we had to come down to the Saturday night bath habit, and if we happened to be at sea Saturday night we might be out of luck.

"The night work was very difficult, as the danger of collision was great with so many ships without lights operating in close proximity. There are frequent collisions, and we must use our judgment as to whether we should turn on our lights and avoid the danger of collisions, and take the risk of a submarine seeing us, or keeping our lights out and taking our chances. We have this to remember, that if a submarine sinks us she only sinks one ship, but a serious collision may result in the sinking of two ships, so it is a matter of judgment."

The American destroyers operating in the war zone had been on constant duty for seven months before the first and only one sunk by enemy submarine, the Jacob Jones, was torpedoed. The little Chauncey, of 592 tons displacement, had been, on November 19th, sunk in collision with a British transport, 18 lives being lost. The Cassin was struck by a torpedo on October 15, but was taken to port and repaired. But one man was killed, Gunner's Mate Osmond K. Ingram, who gave his life to save the ship. To commemorate this courageous act, Secretary Daniels named one of the new destroyers the Ingram. Commander W. N. Vernou was in command of the Cassin, which was patrolling off the Irish coast about 20 miles south of Mine Head when, at 1:30 P. M., a submarine was sighted some distance away. The Cassin went at full speed for the spot, but the submarine had submerged.

What occurred afterward is told in the official report:

"At about 1:57 P. M. the commanding officer sighted a torpedo apparently shortly after it had been fired, running near the surface and in a direction that was estimated would make a hit either in the engine or fire room. When first seen the torpedo was between 300 and 400 yards from the ship, and the wake could be followed on the other side for about 400 yards. The torpedo was running at high speed, at least 35 knots. The Cassin was maneuvering to dodge the torpedo, double emergency full speed ahead having been signaled from the engine room and the rudder put hard left as soon as the torpedo was sighted. It looked for the moment as though the torpedo would pass astern. When about 15 or 20 feet away the torpedo porpoised, completely leaving the water and sheering to the left. Before again taking the water the torpedo hit the ship well aft on the port side about frame 163 and above the water line. Almost immediately after the explosion of the torpedo the depth charges, located on the stern and ready for firing, exploded. There were two distinct explosions in quick succession after the torpedo hit.

"But one life was lost. Osmond K. Ingram, gunner's mate first class, was cleaning the muzzle of No. 4 gun, target practice being just over when the attack occurred. With rare presence of mind, realizing that the torpedo was about to strike the part of the ship where the depth charges were stored and that the setting off of these explosives might sink the ship, Ingram, immediately seeing the danger, ran aft to strip these charges and throw them overboard. He was blown to pieces when the torpedo struck. Thus Ingram sacrificed his life in performing a duty which he believed would save his ship and the lives of the officers and men on board.

"Nine members of the crew received minor injuries.

"After the ship was hit, the crew was kept at general quarters.

"The executive officer and engineer officer inspected the parts of the ship that were damaged, and those adjacent to the damage. It was found that the engine and fire rooms and after magazine were intact and that the engines could be worked; but that the ship could not be steered, the rudder having been blown off and the stern blown to starboard. The ship continued to turn to starboard in a circle. In an effort to put the ship on a course by the use of the engines, something carried away which put the starboard engine out of commission. The port engine was kept going at slow speed. The ship, being absolutely unmanageable, sometimes turned in a circle and at times held an approximate course for several minutes.

"Immediately after the ship was torpedoed the radio was out of commission. The radio officer and radio electrician chief managed to improvise a temporary auxiliary antenna. The generators were out of commission for a short time after the explosion, the ship being in darkness below.

"When this vessel was torpedoed, there was another United States destroyer, name unknown, within signal distance. After being torpedoed, an attempt was made to signal her by searchlight, flag, and whistle, and the distress signal was hoisted. Apparently through a misunderstanding she steamed away and was lost sight of.

"At about 2:30 P. M., when we were in approximately the same position as when torpedoed, a submarine conning tower was sighted on port beam, distant about 1,500 yards, ship still circling under port engine. Opened fire with No. 2 gun, firing four rounds. Submarine submerged and was not seen again. Two shots struck very close to the submarine.

"At 3:50 P. M., U. S. S. Porter stood by. At 4:25 P. M., wreckage which was hanging to stern dropped off. At dark stopped port engine and drifted. At about 9 P. M., H. M. S. Jessamine and H. M. S. Tamarisk stood by. H. M. S. Jessamine signalled she could stand by until morning and then take us in tow. At this time sea was very rough, wind about six or seven (34 or 40 miles an hour) and increasing.

"H. M. S. Tamarisk prepared to take us in tow and made one attempt after another to get a line to us. Finally, about 2:10 A. M., October 16th, the Tamarisk lowered a boat in rough sea and sent grass line by means of which our 8-inch hawser was sent over to her. At about 2:30 A. M. Tamarisk started towing us to Queenstown, speed about 4 knots, this vessel towing well on starboard quarter of Tamarisk, due to condition of stern described above. At 3:25 hawser parted.

"Between this time and 10:37 A. M., when a towing line was received from H. M. S. Snowdrop, various attempts were made by the Tamarisk and two trawlers and a tug to tow the Cassin. An 11-inch towing hawser from the Tamarisk parted. All ships, except her, lost the Cassin during the night. The Cassin was drifting rapidly on a lee shore, and had it not been for the Tamarisk getting out a

line in the early morning, the vessel would undoubtedly have grounded on Hook Point, as it is extremely doubtful if her anchors would have held.

"About 35 feet of stern was blown off or completely ruptured. The after living compartments and after storerooms are completely wrecked or gone, and all stores and clothing from these parts of the ship are gone or ruined. About 45 members of the crew, including the chief petty officers, lost practically everything but the clothes they had on."

Lieutenant Isaacs, who was captured by the submarine which sank the Transport President Lincoln, had one of the most remarkable experiences on record. The U-boat was bombed by American destroyers, and for a time it seemed that he would perish with all aboard the German vessel. Taken to Germany, after repeated attempts in which, time and again, he risked his life, he managed to escape, and made his way to Switzerland. Describing his experiences, Lieutenant Isaacs said:

"The President Lincoln went down about 9:30 in the morning, 30 minutes after being struck by three torpedoes. In obedience to orders I abandoned ship after seeing all hands aft safely off the vessel. The boats had pulled away, but I stepped on a raft floating alongside, the quarter deck being then awash. A few minutes later one of the boats picked me up. The submarine, the U-90, then returned and the commanding officer, while searching for Captain Foote of the President Lincoln, took me out of the boat. I told him my captain had gone down with the ship, whereupon he steamed away, taking me prisoner to Germany. We passed to the North of the Shetlands into the North Sea, the Skaggerak, the Cattegat, and the Sound into the Baltic. Proceeding to Kiel, we passed down the canal through the Heligoland Bight to Wilhelmshaven.

"On the way to the Shetlands we fell in with two American destroyers, the Smith and the Warrington, who dropped 22 depth bombs on us. We were submerged to a depth of 60 meters and weathered the storm, although five bombs were very close and shook us considerably. The information I had been able to collect was, I considered, of enough importance to warrant my trying to escape. Accordingly in Danish waters I attempted to jump from the deck of the submarine but was caught and ordered below.

"The German Navy authorities took me from Wilhelmshaven to Karlsruhe, where I was turned over to the army. Here I met officers of all the Allied armies, and with them I attempted several escapes, all of which were unsuccessful. After three weeks at Karlsruhe I was sent to the American and Russian officers' camp at Villengen. On the way I attempted to escape from the train by jumping out of the window. With the train making about 40 miles an hour, I landed on the opposite railroad track and was so severely wounded by the fall that I could not get away from my guard. They followed me, firing continuously. When they recaptured me they struck me on the head and body with their guns until one broke his rifle. It snapped in two at the small of the stock as he struck me with the butt on the back of the head.

"I was given two weeks' solitary confinement for this attempt to escape, but continued trying, for I was determined to get my information back to the Navy. Finally, on the night of October 6th, assisted by several American Army officers, I was able to effect an escape by short-circuiting all lighting circuits in the prison camp and cutting through barbed-wire fences surrounding the camp. This had to be done in the face of a heavy rifle fire from the guards. But it was difficult for them to see in the darkness, so I escaped unscathed.

"In company with an American officer in the French Army, I made my way for seven days and nights over mountains to the Rhine, which to the south of Baden forms the boundary between Germany and Switzerland. After a four-hour crawl on hands and knees I was able to elude the sentries along the Rhine. Plunging in, I made for the Swiss shore. After being carried several miles down the stream, being frequently submerged by the rapid current, I finally reached the opposite shore and gave myself up to the Swiss gendarmes, who turned me over to the American legation at Berne. From there I made my way to Paris and then London and finally Washington, where I arrived four weeks after my escape from Germany."

Within little more than a year the personnel of the Naval service grew to a force of half a million. To house and train these recruits a score of new camps and stations were erected, each a little city in itself; and numerous schools were established to train men in special branches. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said of this:

"The dauntless determination which the United States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landsmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the

MAJ. GEN. WM. G. HAAN WITH MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF

The commander of the Thirty-second Division (Les Terribles) who took command of Wisconsin and Michigan troops at Camp MacArthur, Texas in 1917 and led them until after the victory of the Allies over the German Hordes. He was promoted to command of a corps in the Army of Occupation but later, at his own request, was assigned to command of the 32d Division on its return home.

war. Had it not been effectively done, one would have thought it impossible."

Secretary Daniels announced in 1917 that the entire war-building program of the Navy embraced nearly a thousand ships. Most of the vessels authorized by the three-year program of 1916 were contracted for early in 1917; but the necessity of concentrating every energy on smaller craft to combat the submarines and the absorption of shipbuilding facilities, labor and material in our huge undertaking of building vitally necessary merchant vessels prevented the pushing of work on capital ships which could not be completed in time to be used during the war. Within a short time after hostilities began, contracts had been made for every destroyer that American yards could build. But the call came for more, and yet more of these swift fighting craft which had proved the most effective weapons against the submarine. To produce them, new facilities had to be created. The naval authorities set to work to solve the problem. Congress adopted the recommendations of the Navy Department and on October 6, 1917, appropriated $350,000,000 additional for the construction of destroyers, the creation of new facilities and the speeding up of those already contracted for. That very week the contracts were signed, and work was begun on the enlargement of existing shipyards, the building of new yards and new factories to produce engines and forgings. The way in which this huge undertaking was carried out was inspiring.

Perhaps the most striking instance was the building of the Victory Plant, at Squantum, Massachusetts, where on land that had been almost a swamp, rose in a few months the largest and most complete plant in existence devoted entirely to the building of destroyers; and in April, 1918, six months after ground had been broken for the yard, the keels of five destroyers were laid in a single day. New records were made in construction, vessels being completed in eight months from the laying of the keels when previously from twenty months to two years had been the usual time required. In a special instance, to see how quickly it was possible to construct a destroyer, the Mare Island Navy Yard, by "field riveting" and other "hurry up" methods, succeeded in launching the destroyer Ward in 17½ working days after its keel was laid and the vessel was put into commission in 70 days. On July 4, 1918, no fewer than 14 destroyers were launched, eight of them at a single yard, the Union Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at San Francisco. The U. S. Navy has built or has under construction or contract more destroyers than any two navies possessed at the beginning of the European war—and our new destroyers are of the most modern type—315 feet long, 28,000 horsepower, with a speed of 35 knots.

The staunchness of our destroyers was proved on many occasions. When the Manley collided with a British steamship, depth-bombs on her rear deck exploded and her stern was almost blown off, yet she was successfully taken to port, repaired and put back into service. The Shaw was cut in two by a collision; the vessel was so badly smashed that it looked like scrap-iron; yet the two parts remained afloat and were towed to port.

The largest naval training station in the country was located at Great Lakes, Ill., about 40 miles south of Racine. Most of the naval recruits and the draft men assigned to the navy were sent to this station for intensive training. Prior to the War the station consisted of a dozen roomy brick buildings to house officers and men, and dockage facilities for boats on the lake shore. After the beginning of hostilities, plans were put into execution immediately to expand the camp, and about two square miles of additional property were acquired. On this in a few months were erected hundreds of barracks, and all the necessary adjuncts for the care and training of 80,000 sailors at one time.

Racine people became very familiar with this station as it was near enough to permit of frequent visiting back and forth. Hundreds of the "gobs" came to Racine over each week end and parties innumerable were given for their entertainment. The women's clubs arranged dances, and it became quite the thing for people here to invite some of the young sailors to dinner each Sunday. Occasionally a big review would be held at Great Lakes, and it was a magnificent sight to see from 50,000 to 60,000 young men in their immaculate blue and white uniforms on parade, marching to the music of a massed band of nearly 900 pieces.

From Great Lakes, recruits were sent to training ships on the sea coast and then assigned to duty with one of the naval squadrons. Many Racine men were sent to officers' training school and obtained their commissions.

While American warships did not participate in many important engagements at sea owing to the bashfulness of the German high seas fleet, the war's finale found many Yankee bluejackets at the front on dry land in France.

The last shot of the American naval railway batteries excavated enough of the yard of the Longuyor railway junction for the basement of a skyscraper should the French ever care to build one there. It was fired from the greatest mobile land instrument of destruction yet devised, the fourteen-inch railway battery, the success of which the Navy had proved.

Short as was the period of their activity in the struggle, the history of the five fourteen-inch railway batteries is one of brilliant achievement. The design, manufacture and shipment of guns, mounts, carriages, cars, locomotives and other necessary equipment represented a stupendous task which was accomplished in record time.

Plans and drawings were completed by the Naval Gun Factory, January 25, 1918. In less than a month, February 23, arrangements had been made for material and manufacture, and the monster guns were in the making.

As soon as actual work on construction was started, America's sailors of the land were selected, 500 men and thirty officers. Their training was a period the intensity of which they will not forget. Ninety per cent of the men were training station recruits, land sailors, but of a different sort. Their knowledge of naval guns was limited to rifles with which they had drilled at Great Lakes or Norfolk or Bremerton. They knew practically nothing of weapons of large caliber.

The Navy's new dragon of war emitted its first roar on April 30. It was at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The gun discharged from a safe distance, a wire of considerable length being connected to the firing circuit, but the precaution was unnecessary. The sixty-foot weapon threw forth its 1,400-pound projectile, propelled by 484 pounds of smokeless powder, recoiled the prescribed forty-four inches like a crouching animal, and then returned to battery gracefully and safely.

The test was a success that gave navy officials the thrill that is born of accomplishment.

The gun came apart in far less time than it was put together and soon was on its way, with four more, across the ocean in quest of more vital targets. The reassembling of the first locomotive and car, for the battery embraced not only the gun but its equipment, for transportation to the front, began at St. Nazaire, July 20. On August 11 the first train was ready for the front.

Over more than 350 miles of French railroads it went to Helles-Mouchy. Its six-miles-an-hour speed enabled it to pass many a troop train, though doughboys gazed with interest from their huit-cheveaux, de luxe coaches at the long train of the railway battery, and their interest changed to envy when they saw the comfortable berthing cars with their uppers and lowers.

"How far do it shoot?" one dusky infantryman asked another of his outfit.

"Man, it shoots a thousand miles and then throws rocks at yuh," his sophisticated brother-in-arms replied.

The French knew of its coming. News had traveled faster than six miles an hour. Cheering throngs greeted the bluejackets at every station as Battery 1 sped on to war. Flowers were showered upon them. Old salts wore blossoms in improvised button-holes in their greasy dungarees and so did young salts, or "boots," as the Navy calls its recruits.

The French found a new awe and a new joy sweeping them when it was discovered that the wreaths they had made to bedeck the guns were not big enough to encircle the gigantic muzzles.

But with the arrival of Battery 1 at Helles-Mouchy, August 23, and Battery 2 a day later, the Navy found on land just what it had found at sea. The Hun ran from the answer to his own challenge. The two batteries had come to fire upon the long-range gun which had startled the world with the shells it had dropped on Paris. Before they could get into position the Germans had moved their prize.

Parisians still wonder what caused the cessation of the shower of shells it received at such a tremendous range. The firing stopped as suddenly and as mysteriously as it started. They have the naval guns to thank, although those guns did not fire a shot at the cause of the disturbance. Big Bertha beat it before they had a chance.

When he ran he left Batteries 1 and 2 with nothing in particular at which to throw 1,400-pound projectiles. With no immediate mission to perform Battery 1 was sent to the French proving ground to give demonstrations for French students of artillery.

Battery 2 went on another search for battle. At Rethondes, in the forest of Compeigne, it took another stand, to fire upon the ammunition dump at Tergnier. Again the thrill of action evaded the Navy. Only one shot had been fired when Tergnier fell.

But action did not evade for long. Battery 1 moved to Soissons and took a position near St. Christophe Cemetery on September 11. Battery 2 moved to Fontenoy-Ambley. And they were joined by the other three batteries,

which arrived at the artillery base at Haussimont, Marne, on September 26.

When the Germans started their retreat from Laon, September 28, the speed at which Hun legs scurried over the terrain was increased by the frequency with which the fourteen-inch guns dropped enormous and amazingly destructive shells on objectives near the town. About 200 shots were fired by the big guns before the German retreat left the targets in the hands of the French Tenth Army.

It was real action, too. The Germans found the range of Battery 1 on October 5 and opened a spunky retaliatory fire. A shell burst directly over the big gun with no casualties. Shells fell on both sides of the train, but only one direct hit was scored. It sent a bucketful of "scrub and wash" clothes scattering over the landscape. The casualty list contained nothing closer to humanity than navy underwear.

Another move sent Battery 2 to Flavy-le-Martel, near St. Quenten, and it gave Mortiers a shelling from October 11 through October 13. Batteries 3, 4 and 5 chugged away to Thierville, on the outskirts of Verdun, to fire upon Longuyon and other points of strategic importance. But soon Battery 4 was moved to Charny, where it was joined by Battery 2.

From the forest of Velaine Battery 1 began firing on Bensdorf, November 6. Three days later Battery 2 moved up to a point twenty miles east and was given Saarburg, as an objective. The two points were minor objectives on the path to Metz, and it is evident that the huge guns would have taken an important part in the big drive of November 14, but again the Hun ran—this time holding aloft a white flag of surrender. The guns were blazing away at the finish. J. A. Koffla, shipfitter, second class, fired the last shot at 10:57.30 in the morning of November 11.

The operations in which the five batteries engaged were not many. They fired only 782 shells, Battery 3 leading with 236 and Battery 5 trailing with 112. They were fired on only twenty-five different days. But their fire was effective. Examination of the targets proved it, and German prisoners admitted it. Their ranges of fire at the front were from 30,000 to 40,000 yards.

The batteries suffered only five casualties—one dead, four wounded, all of Battery 4.

They fired only from prepared positions, although fire from the trucks on which they were transported was possible.

Each battery train consisted of a locomotive, gun car, construction car, construction car with cranes, sand and log car, fuel car, battery kitchen car, two ammunition cars, three berthing cars, one battery headquarters car, battery headquarters kitchen car, and workshop car.

The complement of each battery train embraced a commanding officer, construction officer, orientation officer, medical officer, chief turret captain, two gunner's mates, first class; gunner's mate, second class; two machinist's mates, second class; boatswain's mate, first class; two coxswains; electrician, first class; electrician, second class; chief machinist's mate; eight ship fitters, first class; eight ship fitters, second class; eight carpenter's mates, first class; twenty-three seamen; ship's cook, first class; baker, first class; ship's cook, second class, and four ship's cooks, fourth class.

CHAPTER XXII

BATTERY C, 121st, F. A.

BY FRANK J. HILT

BATTERY C, Racine's first unit in the new Wisconsin national guard, was organized during the early summer of 1916, and was formally mustered into the state service on June 8, 1916, by Col. John G. Salzman, assistant to the adjutant general of the state.

Its organization was part of the program of preparedness, which was then beginning to sweep the country. War with Mexico was looming on the horizon, and some of the more far-sighted were urging the enlargement of the army in event the United States should be drawn into the European imbroglio.

Originally it was intended as a three-inch battery. It was part of a battalion of artillery formed in this state, with Battery A of Milwaukee, which had been organized for some time, as the nucleus. Battery B of Green Bay was the other unit in this battalion. There was a race between Racine and Green Bay for the honor of having the second battery formed in the state. Green Bay filled its muster roll first, applied for admittance and completed the other technicalities, however, and its organization was formally called Battery B. Racine was only one day behind.

The Commercial Club rooms were the scene of the mustering-in of Battery C. Colonel Salzman had charge, and was accompanied by Chief H. C. Baker of Racine, Capt. Philip Westfahl (later colonel of the 121st F. A.) and Lieut. Reed, the last two of whom were then officers in Battery A. There were 125 Racine young men on the roster, and as their names were called, they stepped forward. All took the solemn pledge to uphold the constitution of the United States and to fight for it if necessary.

The first drills were held at the Commercial Club rooms, which were turned over gratis for that purpose. When the troops were called to the Mexican border a short time later, Battery C confidently expected to be among them. Owing to lack of uniforms, equipment and the short training, the Racine unit, together with Green Bay, was left behind. An appeal was made, however, for recruits to fill Battery A, which was called, to war strength. Several members of the battery responded and took part in the maneuvers in Texas.

The battery received its first war training during the latter part of August, 1916, when it was ordered to Camp Douglas for a ten day training period. A hundred and ten men made the trip, leaving Racine on August 20, 1916, on a special train. The time was spent in foot drills, hikes, lectures on war subjects, and in other details of this kind. The officers endeavored to make the drill as varied and interesting as possible, so as to relieve the monotony.

Captain George W. Rickeman (who later became a major) was the commanding officer, with Richard Drake and Richard Bryant as lieutenants. George Wallace was the first sergeant. Later George Wallace and Harry C. Sanders were appointed second lieutenants, the former being assigned to Battery F.

At Camp Douglas, the battery members received their first uniforms, consisting of a wool O. D. blouse, trousers, socks, campaign hat, and shoes. Their civilian clothing, with which they had marched to the special train which took them to Camp Douglas, was shipped home by express, so that they would not be encumbered with bundles when they arrived home. The metamorphosis undergone by the battery surprised the people of Racine on its arrival home after the ten days' encampment. The motley crowd, dressed in every style and color of civilian raiment, had been changed into a uniformly attired unit in O. D., marching with springy step and every foot in cadence.

Then followed nine months of steady and monotonous drill. Lakeside Auditorium had been leased, and drills were held once a week

School for the aspirants for non-commissioned officers' positions were held at the Commercial Club rooms after drill. Owing to lack of equipment, most of the drill consisted of the various foot maneuvers, although some pretence was made to instruct the men in the positions and duties to be assumed in firing a gun by using chairs to denote the cannons and caissons.

The battery had been promised horses, three inch guns and other equipment as soon as an armory to house the material had been arranged for. Besides their weekly drills at the Auditorium, the battery members, assisted by patriotic residents of the city, began the drive for such a building. The original proposition was to erect a building which could be used both as an armory and a municipal auditorium, and which would net revenue to the city yearly. Special committees appeared before the common council in its behalf, designating $50,000 as the sum needed for its erection. A bond issue for that amount was submitted to the voters, and was acted on favorably by a big margin. But the preliminaries leading up to this bond issue had taken considerable time, and owing to the war, the price of building material had soared. When everything was in readiness to build the armory, it was discovered that nearly twice as much would be needed for the building planned.

It had been practically decided to abandon the plan of a combined building, and committees were seeking a place which could be purchased cheaply for housing the horses and guns, when the news that America had declared war on Germany was received. The armory proposition was dropped, and everyone turned their attention to recruiting the United States forces to war strength. The war department decided to raise its national guard artillery in Wisconsin from a battalion to a regiment, which meant the recruiting of three new batteries. Racine was given a chance to be represented by one of these new outfits, and also to recruit an ambulance corps.

No difficulty was experienced in raising the full number of recruits for the formation of Battery F and the ambulance corps.

On July 2, 1917, Batteries C and F left Racine for Camp Douglas on a special St. Paul railroad train. The last assembling place was Lakeside Auditorium, and the time designated was 6 o'clock in the morning. There were brief ceremonies after roll had been called, the Red Cross presenting each man with a comfort kit.

Battery C was officered at that time by: Captain Richard Bryant; 1st Lieut. Ludwig Kuehl; 1st Lieut. Harry Herzog; 2nd Lieut. Harry Sanders; 2nd Lieut. Harry Clemons. Lieut. Kuehl had an operation shortly before the battery left for Camp Douglas, and did not arrive there until a few weeks later.

Every resident in Racine turned out to bid farewell to the first complete outfit to leave this city for war training. Led by the drum corps, the men marched down Main street, which was jammed with humanity on both sides. There was such a crowd on Second street, down which thoroughfare the men marched to reach the special train, that it was difficult for the two batteries to force their way through. State street bridge was so crowded that there was grave danger of its collapsing. Whistles shrieked from every factory all along the route as the train proceeded out of the city, and handkerchiefs waved a last farewell from every residence window.

Arriving at Camp Douglas, the work of getting in shape was begun in earnest. The two batteries were among the first to arrive at the state camping grounds, and began work immediately.

At midnight, July 15, the two batteries automatically went into federal service with the rest of the First Wisconsin Field Artillery regiment. On July 24, the federal examinations were conducted, and the soldiers received their first inoculations as a guard against typhoid fever. They were also vaccinated to ward off smallpox.

The drill outlined for Camp Douglas seemed strenuous to the men fresh from civilian life, but compared to after events, it was a lark. Much of the time was spent in getting the battery in shape, picking those men particularly adapted for special jobs, appointing "non-coms," and in physical training. Owing to the fact that Batteries A and B were the only ones with equipment, much of the time had to be spent in the monotonous foot drill. The various batteries in the regiment took turns at using the equipment, and the few head of horses that were at Camp Douglas. There was no real progress, except at foot drill and in getting the men in shape, and under discipline.

There are three events at Camp Douglas which stand out prominently in the memory of the battery members. The first was the kidnapping of "Battering Ram Bill," the goat mascot. The goat arrived on August 8, and with much ceremony, was designated as battery

FIRST SECTION OF C BATTERY WHEN IT REACHED CAMP DEVENS, MASS., ON THE WAY HOME

Top Row—Bryan Correll, Henry Hemm, John Hoffman, Kostek Sobierski, Mitchell Malouf, S. Hughes, Paul Meyers, Chas. Albright, Otto Genich, Clarence Koestner, Geo. Johnson, Edw. Evans, Walter Jensen.

Second—Geo. Johnson, John Luker, Walter Larson, Wm. Sawyer, Hans Anderson, Joe Hwalisc, Joseph Sadowski, Vitto Oddo, O. L. Sorenson, Viggo Peterson, Peter E. Peterson.

Third—Clarence Jensen, John Hayes, N. C. Jones, Lloyd Abrahamson, Wm. Wilson, Louis Nelson, R. Stouss, E. Heffman, Leslie Nelson, Nels Johnson, Wm. Rogan, A. Rattle.

Fourth—Otto Jandl, John Diffate, Glenn Clickner, Paul Schlosser, Geo. Barnes, Elmer Bartello, Zigmund Piotrowski, Emanuel Eberhardt.

Bottom—David Semmes, Robt. Pyard, Frank Nelson, Godfrey Nelson, Clarence Smith.

mascot. A few days later it disappeared. The mystery was not explained until August 18, when Battery F left for Waco, Tex., and "Bill" was peering from the baggage coach door as the train pulled out. The other two dates the men will remember are August 28, when "hot cakes" were served for the first time, and August 29, when the first long foot hike was held. Col. Westfahl led the regiment in the hike, and fourteen miles, over sandy roads, were covered.

On Sept. 2, the battery, with the remainder of the troops at Camp Douglas, turned out to bid farewell to those units of infantry which entrained for Camp Mills to join the Rainbow Division.

The start for Camp McArthur, near Waco, Tex., which had been designated as the training grounds for the Wisconsin and Michigan national guard outfits, was made on Sept. 9. The regiment was divided into three different sections, each of which left at a different time during the day. The train containing Batteries C and D was composed of fifteen coaches and three freight cars, the latter containing the baggage of the men. Camp McArthur was reached on Sept. 12, but owing to the fact that it was late at night, the men slept aboard train until morning.

Equipment was expected when Camp McArthur was reached, but the men found that the same drill schedule which had been lengthened to more hours, however, awaited them. "Squads east and west," under a hot Texas sun and occasional sand storms, was relieved by lessons in equitation, trench building, wigwag work, drill on the guns and lectures on various subjects. The day was divided into periods and the men into classes. Each period was of forty minutes' duration, and a different subject was taught during each. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons were devoted to athletics, and every Saturday morning there was a regimental hike. An inspection of personal equipment was held every Sunday morning.

Tents, the same as at Camp Douglas, were provided as living quarters. Realizing that they were to remain at least sixteen weeks at this camp, the men began to make themselves as comfortable as possible. A collection was taken up in each tent, and enough money secured to put in wooden floors and sidewalls. This seemed like real luxury after several months with dirt floors and flappy canvas walls. The wood side walls provided a background for the installation of shelves, and the canvas habitats began to assume a homelike appearance.

At Camp McArthur the men became thoroughly efficient in foot drill, the manual of arms, guard duty and other details of this kind. The officers were given a chance to select permanent cannoneers and drivers by observing the aptitude shown by each individual at gun drill or equitation. The gun drill was mostly simulated, with timbers representing the pieces and caissons. Each battery had about thirty horses, however, and the drivers were given a chance to become proficient in horsemanship.

It was a period of uncertainty. One day the unofficial announcement would be made that the regiment was to be motorized, and the next that it would be horse drawn. A few days later it would be changed to six inch artillery, and then would return to three inch. In order to be prepared, the men were instructed in drill for both the three inch and six inch.

On Dec. 3 the battery had its first hike with the three inch material and horses, covering twenty-two miles. The men camped at noon, and ate their dinner by the roadside. On Dec. 7, they wore their gas masks for the first time.

More than five months after entering into service, the men fired the three inch guns for the first time, at a week's maneuvers, which were held at China Springs, about eighteen miles from camp. Each battery was given a day on the range. Battery C had its turn on Dec. 15.

Its training period completed, the regiment began preparing to move in January, 1918. The horses were turned into the remount station on January 3, and on Feb. 5 it boarded trains for Camp Merritt. While stopping over at Kansas City, Mo., for a few hours, Battery C received its first news of the sinking of the Tuscania.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night, Feb. 11, the train section containing Battery C arrived at Cresskill, N. Y., the station nearest Camp Merritt. It was bitter cold and the hills were covered with ice, but trains were badly needed for the carrying of troops at that time, and Battery C disembarked and marched to the camp. It was after midnight when they crawled under the blankets in the wooden barracks, but reveille sounded at the usual early hour next morning.

Three weeks were spent at Camp Merritt, waiting for the ship which was to transport the artillery regiment and other units across the ocean. It was a pleasant three weeks, the men being given a chance to see New York

SECOND SECTION OF BATTERY C AS IT APPEARED AT CAMP DEVENS

Top Row—Mark Piel, Frank J. (Pat) Hilt, Carl Hanson, Frank Nowak, Earl Olson, Joe Kaiser, Soren Theisen, Arthur Hader, Chas. Macky, Geo. Brokaw, Alvin Perkins, James Anderson, Joe Thome, Peter Johnson, Gerhard Voss, John Jorgenson, Arthur Buse, Paul Kristopeit.

Second—Barney Grams, Elmer Wilson, Ignatz Gabryzewski, Moses Kevockian, Fred Mandry, Fred Maxted, William Gaiser, Irving Schlevensky, Guiseppi Capaldi, David Hoyt, John Kolodziecyk, Leonard Heimes, Dionisius Demitropolos.

Third—Peter Sorenson, Geo. Bringsdahl, Lyle George, Russell Fisher, Clarence Bramow, E. Anderson, M. Roberts, D. Smith, Timothy Ryan, Sieger Nelson, J. Geyer, R. Jerstead.

Fourth—Holgie Johnson, Sven Gjellerup, Edw. Brinkman, Albert Kousek, Howard Johnson, Geo. Stiglbauer, Geo. Cary, Chas. Rockie, Edward Stilb, Aug. Skow, Walter Williams.

Bottom—John Bayer, Earl Kinner, Edw. Christman, Howard Haupt, Harry Herzog, Carlton Austin, Alvin Gascoigne, Wm. Swoboda, N. Thomas, Stanley Howe, Chris Sondergaard.

and the daily routine consisting of a two hour hike in the morning and a medical examination.

The battery was aroused at 4 o'clock on the morning of March 2, packed its equipment, and was taken by train to Hoboken, N. J., where it boarded the converted liner Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland. It was one of the first outfits aboard the ship, and it was assigned quarters far up forward. On Sunday, March, 3, the other troops embarked, and at 9:30 Monday morning, March 4, the transport steamed for Liverpool, Eng. The men were required to stay below decks until the craft had passed out of the harbor, so that spies might not obtain information as to the number of troops aboard. The ocean trip was uneventful. Owing to its speed, the Leviathan could outdistance submarines, and it crossed the ocean with no convoy. It was not until the last day at sea that a convoy, which was to escort it into Liverpool, was picked up. The ship docked at Liverpool on Tuesday, March 12. The artillerymen remained aboard during that day, and started for an English rest camp near Winchester on March 13. The trip was made in the small English coaches, and the men arrived at camp at midnight, March 14.

The stop at the rest camp was brief. On March 18 the regiment was again aboard trains bound for Southampton, from which port it was to cross the channel to LeHavre, France. On the "Queen of Douglas," a small side-wheeler, Battery C started to cross the channel on Monday evening, March 18. It was a clear night, and the hazard from submarines was too great, so the craft turned back after only going a short distance. A successful crossing was made next night, however.

One day was spent at LeHavre, and the regiment was again on its way. Camp Coetquidan, near Guer, France, was reached March 25. It was the final training camp for the regiment, where equipment was to be issued and practice on the range given. Each outfit was given a full complement of guns, caissons, field kitchens, wagons, horses and other material, and the work of learning to handle them was begun in earnest. Non-commissioned officers attended school during the daytime, and there were also special classes for the officers. Each battery was given certain days each week to fire the guns, under the direction of French and American instructors. There was considerable fatigue work in getting the camp in shape, each battery being called upon on some days to furnish as many as 150 men for guard duty, digging trenches, and other working details.

While at Coetquidan, a requisition came in for two batteries, to be used for a twelve week term in instructing aspirants for officers' commissions at artillery schools. Battery A of Milwaukee was sent to Gondrecourt, and Battery C assigned to Veauxhalles. On March 25, the Racine battery loaded its guns and horses aboard cars, and started for the small French village. General Chamberlain, Col. Westphal and others were at the railroad depot to watch the loading.

On April 29, the battery arrived at its destination. Its members were the first troops to be quartered in this small French village, and every inhabitant was at hand to watch the proceedings. Gaunt from their four days' ride, the horses were hitched to the guns and caissons and the procession to the village, about a mile distant, started. The town was so small that the battery passed through it, and it was not until the circuitous road led it back to the depot again, that the mistake was discovered. It was six o'clock in the evening before the picket line had been built, the guns parked, the men billeted and the rolling kitchen set up.

A few days were devoted to getting things in shape, and then the battery started firing for the Second Corps Artillery School, which was situated at Montigny-sur-Aube. Battery F of the 147th Field artillery, an outfit with 75 millimeter guns, fired mornings and Battery C in the afternoon. Reveille was at 6 o'clock in the morning, and taps at 10 o'clock, and every minute of the time was occupied. In the morning, the drivers attended their horses, cleaned harness and had lessons in equitation, while the cannoneers did detail work, constructed gun pits and drilled with the material.

The range was six miles from town, and it was not until six o'clock at night that the guns were hauled into the park for the evening. The men then had supper, after which retreat was held. The horses were groomed in the evening, from 7 to 8:30 o'clock. Every "noncom" was required to attend school for an hour and a half in the evening.

After six weeks, the artillery school was moved to the Swiss border, leaving the two batteries behind. Word was expected daily which would start the battery toward the regiment, which was rumored to be on the Alsace front. Before such word was received, however, the two outfits were assigned to an aviation school at Chattilon-sur-Seine, where

SECTION THREE OF C BATTERY POSING AFTER ARRIVAL AT THE AMERICAN CAMP

Top Row—Robt. Mokracik, John Burdette, Hugh Munn, Peter Oblisky, Clarence Kaltenbach, W. Ellison, M. Carlson, Oscar Curley, A. Olson, Geo. Danek, J. Jackson, T. Piazza.

Second—Edw. Pytlak, Geo. Herbst, Helmar Giortz, Hans Hansen, Adolph Hoffman, Floyd Magnon, John Nubert, Lawrence Hendrickson, Chas. Thome, Ellsworth Jones.

Third—Geo. Schroeder, John Murphy, Wm. Taylor, Frank Snowden, Joe Lisuzzo, Oscar Wilke, Louis Pierce, Ernest Wartner, Walter Maas, Edward Lynn, Constant Loosevelt.

Fourth—Jacob Mauer, Sidney Olson, David Wolff, Geo. Miller, Chauncey Janechy, Alex Last, Alvin Troertler, John Sheehy, Iren Thomas.

Bottom—Andrew Wells, Paul Sommers, Elmer Sbertoli, Walter Pawlak.

aeroplane observers for artillery were being instructed. They retained their billets in the little villages, the aviators and observers making the trip from Chattilon in aeroplanes.

Disappointment among the men was keen, as they had been assured that after twelve weeks' firing for the artillery school they would join the regiment. During the twelve weeks, Captain Richard Bryant had been transferred to another outfit, and Capt. McQueen S. Wightman of New York had been placed in command of the battery.

Their work was cut when they joined the aviation school, each battery being required to fire only three days a week. Wireless stations were established to receive the sensings from the observers in the aeroplanes. Spade trails were constructed at the range to facilitate shifting from one target to another. Everything possible was done to make the work as easy and as interesting as possible.

The aeroplane observers directed the firing of the batteries, flying high above them and observing where the shots landed. They would then send down corrections, until they had finally put the shells on the target.

The men sought diversion from the monotony of firing day after day, at the same target and with practically the same deflection and range, by joining in the social life of the village. A canteen was established, which later developed into one of the largest Y. M. C. A.'s in the Chattilon section. There were moving picture shows once a week, and the men also held impromptu entertainments. The various sections competed against each other in a basketball tournament. There were baseball games between the various outfits in the Chattilon area, Battery C capturing the championship after a lively battle. The battery also won the football championship and the basketball title. There were horse shows and athletic meets.

Three different times orders were received for the battery to join the regiment. But at the last moment, after horses and material had been gotten into shape, these orders were cancelled for some reason or other.

The battery was close enough to the front to hear the booming of the big guns at times, where the other units of the regiment were making history. Finally five of the men packed their belongings, and jumping on a troop train, reached the regiment at Montfaucon where it was taking part in the Argonne Drive. These five were Arthur Hader, Edward Linn, Eward Stilb, Walter Williams and Walter Maas. They remained at the front fourteen days, and were then sent back with twenty-three casuals, who were necessary to fill up the battery so that it might function properly.

For during the time that it was at Veauxhalles, the battery membership had rapidly dwindled. Some men had been transferred to other outfits, some had taken ill and were in hospitals, and many were on special work. Conditions had become such that there were not sufficient men for details, firing the guns and caring for the horses, and a requisition for more men had been sent to the regiment.

When it seemed as though the hopes for the battery rejoining the regiment were slim, requests for transfers began piling up on the captain. Practically every man in the outfit asked for a transfer between April 29 and November 11, when the Armistice was signed.

Armistice Day was appropriately celebrated. It was declared a holiday for the battery, and the soldiers joined in with the French people in appropriately observing it. The opportunities for celebrating were slim, but the men took advantage of every one of them.

With the war at a close, the men felt confident that they would rejoin their regiment. But the work of training artillery observers was uninterrupted. Instead of being stopped, it increased, more firing days being added and the sections being divided into battalions so that more observers could receive instructions. It was not until a few weeks before the battery was prepared to start for Gondrecourt, near where the regiment was stationed, that the firing finally ceased.

During the nine months at Veauxhalles, the battery turned out 388 aeroplane observers, and trained 200 aspirant artillery officers, besides doing the routine work necessary for the care of its equipment and keeping itself in shape to answer a call to the front at a moment's notice.

On Feb. 14, 1918, the battery took its farewell from Veauxhalles. The entire town turned out to wave a last goodbye as the procession wound its way through the main street. There was not a dry eye, as during the nine months there was not an inhabitant but knew every man in the outfit.

After five days on the road, Battery C finally pulled into Pershing's Park at Rozieres-on-blois on Feb. 19. Owing to the lack of barracks, it was quartered in barns in the village below. Its horses were turned in, and tractors and trucks were issued in their stead. Work on the erection of barracks started immediately, so that the battery might be quartered with

PERSONNEL OF THE U. S. COAST GUARD STATION AT RACINE

In the upper row are Chas. Olson, Andrew Fisher, O. A. Johnson, Eugene Grann. In the lower are R. J. LeClair, Hans Kvamme (warrant officer), J. A. Olander (c. p. o.), Peter Larson and Nels Jacobson.

the remainder of the regiment at Pershing's park, which occupied the top of a high hill adjacent to the town. These barracks were completed a few weeks before the regiment started on the long trek homeward.

Following is a list of the members of Battery C, officers and enlisted men, from the time the battery was ordered to Camp Douglas on July 2, 1917, until its return in 1919. Men who were transferred from the organization before it sailed for France are designated with a §; those who came from other cities and were assigned to the battery after July 2, 1917, are designated by a †.

Lloyd T. Abrahamson
Benny Aellio†
Matteo Aellio†
Charles H. Albright
James L. Anderson
Elmer S. Anderson
Alfred E. Anderson
Hans C Anderson
Joe Antoski§
Harry E. Augustine
Carlton L. Austin†
George K. Barnes
Elmer J. Bartels
Wesley M. Bassindale
John C. Bayer
Washington Bezucha§
Alvin A. Bohnsack§
Clarence C. Bramow
James F. Brehm
Harry C. Breheim
George Bringedahl†
Edward Brinkman
Richard G. Bryant
George D. Brokaw†
Harold T. Brown
John Burdette†
Edward R. Burger†
Arthur Buse
Edmund A. Byerly
Guiseppi Capaldi†
George W. Carey
Marshall Carlson
Fred Catley
Joseph I. Chour§
Arthur J. Christianson§
Edward G. Christman†
Harrison L. Clemons§
Glenn F. Clickner
Bryan Correll
Benjamin Crandall§
James Craig§
Earl L. Crouch§
Harry C. Cunliffe†
Oscar J. Curley
George Danek
Fred P. Danzer§
David DeBarge§
Vincent Delvechio
Dionisios Demitropolous
Beauford H. Dicks§
John Diffatte
Charles H. Doolin
William J. Dupuis§
Emanuel G. Eberhardt
Harvey W. Ellison†
Edward E. Evans
James L. Evans§
Michael Evans§†
Julius Feiges§
Stephen S. Filochowski
Russel A. Fischer
Henry G. Fritges, Jr.†
Ignatz Gabryzewski†
Alonzo F. Gaidos§
William J. Gaiser
Alvin J. Gascoigne
William Geb§
Otto J. Genich
Lyle L. George
William F. Gersonde§
John A. Geyer
Hilmar H. Giortz
Svend V. Gjellerup
Barney J. Grams†
Lieut. J. Grant§†
Norman Gross†
Roscoe P. Guilbert§
Frank C. J. Haase§
Arthur E. Hader
Carl E. Hanson
Hans C. Hanson
Harry E. Hanson
Ephraim F. Hanson§
Alvin E. Haumersen
Charles J. Haumersen
Howard F. Haupt†
Leonard J. Heimes
James O. Hayes†
Emanuel Helfman†
Henry J. Hemm
Lawrence Hendrickson†
George F. Herbst
Harry J. Herzog
Robert Heth
Clarence C. Hill§
Frank J. Hilt
George Hindle†
Adolph M. Hoffman
John F. Hoffman†
Stanley D. Howe
John I. Hoyt†
Madison R. Hughes†
Josef Hwalisz
John H. Hubert
Paul W. Intas†
Julius J. Jackson†
Henry W. Jacobson
Otto Jandl
Charles Janechy
Clarence Jensen
Walter L. Jensen
Raleigh L. Jerstad
George Johnson†
George Johnson
Nels M. Johnson
Holgia Johnson†
Roy A. Johnson§
Peter W. Johnson†
Christ R. Johnson§
Howard C. Johnson
Ellsworth O. Jones
George R. Jones†
Owen P. Jones
John Jorgenson

George E. Junco§
Clarence Kaestner
Joseph F. Kaiser
William E. Kaiser
Clarence Kaltenbach
Robert A. Kammien§
Anton Katlaryck§
Moses Kevorkian†
Earl L. Kinner
John Kolodziezyk†
Albert J. Housek
Paul Kristopeit
August A. Kristopeit
Arthur J. Krueger
M. Kubelik§
Ludwig T. Kuehl§
Charles E. Lafferty†
Peter W. Lahr
Walter E. Larson
Alexander H. G. Last
Lyle W. Lewis§
Edward J. Linn
Joseph Lisuzzo†
Theodore D. Lorentzen§
Constant Loosevelt†
John W. Luker
Walter J. Maas
Charles C. Mackey†
Jacob P. Madsen
Floyd Magnan
Mitchell J. Malouf
Fred H. Mandrey
James S. Marsh†
Jacob O. Mauer
Fred T. Maxted
Franklin X. McCormick§
Lieut. C. McGraw§†
William McNicol
Paul O. Meyer
Peter J. Menden
George H. Miller
William Miller§†
Edward C. Milstead
Demetrius Mischuk§
Peter E. Mogenson
Robert E. Mokracik†
Edward R. Mross
Hugh A. Munn
John J. Murphy
Walter Mogenson§
Samuel Mormino§†
Arthur Naleid§
Clarence Naugher†
Frank Nelson
Godfrey M. Nelson
Leslie H. Nelson
Sieger A. Nelson†
Louis N. Nelson
Victor P. Nelson
Ward C. Nield§
Frank J. Nowak†
George H. Nullert
Peter Oblsikey
Vitto Oddo†
Arthur F. Olson
Earl L. Olson
Sidney H. Olson
Joseph H. Oliver§
Joseph Orzel†
John B. Ouren†
Valdemar Ove§
Willis J. Parks§
Walter L. Pawlak†
Al L. Perkins
Olaf Peterson§
Peter E. Peterson
Vigo Peterson
Mark M. Piel
Louis F. Pierce
Zymund Piotrowski
Tony Piazza
Paul C. Poulson
Edward Pyard†
Edward Pytlak
Edward H. Rapps§
Arthur Rattle
Mason C. Roberts
Alphonse J. Roberts§
Charley J. Rockie†
William B. Rogahn
Tripon Roman§
Benjamin Rose†
Joseph Ruffalo§
Tomothy J. Ryan†
Joe Sadoski
Charles J. Salak§
George Salak§
Harry J. Sanders§
Ernest H. Sawyer†
Elmer J. Sbertoli†
Paul Schlosser
Irving Schlevensky
Fred W. Schwarz†
William Schroeder†
George Seater§
David R. Semmes
Harold W. G. Shaw§
Lewis C. Shaw§
John Sheehy†
August W. Skow
Clarence L. Smith
Dewey D. Smith
Lyle F. Smith§
Frank L. Snowdon†
Kostek Sobeilarski
Paul W. Sommers†
Christ C. Sondergard
Peter C. Sorenson
Oscar Sorenson†
Oscar L. Sorenson
Martin Sorenson§
Reuben R. St. Louis†
George M. Stiglbauer†
Eward W. Stilb
Roy N. Stream
Evald P. Strand§
Ronald Stauss
William J. Svoboda
William T. Taylor†
Soren Thiesen
Norman A. Thomas
Iren C. Thomas
Charles M. Thome†
Joseph M. Thome
Walter B. Tomlinson
Alvin T. Troestler
George M. Trotter†
Gerhard A. Voss
Ernest E. Voss§
Harry W. Voss†
F. Van Wie§
William R. Wadewitz
George E. Wagner
John C. Wartner†
Andrew N. Wells†
Carl A. Wendt§
Harry E. Wherry
Verne Whitney†
Oscar Wilke†
Walter G. Williams
William W. Williams†
Vernon J. Willet†
Boleslaw Wilczek†
Elmer Wilson
William Wilson
John Wisnieski†
Edwin J. Wise†
McQueen S. Wightman†
David L. Woulfe†
Ernest E. Wrixton§
Joe Yerkes
Frank Yilek§

CHAPTER XXIII

BATTERY F, 121st F. A.

TO Battery F, 121st Field Artillery, 32nd division, belongs the distinction of being the only combat unit recruited exclusively in Racine to see action in France. It was composed entirely of volunteers who enlisted after the outbreak of the war with Germany. As a part of the Thirty-second division it participated in the great offensives designated as the Aisne-Marne, the Oise-Aisne and the Meuse-Argonne, and also spent two months in defensive warfare in Alsace. It lost three men killed in battle, seven dead from disease or accident, and thirty wounded. Ninety men were seriously enough ill to require treatment at a field or base hospital at one time or another. In addition to supporting the infantry of the Thirty-second division in three offensives, Battery F also supported at various times the Third, Seventy-ninth, Twenty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Forty-second American division infantry units, and the First Moroccans of the French army.

It was in active offensive combat from Aug. 1 until Nov. 5, with a rest of only ten days late in September. Whenever the infantry of the Thirty-second division was withdrawn to act in support or reserve, the artillery remained at the front, and assisted other divisions by sending over showers of high explosive and gas shells, conducting interdiction fire, harassing fire, and destructive fire and helping to form creeping or stationary barrages.

The early history of Battery F is recounted in one of the first chapters of this volume. During its service it underwent many changes in personnel. Officers were transferred, promoted and assigned to other units. Men were sent away to officers' training schools, transferred to other organizations, and lost by death and illness. Usually when a man was sent to a base hospital, he had great difficulty in returning to his old organization. Convalescents were sent to replacement camps and forwarded to the divisions which needed men at that time. Of the 205 officers and men who left Racine for Camp Douglas July 2, 1917, only 111 men embarked from France for America with the Battery. None of the original officers were with it.

In France Battery F was equipped with 155 millimeter howitzers of French design. There were four of these guns and eight caissons for each battery, a French fourgon and chariot du parc (wagons), an American supply wagon, a forge outfit on wheels, a rolling kitchen, a water cart and, usually, a motley collection of native carts and carriages picked up in ruined villages en route to carry surplus supplies. By the early autumn, however, the number of horses had been reduced so by shell fire and gas casualties that it was difficult to haul the authorized wheeled vehicles. The battery was furnished with 220 horses upon arrival in France, and had thirty-two left when it was taken out of the lines in November for lack of animals to pull the material forward. These horses were of native heavy stock, all mares and stallions, and as they understood no English and were inclined to be wild, there were some desperate encounters during the training of them.

The howitzers fired two types of shells, six inches in diameter. One was comparatively light and sharp nosed, to be used normally for ranges of more than 6,000 meters. The other was longer and heavier, containing much more high explosive powder, and was designed for destroying defenses. It was also more expensive. The guns could send shells up to 11,000 meters, and owing to the two weights of shell and the fact that the driving charge of powder could be varied, the guns were able to accomplish many sorts of missions. A heavy powder charge and a light shell allowed a piece to be fired with a low trajectory like a rifle. A smaller powder charge could be used for shorter ranges, or to cause the shell to

take a high trajectory and strike the target at a wide angle. This was especially useful in firing at objects behind steep hills, and in obtaining deep penetration in the ground. Various sorts of fuses were used to detonate the shells on impact, some causing an explosion instantaneously and others causing the shell to explode in from one-fiftieth to one-fourth of a second after striking the ground. In loading the gun, a fuse was screwed in the nose of the projectile, the projectile was then pushed into the breech of the piece, as many small bags of powder as were needed were put in behind it, and the breech was closed. A primer cartridge was then inserted in a small hole in the breech block. A pull of the firing pin lever then caused the firing of the primer, which ignited the powder and propelled the shell to its destination. When desired, time fuses could be used which would cause the shells to explode in the air at a certain distance from the gun.

Each howitzer was hauled by four pair of horses on the road. Three pair were used on each caisson, and one or two pair on the other carriages. A driver was mounted on the near horse of each pair. Non-commissioned officers and officers were mounted when there were enough animals. The gun crews marched behind their respective pieces, one of them being in charge of the brakes. In the zone of the advance carriages generally kept fifty yards apart for safety, but on crowded roads it often was deemed wise to close up to keep other organizations from getting between sections and splitting the units.

In action guns were concealed as much as possible under nets of camouflage material, or beneath branches of trees. The men dug pits nearby for shelter from shell fire, and when not at their guns occupied shelters or dug caves which would protect them from bullets and shell splinters. It was impossible to construct shelters in a few hours which would save them from the effects of a direct hit by a shell.

Gas shells were used by the enemy in large quantities to harass the artillery. Battery F men worked their guns many times for hours while wearing the cumbersome and oppressive anti-gas masks provided for their protection.

The battery fired 3,468 shells during their training period, and 10,876 against the enemy.

During its entire period of service it had a record remarkable for its character. The battery was composed of enthusiastic, patriotic young fellows who were anxious to do their duty in every respect. There were few cases of court martial, and these were for offenses which would be considered trivial by a civilian. It accomplished every mission assigned to it, never received an official rebuke and was praised several times for its efficient work in battle and elsewhere in France. Its morale was of the highest and there was practically none of the internal dissensions which marked many military organizations.

Battery F left Racine on July 2, 1917, for Camp Douglas. It was selected to precede the regiment to Waco, Tex., and spent a month there as a detached organization, awaiting the arrival of the rest of the troops which were to constitute the Thirty-second division. It was intended for a light field artillery battery, but after being variously classified as light, heavy, horse-drawn and motorized artillery, it became heavy horse-drawn field artillery. It had some drill with 3-inch guns at Camp MacArthur, but most of the time there was spent in foot drill and simulated gun drills, using logs to represent guns. It was equipped with rifles and had some practice on the range. There was an anti-aircraft machine gun section in each battery.

With the rest of the division it underwent the misery of blistering weather, terrific dust storms, practice marches and deferred hopes at Camp MacArthur. It was ready for overseas service by Dec. 1, 1917, but lack of transports kept most of the army in America. By January, 1918, it was announced that the ships were available.

About the first of the new year the division started to entrain for Camp Merritt, N. J., to embark for France. Battery F left Waco on Feb. 5, arriving at New York three days later. After some delay due to quarantine and shortage of vessels, the regiment embarked on March 3 on the U. S. S. Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, and arrived at Liverpool 6 days later without seeing an enemy submarine. From Liverpool the regiment was transferred by rail to a camp at Winnel Downs near Winchester, England; thence to Southampton and across the English channel to Havre. After a few days in the rest camp at Sanvic, near Havre, the men entrained again and were taken to Camp de Coetquidan, at Guer, France, where for two months the artillerymen studied gunnery, fired on the range and learned everything which their French instructors could teach them about the 155 mm howitzer and the science of trench and field warfare. On June 8 Battery F, with the rest of the regiment, entrained with guns and horses and equipment, for Belfort, from which

THE COMPLETE GROUP CONTAINED ALL EXCEPTING HALF A DOZEN OF THE MEN WHO LEFT RACINE WITH "F"

Bottom—Adolph Tandrup, Felix Wysocarski, Hans P. Hansen, Edward Frayer, H. B. Taylor, V. Wasiak, J. Usik, C. Olson, H. M. Dale, H. Christensen, C. R. Henry, W. Englund.

Third—Ralph P. Bragor, Peter Ebben, Oliver Lange, Peter Verbeten, G. W. Peterson, A. Stindle, A. Jensen, R. J. Nichols, Peter Hanson, Wm. Krueger, O. Anderson, L. Zachar.

Second—Arthur F. Kindschy, Joseph Janecky, E. J. Mischke, Joe Tobako, Stanley Smith, Irving Blish, *Nick Garski, Boleslau Danis, Frank Zielenski, Adolph White, Geo. Levinson, Einer Petersen, Steven Kikosecki, Richard Petersen, Stephan Staszewski.

Top Row—Andrew Ellefson, Edward Roberts, Christ Christensen, Nels M. C. Due, Antoni Krusienski, H. Schulz, N. Pantelas, *Wm. Wiess, H. Johnson, E. Bertleson, H. Naughtin.

*Deceased.

city they marched to Ettonfont-le-bas, near the Alsatian frontier. On June 11 the batteries were formed in eschelon—guns and caissons in position to fire, horses and drivers billeted in nearby towns and the reserve drivers, cannoneers, supply wagons, etc., remaining in the rear at Ettonfont.

This method of escheloning was generally followed throughout the war to avoid needless risk for men not actually engaged in handling the pieces, although at times it was not possible to withdraw the rear eschelon entirely from the danger zone.

The firing battery was near the village of Bretton, across the frontier and well into Alsace. Later on it moved about two miles further east where it was in active support of the infantry.

While the regiment was at Camp de Coetquidan, Battery C, of Racine and Battery E of Green Bay were assigned to duty at officers' training camps in France and did not rejoin the organization until the conclusion of the armistice. The regiment, therefore, had only four batteries at the front—A, B, D, and F. The Second battalion consisted of D, and F batteries and as the battalion was the tactical unit at the front they were always together. Its battalion commanders were, in turn, Maj. George W. Rickeman, Maj. E. V. Cook and Maj. Kane. Capt. Haight of Racine was battalion adjutant and Lieut. Roscoe Guilbert of Racine was battalion telephone officer. Battalion headquarters was generally between the firing batteries in action. Regimental headquarters was usually from half a mile to a mile or more to the rear, near the battery eschelons and connected with the battalion headquarters by field telephone lines. The firing batteries were from half a mile to a mile and a half back of the front infantry lines, according to the movements of the infantry.

On June 14 Battery F, fired its first shot at the enemy, and from that time on indulged in fairly frequent "shoots" at the German trenches. On June 30 a heavy barrage fire was laid down by the entire divisional and French supporting artillery, for on that evening the infantry made a raid on the opposing trenches. All branches received high praise for the manner in which the maneuver was conducted. Although the Battery, and especially its advanced observing parties, were under fire in this area several times, there were no casualties. For various reasons this sector was immune from serious battles or attempts by either side to gain territory. These reasons were partly topographical, but mainly political.

Training under actual field conditions having been completed the division was withdrawn. The artillery entraining at Belfort on July 24, arrived the next day at Ormoy-Villers. From there the command marched to Pont St. Maxence, presumably for a week's rest.

At this time the German drive toward Paris had finally been stopped near Chateau-Thierry by American and French troops and a counter-offensive begun. It was decided to hurl all the available strength of American arms into the fray to relieve the war-wearied French troops and the two divisions of Americans who had forced the Germans across the Marne.

On twelve hours' notice the Thirty-second division started for Chateau-Thierry July 27. The artillery brigade marched the 92 miles in four night marches, without losing a man or horse, a truly remarkable performance. The men became terribly fatigued, often walking or riding for miles while sound asleep. They carried full packs and rifles and only the drivers were allowed to ride, as it was essential that the horses be saved as much as possible. The men slept in fields and woods when halted, seldom taking time to pitch their shelter tents.

Arriving at Chateau-Thierry the division was put in action at once in the effort to drive the German invaders out of the territory recently conquered, and insure the safety of Paris, Rheims and numerous railroads and avenues of communication of the Allied armies. A month before the fortune of the Allies had been at its lowest ebb, and only the magnificent stand of the newly arrived Americans at the Marne had lent hope to the sadly harassed armies of Foch.

Battery F moved daily trying to keep in touch with the infantry, which ignored all precedents by pushing forward constantly, regardless of the success or failure of units on the flank. While the artillery often was left behind in these rushes, it gave all the assistance needed and was able to neutralize and out-shoot the foe, most of whose cannon were kept on the roads trying to escape capture.

On July 30 the divisional infantry engaged in a bitter hand to hand fight for the wood of Grimpettes, and on the following day had cleared the foe from its environs. They neared Cierges, which lay in a valley. The Germans filled the town with mustard gas during a severe bombardment. After fierce fighting there, the Americans went around the town, captured or crushed the machine gun nests on the heights to the north, cleared out the woods of Joublets and on the 1st of August had advanced until they confronted Reddy Farm and

THESE WERE BATTERY "F" BOYS IN THE OLD CAMPAIGN UNIFORM

Top Row—I. Peterson, Alf N. Pederson, Emil Bidstrup, Ray Russell, Raymond Gatzkiewicz, A. J. Fritch, Stephen Gurska, Roy Harter, Harry Lorenze, John Fachko, Tom Rakusek, John Ruetz, Jos. Jirush, Victor D. Christofferson, Axel Peterson, Waclaw Kobierski.

Second—Jos. Matchey, Alex Zilla, David Cilley, Lester O. Klandrud, Clyde Dillman, Alfred Schommer, Otis Ford, Allie C. Markison, Arthur Peterson, Harold P. Knudson, Frank Lomasky, Theo. E. Beach, Joseph Strickfaden, Edgar J. Johnson, Louis Demant, Ernie A. Scholz.

Third—Harold Kreyche, Alvin B. Christensen, Alois J. Bell, Harry Brinkman, Marius G. Jensen, Frank V. Jones, Edgar J. Perkins, Chas. J. Busch, John Gilday, Walter F. Boden, Chas. Pederson, *Peter Jacobson.

Bottom—James Heusdens, Christ Hanson, *Gilbert O. Evans, Anton Jensen, Viggo Matson, Arthur Kwapil, Peter Palleson, Harold Hanson, Wm. Kuehneman, Sexton Hultberg, Bronislaw Czacharowski, Max J. Zirbes, Peter V. Schoening.

*Deceased.

Hill 230, both strong points of resistance. On the first assault the 32nd division infantry gained both positions, capturing many prisoners. When Battery F moved forward past Reddy Farm the artillerymen found the ground literally covered with human corpses, and carcasses of German horses. Grain fields had been mowed down by machine gun fire and everywhere were strewn rifles, grenades, helmets, and equipment of the fleeing foe.

On the afternoon of August 1, Batteries D, and F, underwent their first direct attack from the air. Four German aeroplanes swooped down on them near the village of Fresnes and poured a stream of machine gun bullets along the column. Some of the missiles passed between carriages but not a man was wounded. Not a soldier left his position in column, and by the time the first plane reached the head of the column the four machine guns mounted on the caissons were firing on it, and the cannoneers and drivers kept up a hot rifle fire against the aerial raiders. It was believed that the leader of the squadron was wounded. Anyway, he darted away from the vicinity of the road and the other fliers followed him back toward the German lines. This was the first of many similar attacks. In some instances the aviators would drop grenades or bombs on the roads.

For six days the indomitable infantry crawled and ran and shot and bayoneted its way northward through Cohan, and Dravigny and the hilly ground north of Saint Martin, manoevering where necessary, flanking when cleverly concealed machine gun nests foiled frontal attacks—but always gaining, always fighting, never giving their sorely harassed foes a chance to reform their lines or establish firm positions. The one road into the sector was jammed by traffic, covered with mud and debris, subjected to fire from guns on the ground and aviators overhead. Finally the infantry got to Fismes and the valley of the Vesle and on Aug. 4, with assistance from the artillery, they forced their way into the village and after house to house and hand to hand fighting there for nearly two days drove the last of the living invaders across the Vesle to their old lines on the heights beyond.

Battery F had its share in the attacks. It had several casualties, William Weiss being killed and sixteen wounded, and it lost some thirty horses by shell fire. Remaining in "Death Valley," a mile south of the Vesle for nearly three weeks it underwent the discomforts of constant bombardment, poison gases, aeroplane attacks and the presence of the sickening odors of the battlefield. One gun was put out of action by shell fire on Aug. 19. During this period the battery eschelon was at Cohan and regimental headquarters at Dravigny.

Although the infantry crossed the Vesle river occasionally on successful raids, it was seen that the German positions there were too strong for immediate capture, and the high command decided upon a flanking movement, which proved successful. The battery was withdrawn from the sector on August 23, moved in long marches around west of Soissons, and after a brief halt in the woods of St. Etienne was sent north across the Aisne river, from where an assault was launched toward Juvigny in an easterly direction. The tactics of a month before were repeated and again the Americans, aided by the First Moroccan division of the French army, drove the Germans back in confusion during a week of bloody, hand to hand battling.

During this campaign Battery F's eschelon was at Hors, the firing battery moving first to Epagny, where it was under fire for a day and night in a wooded valley, and then advanced to a ravine a mile or so from Juvigny. Here it was under severe fire from aeroplanes, enemy machine guns, rifles, and artillery, a sudden falling back of the infantry putting the battery within a few hundred feet of the front line of the infantry. Both F and D batteries suffered many casualties in this position, which was the most exposed of any held during the war. Battery F lost Corporal Harold Kister killed and two officers and 16 enlisted men wounded and gassed. At no time, however, did it fail to provide the firing called for, and it received commendation for its work at this dangerous position.

About Sept. 2 the infantry captured Juvigny in a terrific attack and within another day had advanced to Terny-Sorny, and the German lines above the Vesle river were now so endangered from the flank and rear that they had to be evacuated.

Off to the southwest, part of the First American army had now begun its attack on the St. Mihiel salient. The Thirty-second division had concluded its job, and was started off to assist at St. Mihiel, but later recalled and given a ten days' rest, Battery F being at Wassy. It seems that the disheartened Germans had fled and the Americans nipped off this salient without difficulty. Resolved to continue the policy of hammering everywhere and continuously, the high command sent all reserve American forces, including the 32nd division,

MEMBERS OF BATTERY F PHOTOGRAPHED AT CAMP MacARTHUR

Bottom—Walter Sorenson, Frank L. Haban, Frank Mohrbacker, Herbert P. Tommerup, Joseph Chadek, John Hyduke, Leo F. Harter, Nesl P. Hansen, Lewis W. M. Amborn, Jack Melvin, James Kahn, Hartvig P. Saugman.

Third—C. Nesetril, P. R. Olson, H. Smith, Fred Schultz, Russell Gallagher, *Harold I. Kister, E. E. Sanville, T. Peterson, R. Baumstark, G. Rybacek, G. A. Nelson, S. Jembrzycki.

Second—Stanley Dorka, John Strugala, Tony Vranich, Albert Murray, Henry Christensen, Arthur Johnson, Frank Smith, Julyan Skudlorek, Chas. Holmes, Oscar Scheel, Arthur Spillum, *Menzo J. Bixby, Joseph W. Schweitzer, Oscar Frings.

Top Row—Ward C. Curtiss, Wm. Grady, Eugene J. C. Moritz, Walter De Young, Clarence H. Baggeson, J. V. Hood, E. Sorenson, F. H. M. Hansen, L. Bastian, Wm. Kannenberg.

*Deceased.

into the Argonne sector, west of the Meuse, and under the cover of fog and rain they were massed there for attack. By Sept. 25 Battery F was in position near Esne, after a march of about a week. The eschelon was near Dombasle in a woods.

On Sept. 26 the surprise attack was launched after a three hour artillery preparation. The 121st artillery supported the 79th division, our own infantry being in reserve during the first five days of the Argonne battle.

The surprise was complete. The artillery drove the Germans into their dugouts deep under the ground and before they had realized the time for attack had come, the American infantry went over the top on a ten mile front and went across the muddy, shell torn fields, through the battered barbed wire and into the foe's defenses, capturing or killing all the foes there. Without a pause, before the German artillery could get into action effectively, the "doughboys" followed the American barrage forward to the slopes of the towering hill of Montfaucon.

This Meuse-Argonne sector had been considered as impregnable. The Germans were confident of it. The French had long ago given up hope of its recapture. The latest feat of the Americans aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout France.

The territory was barren, bleak and desolate. No Man's Land was a torn and forbidding stretch, containing the mud encrusted bones of thousands who had died during the attack on Verdun in 1916. Barbed wire guarded the entire front. The German trenches were deep and perfectly built and maintained.

In the rear of the trenches was a long stretch of rolling country, filled with treacherous gullies and spotted with patches of woods and underbrush which offered perfect concealment for machine guns and artillery. Railroads brought supplies to the Germans at all points along the line.

When the Americans advanced they had to build roads to bring their supplies forward. They encountered mines and man traps. There was little drinking water obtainable. They were harassed at every step by aeroplanes and long range artillery.

Battery F, with the other artillery moved forward day by day. The men were undaunted by lack of food, water, clothing and supplies. Near Montfaucon the Battery's machine guns assisted in bringing two aeroplanes to earth. The artillery work itself was magnificent. Again the men were under fire for days at a time and suffered numerous casualties, including Nick Garski killed and five men wounded.

From Montfaucon the battery moved to Eclesfontaine, and on October 25 again went forward to Romagne, where it assisted in the general offensive on Nov. 1. On Nov. 5 the number of horses having been so reduced by shell fire as to make rapid advances impossible, and the end of the war being in sight, the regiment was withdrawn to a position in reserve, and three days later started back to Bussy, near Bar le Duc, to be motorized. It was en route there when the armistice was signed.

Battery F participates in the numerous citations in praise of the 32nd division and its members can be proud of an unblemished and honorable record during the historic days.

The battery remained at Bussy until Dec. 22, and entrained at Revigny for Dumont, and from that point marched to Rozieres where it went into camp and received motor equipment. It was assigned to the 88th division temporarily for maneuvers and drill. With the rest of the Fifty-seventh brigade it left April 15, 1919, for Brest and sailed April 30 for Boston on the U. S. S. Georgia. The battery was mustered out at Camp Grant, Ill., on May 19, 1919, and entrained for Racine in a body, with Battery C and the rest of the 121st Field Artillery regiment.

Despite numerous changes in personnel during the war, a fairly complete roster of officers and men of Battery F has been preserved through the foresight of First Sergeant Max J. Zirbes. The names in it include casuals and replacements who may have been members for only a short time. In the following list on page 244 the ones who were wounded, gassed or shell-shocked are designated by a (*), and further details regarding the Racine men are in their individual records in another chapter. Those who were killed, died of wounds or died of disease are designated by a (d) before their names:

BATTERY F BOYS WERE WELL ALONG IN TRAINING IN THE FALL OF 1917

Top Row—John Skzyp, Hugh Nichols, Joe Webber, H. Bruner, Melvin Johnson, George Van der Wal, Earl T. Wilson, W. S. Finley, A. M. Ellinger, A. J. Peterson, G. Peterson.

Second—S. Sakowski, G. Gioiomo, V. J. Maskiewicz, Joseph Sinelli, F. C. Fladeth, J. Gustawski, Van Sickle, A. Klandrud, D. Chubb, R. L. Hertzfeld, L. Sobota, J. Filla, J. Tomter.

Third—Louis Wawrzykewicz, Walter Czarnecki, Milton W. Youngs, Emery Hanson, Arthur England, Henry Thompson, Harold Rush, F. T. Granger, G. J. Hebert, E. E. Erb.

Bottom—A. L. Wilson, Knute M. Nelson, Alvin H. Morgan, Joe Ulicki, Vincent Lewandawski, Fred Feudel, A. R. Roskilly, Christ Jensen, J. Hoyt, Ed. Baldwin, S. N. Bensinger.

BATTERY F ROSTER

Captains—James W. Gilson, Alvin A. Kuechenmeister, Louis J. Hofman.

First Lieutenants—Hugo A. Rickeman, *Walter L. Haight, Oscar Frings, Charles E. Lafferty, *Richard T. Bennett, E. O. Blair, Joseph S. Nelson.

Second Lieutenants — Harry C. Stearns, George H. Wallace, Ward R. Griffing, Oscar Frings, Fred G. Kendall, Robert E. Graewin, John Mulder, Irving K. Fearn, R. B. Warden, Ralph Beaudry, *Carlton I. Austin, Joseph S. Nelson, W. E. Howell, W. D. H. Rodiquez, R. A. Jacobson.

Enlisted Personnel

L. W. M. Amborn
Otto Anderson
C. R. Baggeson
L. J. Bastian
C. P. Baumstark
T. R. Beach
S. M. Bensinger
Emil Bidstrup
d Menzo J. Bixby
W. F. Boden
H. E. Brinkman
W. J. Brunker
* E. B. Baldwin
Fred Bauman
R. J. Baumstark
Alois Bell
Einer Bertleson
I. E. Blish
Ralph Bragor
Leonard Borchardt
H. K. Bruner
C. J. Busch
* Joseph Chadek
C. P. Christensen
H. C. Christensen
Daniel Chubb
K. J. Collier
W. C. Curtiss
Walter Czarnecki
d Guerino Casellini
d Enricho Chiurri
H. M. Dale
H. W. Dawson
F. De Nicola
Clyde Dillman
N. M. C. Due
A. R. Christensen
H. W. Christensen
V. D. Christofferson
C. P. Clemmensen
E. L. Corrie
B. Czacharowski
David Cilley
C. W. Colbert
Boleslaw Danis
Louis Demant
W. A. De Young
Stanley Dorka
John M. Duffy
E. F. Eagle
A. H. Ellefson
A. M. Ellinger
Elmer Erb
Arthur England
P. J. Ebben
Henry Ellefson
Wm. Englund
Oscar Evans
d Gilbert O. Evans
John Fachko
J. L. Farley
J. C. Fladseth
Edward Frayer
A. J. Fritch
C. Filla
J. L. Farley

H. W. Fish
Otis Ford
Oscar Frings
C. K. Fullerton
R. J. Gallagher
Edward Gierhart
W. M. Grady
John Guelmanson
Stefan Gurska
d Nick Garski
R. J. Gatskiewicz
* John Gilday
F. T. Granger
John Gulbrandson
Julius Gutawski
G. Gioniomio
* Christ Hansen
F. H. M. Hansen
* Nels P. Hansen
Peter Hanson
* Leo F. Harter
A. H. Haumerson
G. J. Hebert
J. H. Heusdens
Charles Holmes
Stanley Hood
Jack Hubert
Bartle Humble
Joe Hwalisz
Emery Hanson
Carl R. Henry
.... Holmes
Hans P. Hansen
Harold Hanson
Victor Hanson
Roy E. Harter
Wm. H. Hayman
R. L. Hertfeldt
J. H. Hoag
John V. Hood
Martin Horner
Sexton Hultberg
H. F. Huss
John Hyduke
John Hoyt
d Carl E. Hanson
Joe Janecky
Anton Jensen
Christ Jensen
J. J. Jirush
d Peter Jacobson
Harry Johnson
Frank V. Jones
Stanley Jembrzycki
Arthur Jensen
Marius G. Jensen
Arthur C. Johnson
Melvin Johnson
Edgar Johnson
Ray W. Jones
James Kahn
C. A. Keeshan
L. O. Klandrud
P. N. Knudson
d Harold Kister
Stephen Kikosiecki

Wm. R. Krueger
W. F. Kuehnemann
W. H. Kannenberg
A. J. Klandrud
H. P. Knudson
* Walter Kobierski
Arthur Kindschy
* H. J. Kreyche
Antoni Krusienski
Arthur W. Kwapil
Oliver C. Lange
C. E. Levers
Vincent Lewandowski
Frank Lomasky
* F. H. Layton
Geo. Levinson
H. E. Lorenzen
D. J. Manwaring
W. C. Martin
Viggo Matson
Herman Mattice
Arthur Miles
F. P. Mohrbacker
E. J. C. Moritz
* Otto Musiel
* J. E. McMillan
* A. G. Markison
V. J. Maskiewicz
Peter Matson
Jack R. Melvin
E. J. Mischke
A. H. Morgan
Albert F. Murray
d C. L. Maroney
* Hugh Nichols
Einer Nelson
* Knute M. Nelson
Ray J. Nichols
Ed. Nelson
George A. Nelson
Charles Nesetril
J. R. Norgard
Chester Olson
Paul R. Olson
Clarence Olson
Frank R. Orton
Peter Palleson
Charles Pederson
A. J. Peterson
Axel Peterson
George W. Peterson
Thorwald Peterson
Einer Peterson
Nick Pantelas
Edgar Perkins
Arthur Peterson
Carl A. Peterson
Richard R. Peterson
Alf N. Pederson
C. J. Rasmussen
W. M. Roberts
C. R. Rowland
Raymond Russell
Harold Rush
Edward Roberts
A. R. Roskilly

John P. Ruetz
George Rybacek
Thos. Rakusek
E. E. Sanville
Oscar E. Scheel
E. A. Scholz
E. F. Schowalter
Joseph Schweitzer
H. L. Seguine
H. O. Silverness
Harry L. Smith
Louis E. Sobota
* E. C. Sorenson
A. G. Spillum
Stephan Staszewski
Arthur E. Stindle
T. G. Sullivan
John Sakowski
John Strugala
H. P. Saugman
P. V. Schoenning
Alfred Schommer
Fred A. Schultz
W. H. Sedlar
E. R. Septon
Frank D. Smith
Stanley J. Smith
J. C. Sonenson
W. A. Sorenson
G. W. Springer
C. O. Steffenson
Jos. Strickfaden
Julyan Szkudlarek
.... Skzyp
* Andrew Sorenson
A. O. Tandrup
Elmer E. Thery
Cecil S. Thorpe
H. P. Tommerup
H. B. Taylor
Henry A. Thompson
Joseph Tobako
Joel Tomter
Joseph Ulicki
John Usik
George VanDer Wal
C. A. Voelker
.... Vranich
Peter Verbeten
A. Van Sickle
* L. W. Wawrzynkewicz
Adolph White
J. A. Wilson
d William Weiss
Earl T. Wilson
Joseph Webber
A. L. Wilson
Felix Wysocarski
Vincent Wasiak
Milton W. Youngs
Larry J. Zachar
Edward Zika
Max J. Zirbes
Frank Zielinski
Alex Zilla
Edward Zlevor

In addition to the men noted above as having been wounded seriously enough to require treatment at a field hospital or base hospital, many others suffered slight injuries which were treated at the first aid stations without requiring absence from duty. About seventy-five men also were sent to base hospitals because of illness. The majority of the cases of illness were reported after the armistice. This is partly due to the fact that during action,

Photos by Wright and Maj. Rickeman

BATTERY F IN CAMP DOUGLAS AND FRANCE

At the top, getting mail at Camp Douglas, next to top is shown the battery lined up in its company street; next below, the famous "pajama parade;" washing up (ante-cootie days); line of "mushroomed" tents—furled for inspection; waiting for "chow" supplies. At top, right (in France) one of the 155 mm. guns of the Racine unit; Captain Hofman and a reconnoitering party; ready for the "feed bag;" on the road to the front. At end, chow time at Camp Grant—home again.

soldiers seldom would ask to be relieved from duty as long as they felt able to stand up. Living in the open air during a comparatively warm season of the year may also have contributed to the low sick record in the war. It is a fact, however, that there were numerous cases of dysentery in all combat organizations from July 1 to November. The army headquarters physicians ascribed this to the unsanitary conditions of the battlefields, the millions of flies and other insects, the poor water supply, eating of canned or preserved food almost exclusively and the fact that hardly a day passed when the tired, hungry men did not get wet through from the autumn rains. Colds were infrequent. Presence of poison gas caused a considerable proportion of men to have husky voices for weeks at a time. Very frequently a man would get quite badly burned by sitting or lying where a mustard gas shell had exploded and left some of the poisonous contents on the ground. There was no typhoid fever reported. Pneumonia was the most serious illness with which the American army in France had to contend, and many of the cases of pneumonia developed while crossing the ocean in crowded, dark and unheated transports.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE RACINE AMBULANCE COMPANY

AMBULANCE Company 127, 107th Sanitary Train, Thirty-second division, was completely organized by the end of May, 1917, at Racine. It entrained for Camp Douglas, Wis., July 29, and remained there with the rest of the Wisconsin National Guard, as a part of which it was called Ambulance Co. No. 2, W. N. G. It entrained for Waco, Tex., Sept. 28, and spent four months in intensive drill. During this period it became a motorized organization, and was given its permanent designation as a member of the division.

Jan. 17, 1918, the company entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J., preparatory to going overseas. On Feb. 7 it embarked on the Transport Martha Washington and on Feb. 26 disembarked at Brest, France. After travelling half way across France by rail, the unit reached its first station at Champlitte and the men were billeted in barns and houses and began the customary procedure of getting acquainted with French words and inhabitants, and cleaning up the village streets and dooryards in accordance with the sanitary regulations.

On March 27, thirteen men and one officer were detached and assigned to the Second division. On April 4, headquarters were moved to Prangey. On May 14 the company started for Alsace for its first experience in a quiet sector of the front, near Belfort. The new station was at Anjoutey. The ambulances were put into service immediately carrying sick and wounded men from the front to the Belfort hospitals, and the remainder of the company were divided into sections which took turns serving at dressing stations in and near the trenches. On July 21, the Ambulance company again received orders to move and travelled overland to Pont St. Maxence. After a few days' rest the company was notified that it was to accompany the rest of the division to the scene of active operations around Chateau-Thierry, and on July 27 the command reached the Marne river.

The story of the company's experiences from here on has been compiled from "The Silver Bugle," the official publication of the Ambulance unit. The publishers of "The Silver Bugle" very generously granted permission for the use of their material, and while it could not be reproduced in full the extracts presented herewith will disclose a fairly complete record of the subsequent experiences of this veteran organization:

"We arrived at Azy about midnight, July 27; tired, wet, and hungry. It was too late to find billets, so each man had to shift for himself. Any space, that was large enough for a man to stretch out in, was a bed that night. We were too tired to be particular. The following morning we were up at 5 A. M. We established ourselves in a barn and set up the kitchen. After breakfast, we spent our time exploring the town.

"The people had fled at the approach of the Germans and the big bridge, spanning the Marne, was blown up. We had the whole town to ourselves and, after our inspection of the place, we enjoyed a good swim in the Marne. All day long there was an endless column of traffic, going to and from the front. Wounded were being transported back in ambulances, trucks, wagons, or anything that could be drafted into service. All this hustle and bustle, this tremendous business end of war, and the sight of the many wounded, had a bewildering effect on our imagination, for, it must be remembered, we were on the eve of going into battle for the first time ourselves.

"We were not given a long time to think things over, for our machines were called out that evening to evacuate from Chateau-Thierry. At the same time our combat units went into the line. The next day, the 29th, three of our officers and thirty men went up to establish a dressing station. The rest of the men were still working on the machines. This trip was one never to be forgotten. We went up in trucks over roads filled with traffic, passed

through Chateau-Thierry, and reached La Charmel about 11 P. M. We were astounded at the sights on the way up;—every town was in ruins, roads were filled with shell holes, trees were cut or blown down, dead horses were everywhere, along the roads and in the fields. Salvage of all description was strewn about, including guns, blood-stained clothes, grenades, shells, broken wagons, Boche and American helmets, and every conceivable article tha. is used in modern warfare. In the valleys the stench from dead men and horses was unbearable. In the haste of the great drive no one had time to bury these unfortunates.

"We were in La Charmel about fifteen minutes when our artillery opened a terrific barrage. The big and little guns were all around the town and the roar was simply deafening. Naturally every one was excited, as the Boche returned the fire. We had a number of gas alarms to make our first night more uncomfortable. We felt sorry for the men in the woods and valleys, who were operating our guns, for that was where most of the shells were falling. But just then we received orders that we would have to spend the night in those woods, and establish a dressing station in the morning. Well, what a feeling! This was to be our first time under intensive shell fire. We said nothing. There was no time to talk. The Boche shelled all night and we had one gas alarm after another.

"The next morning the shells began falling closer and we were very much relieved when we received orders to proceed to La Fosse Farm, about 2½ kilometers up toward the front. We were ordered to march in sets of twos, about fifty yards apart, so that we wouldn't 'all be killed at once!' How considerate! When we emerged from the woods, we beheld a sight we shall never forget. Stretched out on the field, on both sides of the road all the way to La Fosse Farm, was one line of guns after another, all firing at once. Hundreds of them. The noise and vibration was terrific!

"We arrived at the Farm without mishap and found only one building that was not in ruins. So here, July 30, 1918, the anniversary of our going to Camp Douglas, we set up the first dressing station of the 32nd Division in action. This Farm was the center of a mass of artillery, and many German shells, meant for our artillery, fell uncomfortably close to our station.

"As soon as we were set up, our machines came to work with us, and for 48 hours we worked without let up or sleep. There was a steady line of wounded and each one received first aid dressings, good hot drinks, and warm blankets and was then taken back to a hospital in the rear.

"From here we went to Longeville Farm. It was during our stay here that Major Bruins and Captain Mitten were captured by the Germans and did not return to us until January, 1919, at Sayn. When we slept, we slept in a barn; but when it rained, we were out of luck; as none of the buildings had a roof. It rained a good deal here and the mud was often a foot deep. There were many graves about the place and we buried a few while we were there. From time to time we advanced our station, as the lines advanced. Captain Johnston was placed in command of the Ambulance section in place of Major Bruins, who was captured at Fismette.

"The division reached the Vesle and captured Fismes and was relieved on the 7th of August. We went back to Fresnes for the night, taking a different road back, but we soon found that all the roads were in a deplorable condition. Many graves dotted the roadside and salvage of every description was strewn over the fields. Fresnes was on our left flank and pretty well back, so that we had a good sleep for one night.

"The afternoon of the 8th we moved from Fresnes to Reddy Farm, near Charmery, a place captured by our division and full of interest.

"At Reddy Farm, we received authority to wear a gold chevron, signifying six months in service overseas. Captain Johnston here took Major Bruin's place formally and Lieut. Schnetz became our commanding officer. Capt. Dew was transferred to the supply train and Lieut. Rhynerson went to Ambulance Co. 125. Lieut. Shaw and Lieut. McCulla joined our company.

"On Aug. 24 we moved out of the sector to the big forest outside of St. Etienne. We remained there resting until the 27th, when we moved to Vic-sur-Aisne to do evacuation work. On Sept. 2 we moved to a huge cave near Tartiers, and remained there four days administering to the wounded. The work of the ambulance drivers was very difficult and dangerous. No lights were allowed. The roads were badly torn up and subjected to severe shell fire during the fierce battle for possession of Juvigny and Terny-Sorny.

"The cave was a large one, but at the time of our arrival was somewhat congested with Moroccan and German wounded. Every passage way was littered with wounded men, waiting for attention. We all set to work imme-

Col. Phillip Westfahl, commanding officer of 121st F. A. from the time of its organization as a National Guard Unit until July 20, 1918. After being in charge of railway construction works in France nine months he resumed command of the regiment and was in command of it when it returned to the United States in May, 1919. The illustration shows his wife at his left and his mother at the right.

diately, cleaned a space in which to place our dressing station, and were soon alleviating the congestion. The Boche wounded seemed to be very much pleased and anxious to get back to an American base hospital.

"During the night, six inch rifles were placed just outside the cave, and at 4:30 the following morning a rolling barrage was commenced. These big guns, combined with many guns of the 75 m. m. caliber, kept the cave trembling with continuous vibration. An ill-timed shell, fired from one of the big guns, exploded a few feet from the muzzle of the gun, tearing a big hole in the ground and wounding several Frenchmen. From this we concluded that the woods and territory occupied by the Huns, where these big shells were landing, was a modern inferno.

"Not many shells were coming our way, until one afternoon, when a Boche aviator came over and located our batteries. Shortly afterward we underwent a barrage, but our artillery soon put the Huns out of action. Some of the Hun gas shells landed near the cave, and at one time the sneezing gas was so concentrated that it became almost necessary for us to don our gas masks. The usual round of profanity was at once meted out to Kaiser Bill, and needless to say, many select words of the vocabulary were used.

"Every now and then a Boche plane would introduce itself from up in the clouds; then our anti-air craft and machine guns would at once open fire with a barrage, and Fritz would either take a hard bump on good old Mother Earth, or immediately get out of range. Men would pick up rifles and start pecking away and it sure was hot for any Hun who ever ventured in this neighborhood. The Allies had complete control of the air in this vicinity and it was a common sight to see 50 or 100 planes, in battle formation, going over to pay their compliments to Fritz.

On Sept. 10 we were on our way out of the Soissons sector and went to Sommancourt for an 11-day rest, interspersed with periods of drill and practice hikes. From here the outfit drove to Bar-le-Duc and thence to the Meuse-Argonne sector, where the final great offensive of the war had begun on Sept. 26. On the morning of the 28th, the ambulance men started out in the darkness for the vicinity of Montfaucon, captured from the Germans the day before. It was foggy and rainy, but by 6 o'clock in the morning it began to get light and we could see that the fields and roads over which we were going, were filled with shell holes. After some difficulty, we finally came to a place where we had to leave the road and cross a shell-torn field which, after a short time, led us to another road. Here the traffic was so congested that we could hardly move. The M. P.'s along the way were unable to take care of the traffic and things were in an awful mess. Finally, after an all day struggle, we came to our destination after dark.

"We were in Very and it was dark and raining. The noise of the guns was deafening and shells were breaking all around us. Along the road were dead horses and broken wagons. We were ordered out of the cars and were told to hunt shelter. Some of the men crawled into a tunnel, which later was found to be a water drain, while the others packed themselves into a small room and had to stand up the rest of the night. Our cars were immediately put into action with the 91st division, which, we later found out, we were to aid for the next week. And they surely needed help. Wounded men were lying all around in the rain and mud, getting no attention, and the next day one of our officers and two of our men helped them in their dressing station and cleaned up the congestion in short order. What a relief when daylight came. Everyone was tired and hungry and welcomed the meal of beans, hard bread, and coffee which the cooks had prepared for us. After this hearty meal, a place for our dressing station was found in some dugouts the Germans had made.

"On the afternoon of October 3rd, we received orders to close our dressing station at Very and to proceed farther forward to establish another in the town of Ivory. In about an hour we were packed and ready to move. On account of the congestion of the traffic and the shelling of the roads in that direction, only two machines were sent out at a time, two others following at fifteen-minute intervals. The distance was only about five kilos but the roads were bad. For some distance we were obliged to travel over a rough, one-way, plank road. After leaving this, we passed through the shattered village of Epionville which was under shell fire most of the time, and then on to our destination.

"When the first of the cars to be sent out reached Ivory, they were greeted by a 'young barrage' from a German battery, and, instead of being able to look about for a site for a station, all had to take shelter until the firing had ceased. The Hun was showing no partiality that night, so from here he shifted his fire over to the plank road where two more machines were being held up by two balky mules. These

THE WELCOME HOME OF THE AMBULANCE BOYS

Ambulance Company 127 returned at the end of May, 1919, after (22) months in service. When they arrived from Camp Grant they were met by the town.

GETTING STARTED TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE CITY

Automobiles, bands, marching men and thousands of spectators participated in the event that amounted to a climax of all wartime incidents when the last of Racine's Units came home.

cars were evacuated in a hurry, and the men ran, looking for a place of safety. Some crawled into 'fox holes' in an adjoining field, while others felt perfectly safe under an ammunition cart by the road side. After banging away for about fifteen minutes, Fritz stopped; and these cars, along with the rest of the train, reached their destination without further disturbance.

"It was growing dark by the time we landed and the work of establishing our station was made more difficult. Already in the town—which, by the way, like all others in that area, was pretty well battered up—was the regimental aid station of the 126th infantry. They were occupying about the best building in the place; it had at least a roof over it. We took the next best to it—a large, old stone structure which undoubtedly had been a French peasant home and barn combined. The roof was about gone and in many places the walls were shattered. But we found three fairly good rooms on the ground floor. One we used for the dressing room; one, for the office and soup kitchen; and the other, for a place in which to house the patients. In the old barn we set up our company kitchen. There was evidence of German occupation everywhere, as Fritz had moved out only two days before. Luckily he left us a few old stoves, so things were made fairly comfortable.

"All work had to be done by candle or lantern light, after all doors and windows were well blanketed to prevent observation by aeroplanes. In about one-half hour, we were all set and ready to receive patients. Things were very quiet that night on the line, so the regimental station was able to care for all casualties. Of course our cars were put to work at once, evacuating those patients that did come in.

"After the night detail was appointed, the rest of us started to find a place to sleep. Scattered about in the old building were many bunks that the Germans had used; these were immediately taken. Others preferred the so-called dug-outs, which were only galvanized iron tunnel affairs about 5 feet in circumference. These were very safe unless something struck them.

"Our work here, as in other stations, consisted of re-dressing the wounds; applying splints; administering the anti-tetanic serum; and making the patient comfortable with hot blankets, hot drinks, and morphine. From here they were transported back in our cars to the field hospital.

"These were dangerous days for ambulances and their drivers, as the roads were being constantly shelled. Soon they were being driven forward beyond our dressing station to an aid station just behind the line. More than once the boys had narrow escapes from being blown off the map.

"Day after day we went through the same routine. One could not keep from feeling more or less tired and blue, for ours was not the most cheerful work. But on the third or fourth day, things brightened up a lot. The reason was, that mail came, and we are safe in saying that never before nor since were letters from home more welcome than they were at this time. They certainly helped a great deal. When the work would run light, we had various means of passing the time away. One favorite was for a crowd to gather in the station and to discuss, pro and con, the various rumors of peace that were then in circulation. Another was to have a 'shirt reading contest,' the object being to see who could find the largest number of 'cooties,' for at this time we were all peppered with the pests. On quiet evenings our orchestra would liven things up with many of the old favorite tunes.

"It was while we were here that we had our first casualty. Private Keefe was injured by a fragment of a shell while acting as a litter bearer to the line.

"One thing caused us little worry now and that was enemy planes. We were too far forward for rear area bombing and, anyway, the majority of the nights were cloudy and rainy. Mud was ankle deep. But during the day we saw plenty of aerial activity and many interesting air battles.

"Not a day passed during our stay but what shells dropped all about us; but luckily, none came near enough to do any damage.

"On the 19th our division was relieved and was moved back into support and two days later we also went back to a location on the road between Very and Avocourt.

"October 21 dawned wet, foggy, grey, and dismal. Our division had been relieved and our company had received orders to move toward the rear. After a fifteen kilometer journey over the dirtiest, muddiest, roads imaginable, we suddenly broke upon the wilds of Boise de Chappy and down into the bottom of what we immediately termed 'Muddy Hollow.' No name was ever more adequately chosen. It sure was a hollow and it sure was muddy. Gobs and oodles of it.

"Rumor had it that we were to go away back and enjoy a 60 or 90 day rest period. But, as oft before, we were doomed to disappointment! We were told that our division was a

MAJ. JOHNSTON MARCHED AT THE HEAD OF THE COMPANY HE WENT AWAY WITH

As to whether this event was idolized or not may be gathered from the expression on the face of the "kid" in the front row. The thousands on the walks cheered wildly.

THE LAST MARCH OF THE 127th AMBULANCE COMPANY

Along Washington avenue the men paraded into the city, the last march they were to make as a unit, after this long, glorious and hard working months they experienced in Europe.

fighting unit, and that our rest would come only when the war was finished.

"So there was nothing to do but make the best of it. Immediately we started in to make ourselves at home. Pup tents were pitched and each man tried to make himself as comfortable as possible. As usual, the first night found Fritz above us, kicking out his tail gate. The visit lasted only a few minutes, during which Roy Schnetz and 'Skeeter' Bowman were awakened out of a sound sleep, but when they jumped into a shell hole filled with water, they were soon wide awake.

"On Thursday morning, November 7th, we were up at 5:30, taking down our pup tents, rolling our packs, and preparing for another move. Breakfast was served at 6:30 and by 7:30 we were bidding Muddy Hollow our last fond farewell. The pages of our memory books are full of many happy events that befell us during our seventeen day sojourn here, and it was therefore with a pang of regret that we now left behind us the ease and comfort of our temporary 'homes' and moved forward to Romagne.

"Our stay at Romagne was a short, but memorable one. Rumors were flying 'thick and fast.' Everybody had a different story to report. The very atmosphere was permeated with a dynamic, mysterious uncertainty that caught and held us all. We all felt that the end was near; but how, and when, and under what conditions hostilities would cease, were the questions and problems for which various and conflicting solutions were suggested, and in the discussion of which we were all engaged. Momentous events were transpiring in the history of the world, and the news of most of them reached us only through the most devious channels. We didn't know whether to believe the rumors or not. Hope, fear, belief, and doubt were the emotions that swept us from the very pinnacle of joy to the very depth of despair. Papers reached us only once a week and then they were generally a week old. But the news they did bring to us was most cheerful and promising. Turkey had surrendered to the British; the Bulgarians had met disastrous defeat at the hands of the Siberians and French; 500,000 Austrians had been captured; and Austria and Hungary had been forced to surrender to Italy. One calamity followed another and a very avalanche of disaster was sweeping the allied enemies to destruction. A revolution had broken loose in Germany, the Kaiser had abdicated, the soldiers refused to fight any longer. The dawn of a better day was breaking and the darkness of fear and despair was quickly giving way to the brightness of new hope and courage.

"We felt all this. It was in the air. It somehow fastened itself in one's mind and heart and just naturally couldn't and wouldn't be shaken off. Somehow, someway, something was going to happen and that something was going to be 'grand and glorious.' But at that we weren't prepared for what took place the first evening of our stay in Romagne. It came so suddenly, and broke upon the darkness of the silent night with such unexpectedness and force that it swept us right off our feet and carried us on the crest of a dangerous pre-peace celebration. It was 6:30 on the evening of November 7th when the first inkling of what was soon to happen, reached us. Out of the north it came. From the front of the far flying battle line it reached us faintly, at first like the rush of many waters nearer it came till it swept over us like a torrent and caught us in the ebb of its irresistible flow. We had to join in; we couldn't withstand the infection of the moment. Lights were lit, flares and rockets were sent up, and huge bonfires sprang from the surrounding hill sides as though set off by some magic wand. Ambulances, trucks, motorcycles, and limousines passed by with glaring head lights, full aflame. The tooting of horns, the blowing of whistles, and firing of rifles all broke upon the silence of the night. A very bedlam had broken loose and the word 'Peace' was on everybody's lips. The celebration lasted only about one hour and was as abruptly ended as it had been mysteriously started. We can thank God that it was a wet, foggy night and that flares and lights were unable to penetrate through the dense atmospheric condition to any great extent, for had it been a clear, cloudless night we might be writing a different story now.

"The following morning we found out that the previous night's celebration had not been without its cause. A German Peace delegation had crossed the French line at Hauchory and was in conference with Marshall Foch. This was the beginning of the end.

"November 11th, the day that was to mean so much in our lives, came like any other day. We awoke after a sleep, uninterrupted by Boche bombers, and set about performing our various duties. This was supposed to be the 'great day,' the day for which we had risked all. Our imaginations were dead, and our hopes and inclinations to believe in rumors were exhausted. In a great story or play this would have been a dramatic scene with everyone realizing the full significance of the occa-

Photos by John Hood

RACINE'S GREATEST CELEBRATION, "FAKE" ARMISTICE DAY NOVEMBER 7, 1918

Mr. Hood's pictures show the crowds that started gathering in the streets when the "news" first was heard. Marchers with flags, auto trucks, automobile parties and bands of children are shown pouring down State street toward the center of the city to swell the howling mobs in the streets. The lower views (right) show Monument Square as impromptu parades were forming. These continued until night, growing every moment as the day progressed.

sion. But this was not a play; it was real—too real. The absence of enthusiasm and cheering was uncanny, for we had long expected that when the war came to an end the greatest celebration would be at the front. But the shock was too great. So many things had happened in so short a time that we were bewildered. Men scarcely spoke. All went about their duties like men dumfounded by some supernatural event. By noon we knew that it was all over but the same silence hung over everyone, for men found their physical powers too inadequate to express and manifest the wonderful emotions which they felt in their hearts and souls. Thus was this memorable day spent, each man living to himself, with vivid thoughts of home and the future occupying his mind to the exclusion of all else.

"On the 12th we were shaken from our apparent stupor by orders to proceed to Liny Devant Dun. The machines had come in the night before after evacuating the last wounded to the rear, so we had plenty of transportation.

"We left Romagne at noon and passed over the remainder of the territory which had been the scene of that now famous battle, the Meuse-Argonne. The first town on our route was Bantheville where our division had been relieved after 21 days of fighting in October. Passing by this town we went through Dulcon, Dun sur Meuse, and finally to Liny.

"Our purpose in coming to Liny was to operate a large delousing plant which the Germans had built. The town was partly destroyed, being one of the last towns reached in our advance before the armistice. However, this plant showed very little signs of the bombardment and we found it in a fairly good condition. The Germans did not have time to destroy it, but they did leave the rooms in a filthy condition. The whole company set to work and in two hours we had the place looking like a modern auditorium.

"As now we had passed from the sphere of active warfare to the operation of a plant, we believe that this unique experience, our first post bellum activity, deserves a brief description.

"The delouser was a frame building about 150 feet long and about 50 feet wide. In front was a large porch, in the center of which was the main entrance. On either side of this entrance was a large dressing room with benches for the men to sit on and a large stove to make them comfortable. Behind these rooms was one large room, the entire width of the building. Here were the ovens in which the clothes were placed to be steamed. On either side of the ovens were counters where towels and soap were issued as the men passed to the rear where there was another large room containing showers.

"In fact, each side of the building was the same, complete in itself; and each was supposed to be worked by a separate crew. First the dressing room, then the ovens, then the showers, after which the men returned by the same way; turned in their soap and wet towels; got their clothing; and entered the dressing room.

"In the basement were four large furnaces, one for each oven and two for the hot water in the showers.

"Theoretically this was a fine plant but when we came to work it the bubble burst. First the coil in one furnace sprang a leak, and, when that was repaired, another burst. The flues of the ovens did not work well and we had to give up the idea of delousing the clothes. We centered all our attention on the shower baths and from then on, till we left, we bathed on the average of four or five hundred men per day. We had one regiment of infantry and one machine gun brigade to clean up. The rest of the division was distributed among five other bath houses in the vicinity.

"The work at Liny was not the only interesting part of our stay. For many months we had lived in anything we could find, which was usually an old barn, a dugout, a rock pile, or a mud hole. Here we were to live in class, not as we should have at home; but, nevertheless, fine as compared to what we had been accustomed. Most of the houses near the plant had at least survived the bombardment. Of course they had suffered the neglect of four years of war during the German occupation, but each had a roof and a stove. There were quite a few iron beds in the bathhouse and hospital and there were few of us who didn't appropriate one of these. If there was a billet without a stove already in it, we soon supplied the want; for each machine carried a stove along for emergency. This wouldn't be considered the best military form in a 'best seller,' but it was considered good soldiering around our neck of the woods. For many times we had to sleep in a hole and our stoves always came in handy. The town was searched for every kind of furniture, kettles, wash pans, tubs, and pails; and after the first night we were living fine. We could also have lights now as there would be no more danger. Hence we did not have to go to bed at sunset but could sit up and read, write, and play cards.

QUOTA FOR JACKSON BARRACKS OCTOBER 22, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Frank Jadrny, Winfield W. Fieker, Goolbank Levonian, Harry P. Rick, Arthur Sheatz, Hachar Mekailian, Roy Hoffert, Moses Torosian, Charles Hauser, Frank C. Gevers, Surnce G. Egtvedt, Frank O'Laughlin, Roy C. Nelson, M. Bankenbusch, S. R. Dibble, H. Hering, W. J. Cox, A. A. VanGemmert, Jr.

QUOTA WHICH LEFT RACINE JULY 24, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Benjamin Franklin Hoffman, Waclaw Borzach, Elmer W. Roberts, Joseph Hilgers, Wincenty Leszkewicz, Alex Macierowdki, John W. Larson, Charles F. Frederick, Leo Herman Flynn, John Louis Sieger, Carl Pfleger, Knute G. Anderson, John Chickadaunce, Harry O. Johnson, August J. Grapentin, James F. Middleton, George Wholust, Bakdasar Bokaholian, Rapan Manadian, Anton J. Pluhar.

"History is never complete without a word about old Dame Rumor. There were only three rumors afloat at this time. The most important was that we were to delouse our division only and then go back to the states. Next in line came the cruel rumor that we had to operate this delouser for the whole first Army, which meant a steady job. Last, but not least, we were one of the honored divisions to be chosen for the Army of Occupation. No one believed this first rumor; we hated to think of the second; but somehow all felt that they could tolerate the third.

"It was while we were here that the men seemed to realize after all that the war was over. The Fifth Division, with whom we fought on the last day, came and camped on the hills near us. Each man had an individual bonfire; and, as there were thousands of them, it looked on those dark nights as if some constellation had fallen from heaven in all its glory. Everyone was shooting up their spare flares, star shells, and rockets; and it was more beautiful than any 4th of July we have ever seen. Now and then a great chaser would go up from one hill, only to be answered by men on another. Everyone was happy beyond description.

"While here we received the daily papers, the things we always longed for and seldom received, and read to our satisfaction of the Armistice terms.

"On November 15th, we were told that our work here was finished and that we should prepare to hike to the Rhine, only about 150 miles.

"We were willing to make the hike for its historical value but, oh, how we hated to leave our happy homes here. However, we were still in the army and orders were orders; so we made the best of it. We received orders to be ready to move on the 17th. Before going, we received the famous Barred Red Arrow as our divisional insignia.

"We went to bed early on the 16th so as to get rested up well before starting on our long hike. On the 17th we were up bright and early with packs all rolled for hiking, but to our pleasant surprise we learned that we were to ride in our machines. The morning was spent in policing up the grounds as usual and after dinner we assembled, ready to go.

"After a wait from 2:30 P. M. until 4:30, we finally started on our way.

"On Nov. 21 we were in Belgium, but had it not been for the maps, the flags, and the people along the way, we should not have known the difference. Along the road were German guns and trucks that had been turned over to the Allies. At every stop we would get out and examine the cause of so many months of worry for us. As we passed through towns, all the people were celebrating and Allied flags flew from every house. At dark we found ourselves in a town called Strassens, just over the border of Luxemburg. Here we were told to stop for the night. After a little difficulty, we found some barns that were none too clean, for our sleeping quarters. An hour later the cooks had a meal ready for us, stew and coffee. After this hearty repast, we found ourselves with nothing to do but visit a cafe or go to bed.

"We were up at six, with our packs all made and waiting for breakfast. After breakfast we piled into our trucks, and, after a short ride over a very pretty country, we arrived at Walferdange. Much to our surprise, we found it to be a good sized town where we were to stay a week or so.

"Thanksgiving day found us still in Walferdange. Thanksgiving dinner consisted of steaks, potatoes, gravy, tomatoes, bread and butter, and pumpkin pie. Considering the ration difficulty, we declared it a regular meal and did justice to it.

"Passes were issued for a visit to the city of Luxemburg. German souvenirs were in demand and the Luxemburg merchants did a wonderful business. If one had the necessary marks, he could procure a regular meal in the Luxemburg hotels and restaurants. Chocolate was the scarce article, a small piece selling for the sum of 18 Francs. So one had to be pretty well 'heeled' if he desired to satisfy his sweet tooth.

"On Dec. 13th we crossed the Rhine and reached the town of Urmitz on the west bank of the river.

"At 2 A. M. on December 14, we arrived at the town of Weis and were told that this was where we were to stay. We parked our cars and were shown to our billets which we found to be the regular issue of barns and into which 30 or 40 men were crowded.

"Of the five days that we spent in this place, nothing unusual happened. It was the same thing over—setting up exercises and hikes.

"On Thursday, December 19, we were told to pack up and be ready to move at 2 P. M.

"At the appointed hour we were all set and piled our packs into the trucks and started on our three kilometer hike to Sayn, which was to be our destination for some time.

"We were all settled by the 22nd, when we received orders to send a number of men out on detached service. The wagoners were sent out with the machines to operate with the

Photos by Wright and Others

BATTERY C FROM RACINE TO WACO

At the top is "C" marching to the train on July 2, 1917, below is a demonstration of cleanliness, then the train that took "C" to Waco. The next two show the camp at MacArthur (Waco); two "hike" picture are at top, right, and below can be seen the rookie artillerymen doing a little shoveling near camp. At bottom is a group with heads clipped to represent billiard balls. The small views at the top are of Veauxhalles, France (at the left) and a regimental football game at Waco, Texas.

hospitals. Many were sent to various infantry outfits in order to transport any sick who had to be taken to a hospital. Thirty men were sent to Rengensdorf to work with Field Hospital 127. Later the Y. M. C. A. asked for drivers and men to work in the theatre and then the Red Cross wanted a few; so by the time all the details were out, we hardly had enough men left to make a respectable platoon. Consequently, we had no drill, much to the satisfaction of those who were left. However, those who remained had a good deal of K. P. and guard duty.

"Next to one of the billets was a bathroom with a number of good showers. The Germans kept the furnaces hot all the time so we could bathe most any time of the day.

"It seemed that, for once in all our experience, we had everything in the town to make us happy, or at least comfortable.

"There was a good theatre, run by the Y. M. C. A. Divisional headquarters of the 'Y' located here and in addition a branch of the Red Cross. The 'Y' also had a canteen where we could buy most anything we wanted. It had been a long time since we had been able to get chocolate and cookies and we were mighty glad to get them.

"There were plenty of women glad to do our washing for a few marks so we were relieved of that piece of disagreeable work.

"Not long after we were there, Divisional Headquarters sent out circulars asking that each unit furnish some kind of a show to be run on a divisional circuit. The various units were scattered around in many towns. Thus, besides making life easier for the men, the show troupes would have a chance to travel around and see the different towns. All players were taken off details and had nothing else to do but practice and show. All together there were about 15 different shows traveling around and showing at different towns once or twice each week.

"The 107th Sanitary Train put out a good minstrel show. As our company had a jazz band as well as a goodly number of singers and dancers, we made up the greater part of the show and it took well wherever it went. So each day or so after their duties were over, the men could look forward to seeing a fairly good show and having some good laughs. After all the shows of our division had covered the circuit, we exchanged with the Second Division on our right. Their shows lasted nearly up to the time we left Sayn.

"Saturday, April 19, 1919, was a memorable day, for we were told to pack up and start for home. It was hard to realize that at last we were to return to the United States, and no one would really admit believing it until we were aboard the battleship Virginia at Brest.

"The fourteen days spent at Brest seemed to us, in contrast to what they might have been and should have been, about the most disagreeable of our army experience. At no other place did we see American soldiers given such discourteous treatment as at Camp Pantanazen.

"Everything possible was done to make our enforced stay a hard and strenuous one. When we left Sayn it had been reported that no longer than four days were to be spent in the rest camp at Brest. Well, once more, as usual, we established another record. Again we were the 'goats' and fourteen long, weary, nerve-racking, laborious days we ground and slaved in that camp of physical, mental, and spiritual torture. We were on detail all the time, day and night. And when it wasn't that it was inspection, or bath, or some other such bluff that some of these camp 'looies' pulled off on us. Oh, they sure had us jumping at a lively rate, and we'll never forget the time we had there. We did everything from mixing cement to building duck-walks, and the last day they had us hauling high, heavy sticks of cord wood and laying railroad tracks. Oh, yes, it was a rest camp all right, but our fingers fairly itched to lay hands on the pest who invented that name.

"But the grand and glorious day finally came; and Wednesday, May 7th, found us once more on the move. We were up at 4 a. m., rolled our packs, and made ready to leave. Had our last breakfast in the old kitchen, No. 14, at 5:30. Put finishing touches to our respective tents, and by 7:20 we lined up per the passenger list, and bade our final silent adieu to the place that had housed us for the past two weeks.

"The packs were heavy, the way they chose was the longest, and before we reached Brest we were a tired, worn out bunch. Oh, boy! That hike was a terror, and the one thing that kept us keyed up was the knowledge that at last we were 'homeward bound.' At the pier everything worked like clock-work and once more the Red Cross was on the job, handing out the goods. The 33rd Division band played us a number of farewell pieces, and the last one we heard as we left the harbor in our ship was the grand old piece, 'Homeward Bound.' A 2nd 'Looie' jammed us in that little ship till he nearly squeezed the life out of us. But we stood for it all without a murmur. We were

RACINE DEVICE THAT HELPED THE BOYS KEEP CLEAN

Portable field laundry, used by the A. E. F. that was pulled around France by a Case tractor and furnished with power for washing by the same Racine machine. This was snapped at Is-sur-Tille by Lt. H. J. Sanders.

RACINE TRACTOR NOW USED BY THE NEAR EAST FARMERS

The picture shows American women instructing Asiatics in the operation of a Case tractor which was one of hundreds sent to Asia Minor to aid in reconstruction work.

taking no chances. Naturally we thought a lot, but 'mum' was the word and silence reigned supreme. In fact the whole trip from the Pantanazen Camp to the pier was a silent, noiseless, songless one. We were ordered to refrain from talking while on the march; and, needless to say, we followed instructions. This also made our hike seem longer and more strenuous, because there's nothing like a song to cheer a fellow up on a long, hard march. It was about 10:45 when we left land and walked the first gang-plank into the small vessel that was to transport us to the battleship Virginia. At 11:30 we walked the plank up the big fighting sea-dog."

The ambulance company landed at Newport News May 20, and after four pleasant days at Camp Morrison, the boys entrained on a regular American train with seats and berths and windows for Camp Grant, Ill., to be mustered out. This ceremony was completed on May 29, and then thirty-five automobiles provided by Racine Commercial club members brought the boys back to their home town. It was a beautiful day, and the ride was most enjoyable. At its conclusion, Ambulance company 127 formed ranks for the last time on Washington avenue, and under command of Major Johnston, marched down to the center of town between lines of cheering people and were dismissed in the court of honor on Third street. It was a happy and fitting conclusion of two years of service during the greatest of all wars.

The personnel of the Ambulance company underwent numerous changes during its service. A dozen men were transferred from its ranks shortly after its arrival at Camp Douglas, owing to an order altering the size of various medical units. A large proportion of the members, however, remained on its rolls to the time of mustering out. Sergeant James P. Hawley was lost when the Transport Tuscania was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland early in 1918. Private "Jack" Clancy, a lovable lad not yet out of his 'teens, died at a hospital near Chaumont, France, Sept. 23, 1918, of pneumonia, after he had undergone two months of service at the front. The company lost no men killed in action. Paul Hecht and Andy Lang succumbed to illness shortly after reaching France.

Following is the muster roll of the unit just before it left Racine for Camp Douglas in July, 1917:

Captain—William W. Johnston.
1st Lieut.—William J. Hanley.
1st Lieut.—William F. Salbreiter.

SERGEANTS

Stoffel, Arthur F. J.
Reis, William
Barnes, Geo. K.
Schulte, Robert M.

CORPORALS

Hawley, James P.
Nelson, Emil
Zohm, Richard H.

COOKS

Reis, Frank
Mrotek, Gust F.
Marek, Joseph A.

PRIVATES 1st CLASS

Fuller, Russell A.
Guilbert, Gordon M.
Lange, Carroll E.
Van Bree, Harold R.
Williams, Glenn

PRIVATES

Anderson, Frank E.
Archambault, Adelbert A.
Baldwin, Harold C.
Bax, Lambert
Behrens, Bernard C.
Bowman, Herbert J.
Brown, Herbert E.
Christensen, Arthur C.
Christensen, Andrew M.
Christensen, Herman
Clancy, John F. P.
Collotta, Frank
Connolly, Robert
Coutu, H. J. Walter
Crook, Lester L.
Daceno, Jack
Deschler, Howard
DeVroy, Anthony J.
DeVroy, Rueben J.
Doonan, Frank P.
Durstling, William A.
Dowding, James A.
Dyer, William E.
Ellingsen, Adolph
Elingsen, Sigwall
Elsen, Albert J.
Engman, Edward C
Evers, Henry A., Jr.
Evers, John R.
Falck, Victor
Fridle, James C.
Gavahan, Lawrence
George, Harry
Gfroerer, Herbert H.
Godske, Carlyle E.
Gothe, Walter
Graves, Jay Harold
Greene, Guy M.
Greenman, Sterling W.
Hall, Willard C., Jr.
Hammiller, John
Hansen, Hans C.
Hansen, Leo
Harris, Thomas R.
Hart, Eugene C.
Heidenreich, Anthony P.
Helgeson, Harry C.
Hill, Ben L.
Hill, Edward L.
Hush, William H.
Hone, Felix, Jr.
Hecht, Paul
Jacobsen, John
Jacobsen, Nels E.
James, Hiram
James, John, Jr.
Jensen, Albert T.
Jensen, Martin
Jensen, Thorwald M.
Jorgensen, John
Johnson, Einer S.
Junkham, Oscar J.
Kaestner, Clarence
Kasten, Homer
Kinsler, John W.
Klippel, Connie B.
Knoedler, Harold W.
Kopecky, Paul
Koprowski, Paul P.
Kulbacky, Peter
Kumisco, Konstant
Kuypers, Geo. E.
LaCrosse, Arthur H.
Lange, Andy M.
Larsen, Chris.
Liegler, Fred Dewey
Llada, Raimundo
Lui, Arthur
Marsch, Peter
May, William
McElroy, Donald
McNabb, Walter
McPherson, H. Alexander
Mencfeldowski, Edward A.
Metten, Louis M.
Meyer, Edwin D.
Michel, John
Mitchell, Dean
Moe, Arthur
Mullen, Lawrence M.
Murphy, Edward C.
Murphy, Jerome E.
Murphy, Raymond F.
Musil, William
Nelson, Chester A.
Nelson, Christ K.
Nelson, Louis P.
Nelson, Louis S.
Niebler, Edwin M.
Novaicky, Gabriel
Oberg, George
Olsen, Axel
Peil, Joseph W.
Petersen, J. Arthur
Peterson, Peter
Piazza, Tony
Pierce, Louis F.
Pitsch, Louis J.
Plummer, William N.
Poplowski, Stanley E.
Prailes, Otto A.
Quella, Aloy B.
Rice, Joe H.
Rockei, Charley J.
Rowley, Burton
Schmidt, Richard F.
Scholey, Fred A.
Schnetz, Roy J.
Schuit, Nick
Shevel, Lawrence J.
Slammon, John J.
Smollen, Martin T.
Snyder, Henry D.
Stagwillo, Ray
Stankus, Gus.
Stewart, Lonie C.
Sugden, Charles B.
Tarr, Willis W.
Thelen, Louis H.
Thompson, Bruno
Urban, Alvin P.
Voss, Aloy H.
Walley, William C.
Weber, Leo M.
White, Wallace
Wittey, Albert J.
Zarzecki, Joseph
Zirbes, Allie M.
Larsen, Neils A.
Westrich, Frank L.
Follansbee, Earl D.
Simpson, Edward G.
Krebs, Lucas T.
Weber, Edward E.
Loehr, Edward G.

CHAPTER XXV

FACTS REGARDING VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE ARMY

RACINE county men were in almost every division of the American army in France. Some became members of their organizations intentionally through enlistment; some were in smaller units assigned to certain divisions; some were members of draft contingents sent to cantonments where divisional organizations were being completed, and still others were "casuals" or members of replacement detachments sent to France to replace casualties.

In addition to these combat divisions, there were numerous other military organizations necessary to the operations of the army in the field. The most important of these was the Service of Supply, which extended from the ports of embarkation in America to the end of the railroads directly behind the zone of the advance, or "the front." In the Service of Supply (or "S. O. S.," as it was universally known) were scores of subsidiary organizations, such as factories, repair shops, mills, railroad systems, warehouses, docks, labor battalions, motor truck trains, arsenals, clerical departments, a bureau to mark and care for soldiers' graves, a secret service section, chemical research department, salvage plants, tailor shops, butchering plants, remount depots, international courier force, army post offices, training centers, replacement camps, civilian mechanics, prison camps and dozens of other institutions required to supply the army in the field quickly and efficiently with everything needed, from men to harness, from shoes to jam, from aeroplanes to bullets. Inasmuch as every organization in the field asks constantly for every article which it thinks might make it more comfortable and useful, the problems of transportation and priority of demand were neither small nor easy of solution.

Every requisition for material of any sort had to be foreseen and provision made to meet it. As most of it came from America and cargo space was very limited, it is not hard to see why the successful functioning of the S. O. S. was one of the most remarkable features of the work of the A. E. F. As an example, American made automobiles were supplied to the army. The S. O. S. had to figure out which parts were likely to give out first, and have plenty of spare parts on hand. These had to come from the United States and it would not do to use cargo space for too many of them when every cubic foot of room was needed for munitions, food, clothing and other supplies. At first, many of the guesses were pretty wild, but by the end of 1917, the S. O. S. appeared to be using an uncanny foresight in anticipating wants of all sorts.

One of the biggest jobs for the S. O. S. was the transportation of troops in France. Railroad Transportation officers were stationed at all railroad junction points and important centers to direct troop trains and arrange for the care of men and horses en route. As a freight train could only carry one battery of artillery or three companies of infantry it can be seen that the problem of moving divisions of 28,000 men around was no small undertaking in itself.

The combat divisions of the army in France were forty-two in number. Not all of these reached the lines in time to participate in actual hostilities. Most of them, however, had some experience at least in quiet sectors.

The offensive operations with which the American forces were identified were officially classified as follows:

Ypres-Lys—From Aug. 19 to Nov. 11, 1918. The fighting was done in the vicinity of Ypres, Lille and Armentieres. American divisions engaged were the 27th, 30th, 37th and 91st.

Champagne-Marne—From July 15 to July 18, 1918. Near the Rheims-Paris highway west of Chateau-Thierry. Divisions engaged were the 2nd and 3rd, with the 28th in reserve.

Aisne-Marne—From July 18 to Aug. 6. From the semi-circle through Rheims, Chateau-

Thierry and Soissons, north to the Vesle river. Divisions engaged, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32nd.

Somme—From Amiens and Montdidier north-east between Laon and Cambrai, from Aug. 8 to Nov. 11. Divisions engaged, 27th 30th and part of 33rd.

Oise-Aisne—Aug. 18 to Nov. 11. From Soissons and the line of the Vesle river north-east. Divisions engaged, 28th, 32nd, 77th.

St. Mihiel—From Sept. 12 to Sept. 18. From St. Mihiel east, north-east and north. Divisions engaged, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th, 90th, with the 33rd, 3rd, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st in reserve. The objectives were reached before it was necessary to call on the reserve divisions for relief.

Meuse-Argonne—From Sept. 26 to Nov. 11. From a line eastward from Verdun through the Argonne forest, almost straight north to Sedan. At the close of hostilities, the American front line ran from Sedan in a south-easterly direction to a point on the Meuse river north of Verdun, and then south a few miles, then east toward Metz, then south-east to the Swiss border, through Alsace-Lorraine.

In addition to the divisions named, the War department records show that some time was spent in quiet sectors by the 92nd, 6th, 81st, 88th and some units of the 41st, 83rd, 85th, 7th, 8th and 76th. Those listed as not having reached any portion of the front but which were training for battle in France, were the 40th, 39th, 87th, 86th, 84th, 34th, 38th and 31st.

Statistics relative to the number of days spent in battle by each division, and published on another page, are intended to refer to divisional organizations as a whole. Some regiments saw more actual service than others. Artillery regiments generally stayed in the lines continuously, supporting new divisions when their own infantry was relieved temporarily. No field artillery is known to have received more than a total of ten days' rest from the time they first entered the zone of the advance until the end of the war, excepting as they might have to leave the lines to transfer from one sector to another. They could stand it, as their living conditions were not as nerve-racking as those under which infantry existed during an offensive.

The army divisions bearing numbers from 1 to 15 were nominally Regular Army organizations. Those numbered from 25 to 50 were National Guard divisions. Those numbered above 50 were made up of drafted men. In the National Guard and National army divisions, the infantry regiments were numbered consecutively in accordance with their divisional affiliations and as there were four infantry regiments to a division it is possible to tell what division a regiment belonged by dividing its numerical designation by 4. If the answer contains a fraction, take the next largest whole number. Thus, to determine what division the 339th Infantry belonged to, divide by 4, which gives 84¾. Taking the next larger whole number, you have 85, the number of the division to which the regiment belonged. This rule does not apply to Regular Army regiments, as many of them were known by their old designations.

The two overseas divisions which contained the largest number of Racine county men were the 32nd and the 85th, the first a National Guard and the other a National Army unit.

The Thirty-second division, composed of Michigan and Wisconsin men, went overseas in January, February and March, 1918. After two months of intensive training it took its place in the lines in Alsace in June and remained there until the Aisne-Marne offensive began. As its field of activities were across the German frontier as established in 1871, it was the first American division to fight on German soil. Late in July it was sent to the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry to join in the offensive operations, and won high praise for its work in that bloody affair.

On the night of July 29-30 the 64th infantry brigade relieved the 3d U. S. division on the Ourcq in the vicinity of Rencheres. The 3d had been fighting continuously since the German offensive started two weeks before and it was up to the 32d to overcome strong German resistance in the Bois de Grimpettes.

Just three and a half hours after the sector had been taken over troops of the 127th infantry followed a rolling barrage and went over the top into the wood. They pushed through until they were stopped by machine gun fire from the right flank, but they gained the edge of the Cierges wood and established themselves there.

Just before midnight the enemy delivered a counter attack, but in a fierce bayonet combat the Americans won. Heavy shelling followed, but during the night the 63d infantry brigade relieved the 28th division on the right, and on the morning of July 31 the two brigades of the 32d, side by side, attacked to capture the village of Cierges and Hill 212.

After a brief artillery preparation, the advance was made under the protection of a barrage. On the left the 63d infantry brigade

Photos by Leonard-Billings-Pavek

Top Row—Gustav C. Peters, Chas. Plocek, Earl Ray, Carl James, George Noe, H. W. Lewis.
Second—Holger Larson, Carl Schulte, Wm. Fred Mau, Michael Welch, Walter Draeger, A. Brown.
Third—Robt. Jorgenson, Harry P. Newell, George Bridgman, John Nyberg, Harry Heneman, Wm. D. Brown.
Fourth—John B. Gilday, Herbert E. Brown, Carl Zager, Stephen S. Brown, Wm. T. Droysen, Viggo Helding.
Bottom—Julius Pavek, Earl Shepston, Byron A. Gere, Philo E. Harpster, Louis Kraft, E. A. Rodiger.

promptly reached its objective, Hill 212, and on the right the 127th infantry took and passed beyond the village of Cierges, where it was held up by a heavy fire from Bellevue farm, a strong center of resistance.

This position could not be taken by a frontal attack, but the right flank of the 64th brigade succeeded in filtrating through as far as Hill 230. This was a fire swept salient in a short time, as French troops on the right could not advance to straighten the front. A withdrawal was effected from the hill and a position was taken up on the reverse slope between Cierges and Bellevue farm.

The line of the Ourcq had not been broken, but it was badly battered, and Maj. Gen. Haan decided to attack along his entire front on the morning of Aug. 1. That attack captured both the Bois de la Planchette and Hill 230, maneuvered the boche out of Bellevue farm, and gave the division the key to the entire enemy line north of the Ourcq.

When Hill 230 fell the Germans were forced to retreat, and during that night information was obtained showing they pushed their retirement with great rapidity. Therefore the commander of the 6th French army ordered a consolidated advance for the following morning —Aug. 2.

Progress was rapid. Early in the day the 32d reached its objective on a line south of Chamery, but the pursuit was pressed energetically onward to north of the village of Dravegny. This was reached at nightfall after an advance of approximately six kilometers.

The pursuit was resumed the following morning, and at the end of the day the Michigan-Wisconsin men had gone another seven kilometers to the hills overlooking the valley of the Vesle. Continuous streams of artillery and machine gun fire were poured in by the Germans from the heights north of the river, but at midnight came orders to advance to the river and provide means for crossing it.

The 63d infantry brigade attacked the railroad yards on their front and in spite of the heaviest resistance took them in the late afternoon, and succeeded in getting a few small patrols across the river during the night, but were unable to maintain them there and they were withdrawn.

At 3 p. m. the 127th moved out from St. Gillies toward Fismes. During the attack it was badly cut up and late in the day Col. Langdon organized a provisional battalion out of what was left of his regiment and sent it forward to storm the town. After a desperate assault the battalion succeeded, about nightfall, in passing through the city and establishing itself on the south bank of the river.

In the morning, Aug. 5, these troops mopped up the west half of the town and attempted to cross the river. That night the 3d battalion of the 128th—the only strong battalion left in the brigade—came up as reinforcements, and on the morning of Aug. 6 relieved the 127th. This battalion continued to mop up Fismes. In the eastern part of the town German and American patrols fought throughout the day, but by nightfall the Americans completely occupied the town.

During the night the 28th division took over the sector from the 32d and relieved the 128th in Fismes the morning of August 7th. The 32nd division artillery remained at the front for two weeks more, however.

In the seven days of fighting the Michigan-Wisconsin troops had gained nineteen kilometers, had broken through the strong German line on the Ourcq, had stormed, taken, and held the city of Fismes, and had completely occupied the south bank of the Vesle.

The Thirty-second division next saw heavy action on the Oise-Aisne front as a part of the Tenth French army under Gen. Mangin.

On the night of Aug. 27 it relieved the 127th French division and at once received orders to attack in liaison with the French.

The 63d infantry brigade in the front line promptly gained its objective, the railroad tracks west of Juvigny, lying facing the enemy on high, open ground on the slope of a hill containing little cover except shell holes, where the men were subjected to steady artillery and machine gun fire.

Shortly after noon the enemy delivered a counter attack, but it was stopped by artillery and machine gun fire, and orders were issued by Gen. Mangin for a general attack at 5:25 the following morning—Aug. 29.

The enemy machine gun strength was so great that the artillery preparation failed to silence them, and the barrage did not keep them from operating as the infantry advanced. The 125th infantry made a slight advance and captured a few prisoners on the left. On the right the 126th in isolated groups crossed the jumping off line and penetrated deeply into the woods, but it was impossible to bring the whole line up. No real advance was made, and this was true of the entire army. Casualties were severe.

The front line was thinned out, but the position was not favorable. Arrangements were made to improve it by taking the woods southwest of Juvigny, but corps orders directed that

Photos by Leonard-Billings

Top Row—C. O. Driver, John Ronsholdt, C. Marquette, L. F. Harter, E. Zlevors, Howard Layton, Walter G. Williams.
Second—Elmer C. Peterson, Z. Piotrowski, A. J. Krueger, Stephen Gurski, F. A. Schultz, E. G. Simpson, J. V. Hood.
Third—J. H. Heusdens, S. G. Hultberg, Harry Augustine, O. C. Lange, E. O. Jones, H. L. Gebhardt, Frank Sheffield.
Fourth—James Bie, John Halvorsen, Orrin Layton, Harold Homl, J. A. Carpenter, A. E. Poulson, Alfred Ball.
Fifth—Wm. Gulbrandsen, E. Larsen, Aage Larsen, A. J. Sorenson, Axel Olsen, M. J. Bohn, Jesse Bowman.
Bottom—Kenneth Nelson, Louis Ruffalo, Ray W. Jones, E. J. DeMars, Allen Pederson, Julius Strauss, Wm. Frey.

it be withheld in view of a general attack to be made the next morning. But that attack was not ordered. Instead the Wisconsin-Michigan men lay exposed on the hillside until word was received that the 59th French division had penetrated the German line on the right and corps orders directed the 32d to advance in liaison with that organization.

This gave the desired opportunity to attack at Juvigny, and with the 64th brigade in the front line the 32d made its way through a ravine to a position south of the town, partly enveloping it to the east. One battalion of the 128th infantry moved forward west of Juvigny and finally reached a position to the north of the town. In this way it was practically surrounded.

A heavy counter attack failed to check the movement, and troops from the 127th entered it from the southwest and mopped up after considerable bloody fighting. The town was in American hands for some time before enemy shells began to fall in it, doubtless because the enemy did not know it had been captured.

On the following morning—Aug. 31—the front line of the 32d was considerably in advance of the divisions on its right and left, and from this position it led a general attack at 4 a. m., following artillery preparation that had begun at midnight. Arrangement of a triple barrage across the broken front was difficult, but it was accomplished successfully and progress across the whole front continued until the division reached the Terney Sorney-Bethancourt road.

On the extreme right of the sector, however, in ravines and sheltered places, machine gun nests held up the division on the right of the 32d and some of its own forces. The general advance stopped and infiltration was used to capture machine gun nests and other strong points on the right. But the time was too short. Darkness fell and the position held was reorganized for further operations the next day.

In the morning further attempts were made to improve the positions, and a number of machine gun nests were cleaned out. An effort was made to assist the 59th French division to come up on the right, and this task was under way when orders came for the relief of the 32d by the 1st Moroccan division.

In this operation the Wisconsin-Michigan outfit attacked a strong enemy well supported by artillery and intrenched in highly organized positions in a country naturally lending itself to defense, had again broken through a German key position, had penetrated his line to a depth of five and one-half kilometers and started an enemy withdrawal, thus paving the way for a forward movement by the whole 10th French army, which ultimately outflanked the German positions on the Vesle and the Chemin des Dames.

On Sept. 5 the 32d division received orders to join the 1st American army, which then was preparing for the big offensive at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne.

Moving to a rest area at Joinville, north of Chaumont, it received replacements and began training them, but the training had not progressed more than eight days when orders came to move forward as a reserve unit. At once it was moved to the Verdun front and assigned as reserve to the 5th army corps.

On Sept. 26 it was directed to occupy as a garrison the original front of this corps, which that morning had gone over the top and attacked the enemy in the Argonne. The two infantry brigades were placed about four kilometers south of what for four years had been No Man's land, and in that position at 6:30 p. m. on Sept. 29 were ordered to proceed at once to the vicinity of Ivory and relieve as far as possible that night the part of the 37th division then in the front line.

One hour after the orders came both brigades were under way. It was a rainy night, and the roads were so bad that nothing but the lightest vehicles could be taken across No Man's land in the darkness. But the infantry marched all night, covering from eleven to eighteen kilometers. The relief was completed the night of Sept. 30, so that on the morning of Oct. 1 the 32d occupied the sector, with a front line, extending east and west about four kilometers, lying half a kilometer south of the village of Cierges.

The position was a bad one, and it had been slightly improved by carrying the front line up beyond the village, when the division was shifted to the left to relieve the 91st.

Improvement of this position by an advance of one kilometer put the 64th brigade almost in front of well placed, well protected enemy machine gun nests in the Bois de la Morine. The brigade made an attempt to take these woods without artillery preparation, but, although some progress was made, it was found necessary to wait for a deep artillery barrage.

Then, with gas and flame troops and a section of tanks, both brigades attacked on the morning of Oct. 5. The Bois de la Morine was overwhelmed and the machine guns wiped out, and the attack was shifted toward the north and the Bois de Chene Sec. There was hand

Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Geo. R. McCourt, D. Dorges, Louis Borgerson, I. Saskowski, Harry DeWilde, G. A. Gatzke, Peter Larson.
Second—Alex Safake, Frank Francis, Peter Hanson, G. F. Farduti, Arthur Lemke, Peter Kuldacky, Cerbell Peterson.
Third—Harry Harvey, John James Jr.,, H. E. Cooper, Wm. Funk, W. G. Zacharias, Joseph Stegner, Melvin E. Hart.
Fourth—E. M. Bulgrin, E. H. Doolin, F. K. Cicero, Alfred H. Sorenson, Louis Williams, Rasmus Sabel, Walter C. Jensen.
Fifth—A. B. Hoffman, Burton M. Anderson, Art Price, Louis Swenson, W. A. Hart, Ben Sigeln, Clarence Jacobson.
Bottom—Edw. Krupp, Dominick Pozzi, Vested Jensen, Carl C. Jensen, Herman Christensen, Harry O. Johnson.

to hand fighting in these woods, but they also finally were mopped up and the advance proceeded as far as the strong enemy positions on Hill 255 and Hill 269. Two days then were spent in reducing the strong points in the German line.

The division was ordered forward November 5th minus the artillery brigade, which had to be withdrawn because of the heavy casualties to horses. Tractors were borrowed to get the field guns back to a reserve area to be re-equipped. The armistice found the balance of the division still in the lines advancing toward Sedan. It later went into Germany as a part of the army of occupation.

The Eighty-fifth division, which contained several hundred men from Racine county and vicinity, was organized at Camp Custer, Mich. All of the first, second and third draft contingents from the lake shore counties of Wisconsin became part of the division, and most of the Racine county contingent were in the 340th infantry. Company D of that regiment was made up of soldiers from Racine county and Port Washington.

The division was at full strength late in November, 1917, but its training was interfered with by the fact that it began to function as a replacement division almost immediately. A large contingent was sent to the 89th division at Camp Pike in November, and many of these men were in action in France in the St. Mihiel drive in the following September, and later in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Forty-five men from Company D were sent to the Fourth division at Camp Green in December, and these were fighting as early as August, 1918. In April, 1918, Co. D was filled with recruits from Camp Grant and another contingent of Racine men arrived and were assigned to the 337th infantry. Other replacements were sent away, and in June more new men arrived and were given a strenuous two weeks' drill on the field and at the rifle range. On July 15 the division began its movement overseas from Camp Mills. The 340th infantry embarked late in July on the Corinthic, landed at London after a voyage of seventeen days and camped at Romsey for three days. Then it was transported across the channel to Le Havre where it was joined by the 335th infantry. They were sent to a training center at Veaugues, near Bourges and again began to function as a replacement division for organizations in the lines. It was only a skeleton of its former self when ordered to take position in the lines in the Toul sector on Nov. 7. It arrived there too late to see any fighting. The division was filled by replacements in November, and returned to America in April, 1919, a fairly complete organization.

One regiment, the 339th, was detached from the division in England and sent, with the 310th Engineer battalion, to Archangel for service in northern Russia. They were joined there by the 337th Ambulance Company and 337th field hospital unit. The expedition landed in Russia the first week of September, 1918. They found British and French contingents there. They were supposed to guard Allied stores; prevent any German activities on the White sea coast and assist the Russians to combat the revolutionists and reorganize an army for use on the German front.

The supplies were all stolen, burned or lost before the Allied troops arrived. No sign was found of the German White sea expedition. The Russian people didn't seem to have any desire to fight the revolutionists, or Bolshevikis. So the Allies decided they would have to do it themselves.

The Allied lines formed a semi-circle around Archangel, the radius being from 120 to 300 miles. Up to Nov. 11 the lines had been advanced from 20 to 75 miles without there being any change in the general situation. The Arctic winter swooped down upon the land. On Dec. 31 the allies planned an offensive but the "Bolos," as the enemy was nicknamed, beat off the attack and later drove the Americans back several miles by a great superiority in men and artillery, on the Vaga front. There was nothing but guerilla warfare from then to May, when the Americans left for home. Americans lost in 9 months 104 killed, 337 wounded, and 80 died of disease and accident.

There were many hardships connected with the expedition which were unique in American army history but the soldiers there were repaid by the memory of an interesting service well performed.

Semi-official records of all the divisions in the army were prepared before the departure of the troops for home, and a summary of these records is published here. There is also given a description of the shoulder insignia worn by the members of the various divisions. Many interesting stories are back of the selection of these insignia. State traditions, symbolical emblems, conditions in training camps, citations, and numerous other things offered inspiration for them. The insignia were worn on the left arm just below the shoulder, and were intended to facilitate the rapid rallying of troops when scattered on the road, in battle or elsewhere. Soldiers in France became very

BROTHERS WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST CONFLICT

Six boys went from the Corbeil family of Burlington. They are the three at the left and three at the right of the upper portion of the picture. At left (I) Oliver S., (II) G. Arthur, (III) Eric T.; at right (IV) George S., (V) Charles D. and (VI) Elmer D. The top center consists of Norbert M., Ralph J. and Raymond M. Zinnen. Below them are Harold, Irving, Ben and Louis Shaw. The four larger pictures at bottom are (I) E. A., (II) Atwood, (III) Charles and (IV) Fred Merrill. Howard O. Manchester is the small picture at left and Russell H. Manchester the small picture at right.

proud of the emblems, as is natural when it is recalled that most Yanks got the idea that their particular division was doing most of the real fighting and that if "the division on the left" had only done its part the war would have been finished in a week. In fact military units were so large, that troops seldom knew or cared what divisions were on the right or left, or what corps or army they belonged to themselves. The division was the largest organization with which they had time to become familiar.

The insignia were usually of brilliant colors and easily distinguished. Most of them were issued ready for sewing on the uniforms, having previously been mounted upon a patch of O. D. cloth about three inches square. Official authorization was never given for shoulder insignia in America, but some divisions designed theirs before getting sailing orders.

Following are the records of the divisions. Due allowance must be made for the fact that, while units were organized of certain troops in America, the personnel underwent frequent changes due to casualties and transfers.

FIRST DIVISION.

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France June 27, 1917. Activities: Sommerville sector, ten kilometers southeast of Nancy, October 21 to November 20, 1917; Ansauville sector, January 15 to April 3, 1918; Cantigny sector, April 25 to July 7 (battle of Cantigny, May 28 to 30); Soissons operation, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 24; Sazerais sector, August 7 to 24; St. Mihiel operation, September 12 and 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 1 to 12; operations against Mouzon, November 5 and 6; operation south and southwest of Sedan, November 7 and 8; march on Coblenz bridgehead, November 17 to December 15, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 165 officers, 6,304 men. Total advance against resistance, 51 kilometers.

Division Insignia: Crimson figure "1" on khaki background. Chosen because the numeral "1" represents the number of the division and many of its subsidiary organizations. Also, as proudly claimed, because it was the "First Division in France;" first in sector; first to fire a shot at the Germans; first to attack; first to conduct a raid; first to be raided; first to capture prisoners; first to inflict casualties; first to suffer casualties; first to be cited singly in General Orders.

SECOND DIVISION.

Regular Army: Divisional Headquarters established in France October 26, 1917. Activities: Verdun and Toul-Troyon sectors, March 15 to May 14, 1918; sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry (almost continuous heavy fighting), May 31 to July 9; Soissons sector, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 20; Marbache sector, August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector and operation, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and advance in Champagne, September 30 to October 9; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured, 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

The second division included two regiments of marines.

THIRD DIVISION.

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France April 4, 1918. Activities: Chateau-Thierry sector, May 31 to July 30 (battle operations May 31 to June 4 and July 15 to 30); St. Mihiel sector (corps reserve), September 10 to 14; Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 27; march on Rhine, November 14.

Prisoners captured: 31 officers, 2,209 men. Guns captured: 51 pieces of artillery, 1,501 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 41 kilometers.

Insignia: Three white stripes diagonally superimposed upon a square field of royal blue. The three stripes are symbolic of the three major operations in which the division participated—the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse. The blue field is a symbol for those who have died.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France, May 17, 1918. Activities: Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 21 (brigaded with 6th French Army), vicinity of Noroy and Hautevesnes; Vesle sector (almost continuous heavy fighting), August 2 to 12; St. Mihiel sector, near Watronville-Treseauvaux (in reserve), September 6 to 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 25 to October 19.

Top Row—A. S. Petersen, L. B. Niesen, L. Darnstaedt, H. F. Rapp, Oscar LeClair, John Hosp, E. E Thery.
Second—Art Olson, H. J. Van Bree, Victor Buisse, E. Schumacher, Petro Pisa, Hans Helding, Chas. Jandl.
Third—Frank Yilek, Paul A. Hanson, Howard L. Ward, Gust Kuhnwold, C. W. Lane, Elmer Sahs, Harry Potter.
Fourth—Natale Giardina, F. W. Easton, Holt Byron, Harold Rapp, W. F. Ehrlich, D. Cilletti, A. H. Townsend.
Fifth—Herman Diem, Edw. F. Rapp, Stanley Rose, August Bicha, F. J. Meyer, Raymond C .Rasmussen, Einer Simonsen.
Bottom—T. F. Schlender, Laurence Jensen, Louis W. Clark, R. H. Haase, Arthur Bicha, Harry Connolly, Dominick Walls.

Prisoners captured: 72 officers, 2,684 men. Guns captured: 44 pieces of artillery, 31 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 24½ kilometers.

Insignia: Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab. The four leaves represent the number of the division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Arrived in France May 1, 1918. Activities: Anould sector, June 15 to July 16; St. Dié sector, July 16 to August 23; St. Mihiel operation, September 11 to 17; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 22; Argonne-Meuse offensive (second time in), October 27 to November 14.

Prisoners captured: 48 officers, 2,357 men. Guns captured: 98 pieces of artillery, 802 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 29 kilometers.

Insignia: Red diamond.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Arrived in France July 23, 1918. Activities: Gerardmer sector, Sept. 3 to Oct. 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive (First Army Corps Reserve), Nov. 1.

Insignia: Six pointed star of red cloth, with blue figure "6" superimposed.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Arrived in France, August 11, 1918, Activities: Puvenelle sector, Lorraine, October 9 to 29; Puvenelle sector, extended, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: One officer, 68 men. Guns captured: 28 machine guns. Total advance on front line, ¾ kilometer.

Insignia: Two triangles in black on red base. Design supposed to have developed out of the numeral seven, one numeral up and the other down and reversed, making two triangles.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Regulars: Organized at Camp Fremont, California, in December, 1917. When the armistice was signed the artillery, engineers, and one regiment of infantry (the Eighth, later on duty at Coblenz) had left for France. The remainder of the division was at the port ready to leave, but, as all troop movements were at once suspended, the division complete never reached France. Nevertheless, it lost 6 men killed and 29 wounded. It received the name of the Pathfinder Division, which is represented in the insignia by the gold arrow, pointed upward.

TENTH DIVISION.

Regulars: Organized at Camp Funston in August, 1918. It never reached France.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Regulars: Organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, in August, 1918, and, like all divisions numbered from 9 to 20, inclusive (several of which chose no insignia), it never left the United States. It became known as the Lafayette Division, the profile of the Revolutionary hero being represented in the insignia.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Devens in July, 1918, and took the name of the Plymouth Division because it was recruited mainly from the New England States.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Lewis, Washington, in September, 1918. The device includes the two proverbial "bad luck" symbols, the figure 13 and a black cat, surrounded by the "good luck" horseshoe, indicative of the doughboy's confidence in his ability to overcome all hoodoos.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Custer, Mich., in July, 1918, and took the name of the Wolverine Division, those animals having been very common in Michigan in early days. The head of a wolverine appears on the insignia.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Travis, Texas, in August, 1918, and acquired the name of the Cactus Division, which appears on the insignia, together with the Latin motto meaning: "Touch me not."

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

National Guard of New England: Arrived in France December 5, 1917. Activities: Chemin des Dames sector, February 6 to March 21, 1918; La Reine and Boucq sector, April 3 to June 28; Pas Fini sector (northwest of Chateau-Thierry), July 10 to 25 (battle operations July 18 to 25); Rupt and Troyon sector, September 8 to October 8 (St. Mihiel operation, September 12 to 14); Neptune sector (north of Verdun), October 18 to November 14 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 61 officers, 3,087 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 132 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

RACINE WOMEN WHO SERVED WITH THE ARMIES OF UNCLE SAM

In the upper row are Emma Hanson, A. B. Schmidt and Mabel C. Wilton. In the center are Gertrude Davis Smith, Miss Hanson and Florence Jelliffe. At the lower left hand are Clara Wegge and Elizabeth Cahoon; in the center Marjorie Morey and at the right are Josephine Johnson and Helen Sawyer.

Insignia: Dark blue "YD" monogram superimposed on diamond of khaki cloth. The initials represent the nickname of the division which, since its arrival overseas, had been known as the "Yankee Division."

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Guard of New York: Arrived in France May 10, 1918. Activities: East Poperinghe line, Belgium (four battalions at a time), July 9 to September 3; Dickebush sector, Belgium, August 24 to September 3 (operation of Vierstrast Ridge, August 31 to September 2); Hindenburg line, France, September 24 to October 1 (operation at Canal tunnel, Bellicourt and east, September 27 to 30); St. Souplet sector, October 12 to 20 (Selle river, October 17); Jonc de Mer Bridge, October 18; St. Maurice River, October 19 to 21.

Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 2,292 men. Total advance on front line, 11 kilometers.

Insignia: Black circle with red border, with monogram N.Y.D. superimposed—New York Division—and seven red stars. The stars represent the constellation Orion and were chosen in honor of Major General O'Ryan, who has commanded the division during the last seven years.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Pennsylvania: Arrived in France May 18, 1918. Activities: Sector southeast of Chateau-Thierry (corps reserve), June 30 to July 31 (battle operations, July 15 to 18 and July 28 to 30); Vesle sector, August 7 to September 8 (almost continuous heavy fighting); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 26 to October 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 16 to November 11.

Prisoners captured: Ten officers, 911 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 63 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Ten kilometers.

Insignia: Keystone of red cloth.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia: Arrived in France June 27, 1918. Activities: Center sector, Haute Alsace, July 25 to September 22; Grand Montagne sector, north of Verdun, October 7 to 30.

Prisoners captured: 2,187 officers and men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery and 250 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Seven kilometers.

Insignia: Blue and gray; design copied from the Korean symbol of good luck. Colors represent union in arms of North and South.

THIRTIETH DIVISION.

National Guard of North and South Carolina and Tennessee: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: Canal sector, south of Ypres, (brigaded with British), July 16 to August 17; Canal sector, south of Ypres (under own command), August 17 to September 4; Gouy-Nauroy sector, September 23 to October 2 (battle operations); Beaurevoir sector, October 3 to 12 (battle operations); Le Cateau sector, October 16 to 20 (battle operations).

Prisoners captured: 98 officers, 3,750 men. Guns captured: 81 pieces of artillery, 426 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 29½ kilometers.

Insignia: Monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H," with three "X's," (Roman numerals for 30) forming the cross bar of the letter "H," all on a maroon background. The design is a tribute to Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory."

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin: Arrived in France February 20, 1918. Activities: Alsace front, May 18 to July 21; Fismes front, July 30 to August 7 (advance from the Ourcq to the Vesle); Soissons front, August 28 to September 2 (battle of Juvigny); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 20 (operations against Kriemhilde Stellung); front east of the Meuse, Dun-sur-Meuse, November 8 to 11; Army of Occupation from November 17.

Prisoners captured: 40 officers, 2,113 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 36 kilometers.

The artillery of this division was in action 81 days.

Insignia: Barred arrow of red, chosen because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Guard of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Organized at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. It went to France in October, 1918, and never entered the line. The insignia stands for the initials of the nickname, the Dixie Division, and was used for marking the baggage as early as November, 1917.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION.

National Guard of Illinois, West Virginia: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities:

Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Jules DeGraeve, John J. Kropp, Joseph Briet, Fred Sewall, Steven Filochowski, M. Andersen, Joe Kowalsky.
Second—A. E. Chamberlain, Emil O. Nelson, B. Olson, W. J. Schlicting, Elmer Hanson, C. S. Sondergaard, Bert Jensen.
Third—Henry Larsen, Robt. L. Malone, E. M. Jacquet, Roland V. Malone, Geo. Jerstad, Peter J. Hedera, Frank Zahorik.
Fourth—Louis A. Singer, R. J. Buckley, Art J. Christianson, O. Petersen, Ralph Mangold, F. Maciejewski, F. H. Layton.
Fifth—Martin Nelson, John J. Reed, W. L. Finlayson, Herbert C. Jensen, Clarence Dahlen, Maurice Jensen, Reinholt Ager.
Bottom—J. E. Draginis, Hiram G. Jones, Victor Rasmussen, Chas. Nestril, W. R. Krueger, A. P. Mochartis, E. W. Beller.

Amiens sector (with Australians), July 21 to August 18; Verdun sector, September 9 to October 17; St. Mihiel sector, November 7 to 11.

Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 3,922 men. Guns captured: 93 pieces of artillery, 414 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 36 kilometers (made by units of one regiment or less).

Insignia: Yellow cross on black circle, a combination of the divisional colors, yellow chosen because it was the only color paint available in Texas when the division was assembling its equipment. The cross, long used to mark Government property, had a terrifying effect on the Philippine natives.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota. Insignia: Black oval encircling red bovine skull, a conventionalization of the Mexican olla or water flask, the whole design reminiscent of the Camp Cody country in New Mexico where the division trained.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Missouri and Kansas: Arrived in France May 11, 1918. Activities: North sector of Wesserling sector, Vosges (one brigade), July 1 to 27; North sector of Wesserling sector, Vosges, with Garibaldi sub-sector (under division command) July 27 to August 14; Gerardmer south sub-sector added, August 14 to September 2; Argonne-Meuse offensive (Grange-le-Comte sector), September 21 to October 1; Somme-Dieue sector, October 15 to November 7.

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 768 men. Guns captured: 24 pieces of artillery, 85 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 12½ kilometers.

Insignia: Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs. The design was chosen because the old Santa Fe trail started westward from a point near the Missouri-Kansas line.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 31, 1918. Activities: Blanc Mont sector, north of Somme-Py, Oct. 6-28 (French Champagne offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 531 enlisted men. Guns captured: 9 pieces of artillery, 294 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Cobalt blue arrowhead with a khaki "T" superimposed upon a khaki disc. The arrowhead represents Oklahoma and the "T" Texas.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Ohio. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, Aug. 4-Sept. 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 25-Oct. 1; Pannes (St. Mihiel sector), Oct. 7-16; Lys and Escaut rivers (Flanders), Oct. 31-Nov. 4; Belgium, Syngem sector, Nov. 9-11.

Prisoners captured: 26 officers, 1,469 enlisted men. Guns captured: 29 pieces of artillery, 263 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 30 2/3 kilometers.

Insignia: Red circle with white border. Design adapted from the State flag of Ohio. Division known as the "Buckeye Division."

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky: Arrived in France Oct. 19, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Shield, left half blue, right half red; superimposed in center of shield is the initial "C" with the letter "Y" interlaced with lower half of the initial "C," both in white.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION.

The Thirty-ninth Division was organized from the National Guard of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. It went to France in August, 1918, as a depot division, from which replacements were sent to the combat divisions at the front; therefore it was never intended to be in the line. The insignia shows the Greek letter delta, because the personnel came from the vicinity of the Mississippi delta, but it was never approved by the A. E. F. It was stationed at St. Florent and sent 10,156 replacements to the front.

FORTIETH DIVISION.

National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico: Arrived in France Aug. 20, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Blue patch of cloth with gold sun superimposed in center, a representation of the sun at midday in blue sky. The insignia and name "Sunshine Division" were selected as best exemplifying the climatic conditions of the camp in which unit trained.

FORTY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming: First Depot

Photos by Leonard

Top Row—Edward Elting, E. D. Cahoon, Chester Olson, E. A. Strom, Henry Hansen, J. P. Madsen, M. Pavlik.
Second—J. F. Leuker, C. O. Sidesky, Harry Mainland, Frank Peterson, Emilius Olson, Allan Thompson, R. Kautz.
Third—Gus Chinanis, J. M. Compty, R. J. Bowers, Chester Neslon, Edw. Belanger, Rudolph Thompson, John Strugala.
Fourth—Chas. Nelson, Harry Draves, E. A. Daleski, Frank W. Walker, B. F. Brooder, Hugh Desens, C. R. Petrulka.
Fifth—Wayne Addison, John Addison, Peter Sorenson, Wm. Pier, A. G. Wrixton, Oscar Bronson, A. A. Sauer.
Bottom—John Skaar, Allen Gere, James Greco, R. J. Johnson, T. C. Hemmingsen, Theo. Henningsen, Bernard Dexter.

Division, arrived in France Jan. 1, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Setting sun in gold on red background over a wavy blue stripe representing the waters of the Pacific, in the foreground. Design originated by a Red Cross nurse attached to Camp Hospital No. 26, at St. Aignan-Noyers. Organization is known as Sunset Division.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of 26 States and District of Columbia. Divisional headquarters arrived in France Nov. 1, 1917. Activities: Dombasle-Luneville-St. Clement-Baccarat sector, Feb. 21-March 23, 1918 (under the French 8th Army and 7th Army Corps); Baccarat sector, March 18-June 21; Souain and Esperance sector, July 5-17 (German offensive east of Reims, July 15-16); Trugny and Beauvardes, July 25-Aug. 3 (front of 4th Army Corps on Ourcq); Ansauville, Essey and Bois de Pannes (St. Mihiel salient), Sept. 12-30; south of St. Georges-Landres-et-St. Georges-Cote de Chatillon (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Oct. 13-31; Autruche, Grandes Armoises and Maisoncello, south of Sedan (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Nov. 5-10.

Prisoners captured: 14 officers, 1,303 enlisted men. Guns captured: 25 pieces of artillery, 495 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 55 kilometers.

Insignia: Parti-colored quadrant, suggesting the arc of a rainbow, after Rainbow Division.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

The Seventy-sixth was composed of men from the New England States and northern New York State and was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. The Seventy-sixth Division and those following, to include the Ninety-second, where known as National Army divisions and it was organized from the first draft in September, 1918. It went to France in July, 1918, and was a depot division, stationed at St. Amand-Montrond and sent 19,971 replacements to the front.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Army of New York City: Arrived in France April 13, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, June 20-Aug. 4; Fismes-Bazoches sector, Vesle front, Aug. 12-Sept. 16; La Harazee-Feur de Paris-la Fille Morte line, Sept. 26-Oct. 16 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Champigneulles line, Aire-Meuse, Oct. 31-Nov. 12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 737 enlisted men. Guns captured: 44 pieces of artillery, 323 machine guns.

Insignia: Golden fac-simile of the Statue of Liberty on blue background.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Army of New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Arrived in France June 8, 1918. Activities: Limey sector, St. Mihiel front, Sept. 16 to Oct. 4; Grand Pré-St. Juvin sector, Oct. 16 to Nov. 5 (Meuse-Argonne offensive).

Prisoners captured: Six officers, 392 men. Guns captured: Four or more pieces of artillery, 43 or more machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Crimson semi-circle crossed by a white streak of lightning which begins at upper right hand side of insignia and crosses to the lower left hand corner. The colors, crimson and white, are those of the division; the lightning is symbolic of "Lightning Division," the name adopted by division before leaving the States.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

National Army of District of Columbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 15, 1918. Activities: Sector 304, between Argonne and Meuse, Sept. 16 to 30 (Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26 to 30); Troyon sector, east of Meuse, Oct. 8 to 25; Grand Montagne sector, heights east of Meuse river, Oct. 29 to November 11 (active operations in progress most of time).

Prisoners captured: One officer, 391 enlisted men. Guns captured: 32 pieces of artillery, 275 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 19½ kilometers.

Insignia: Lorraine Cross, adopted in the 15th century by the House of Aujou, following the defeat of Charles the Bold, as a symbol of triumph.

EIGHTIETH DIVISION.

National Army of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Divisional headquarters arrived in France May 30, 1918. Activities: Aveuly Woods, Arras (Artois front), July 23 to Aug. 18 (under British); St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12-15 (one regiment of Infantry and one Machine Gun Battalion, reserve Second French Colonial Corps), Bethincourt sector, Sept. 25-29 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Nantillois sector, Oct. 4-12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); St. Juvin, Nov. 1-6 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 103 officers, 1,710 enlisted men. Guns captured: 88 pieces of ar-

Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Edgar J. Johnson, Theo. Lau, Paul Kahlert, Geo. L. Smerchek, Einer Nilson, Wm. A. Beller, H. H. Keeler.
Second—H. H. Newell, Walter E. Anderson, H. D. Lewis, M. E. Wagner, Emil Molholt, W. F. Bratz, Edmund Horner.
Third—T. H. Firks, Thos. Allen, L. P. Qualler, M. Gizirian, B. Teshta, Clarence B. Peterson, Walter Sieb.
Fourth—Harry Duda, F. P. Christien, Harvey Peterson, Tony Holy, E. H. Ross, Curtis Foreman, H. A. Wisnefsky.
Fifth—Theo. Frey, John G. Hansen, Harold C. Rasmussen, A. E. Stindle, R. S. Kasprovich, R. McCullough, G. W. Harms.
Bottom—J. A. Munro, J. A. Kortendick, Edwin J. Nelson, Chas. Wahler, A. E. Haglund, Arthur Hansen, R. A. Fuller.

tillery, 641 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

Insignia: Shield of olive drab cloth, upon which is superimposed in center three blue hills, representing the Blue Ridge mountains, all outlined in white.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Army of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico. Arrived in France Aug. 16, 1918. Activities: East of St. Dié and Raon l'Etape sector, Vosges, Sept. 18 to Oct. 19 (brigaded with 20th French Division); Sommedieue sector between Haudiemen works and Benzée-en-Woevre, Nov. 7-17.

Total advance on front line: 5½ kilometers.

Insignia: Wild cat of varying color. Selected in the belief that the division could "emulate it in its fighting qualities."

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Army of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Divisional headquarters arrived in France about May 17, 1918. Activities: Lagny sector, June 25 to Aug. 10 (brigaded with 154th French Division); Marbache sector, Aug. 17 to Sept. 11; St. Mihiel operation, Sept. 12-15; Baulney and Charpentry, Fleville and Chehery, Chehery and la Viergette sectors, Sept. 30 to Oct. 31 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 827 enlisted men. Guns captured: 11 pieces of artillery, 311 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 17 kilometers.

Insignia: "AA" in gold braid upon circle of solid blue, the whole superimposed on square background of red. The "AA" stands for "All-American," the name chosen for the division, with the further later significance "All-Aboard."

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION.

The Eighty-third Division was formed of men from Ohio and West Virginia and was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. It went to France in June, 1918, and was a depot division at Le Mans, sending 193,221 replacements to the front. One regiment, the Thirty-third, served in Italy and was in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto. The insignia consists of the letters of Ohio in monogram.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

The Eighty-fourth Division was formed of men from Indiana, Kentucky, and southern Illinois, and was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. It went to France in September, 1918, but never got into the line.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

The Eighty-fifth Division was formed of men from Michigan and Wisconsin and was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. It went to France in August, 1918, was a depot division stationed at Cosnes, and sent 3,948 replacements to the front. It was known as the Custer Division, in honor of General Custer and also the camp at which it was trained, the insignia consisting of the initials C. D. One of the infantry regiments, the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth, served in northern Russia.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

National Army from northern Illinois and was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. It went to France in September, 1918, never getting into the line. It was known as the Black Hawk Division, which is represented in the insignia.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Army of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. It went to France in September, 1918, and never got into the line. The insignia appears to have had no special significance. It was a brown acorn on a circular green background.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Army troops from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Western Illinois, stationed at Camp Dodge Iowa. It went to France in August, 1918, and served in Alsace from October 7 to November 5; 28 days in a quiet sector, none in active sectors. It captured three prisoners and lost 29 killed and 89 wounded.

The insignia was evolved by two figures "8" at right angles, the result being a four-leaf clover, representing the four States from which the personnel of the division came. It is in blue for the infantry and machine gun battalions, in red for the artillery, and in black for the remainder of the division.

EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION.

National Army troops from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado, stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas. It went to France in June, 1918, and went into the line in August, northwest of Toul; it was at St. Mihiel, in the sec-

Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Earl Zeese, Floyd E. Hall, F. E. Magnan, Wm. Schultz, F. A. Robers, John Arseneau, Anton Molholt.
Second—James Verbes, Arthur Losch, P. Wischnewsky, Mike Vincak, L. T. Auterman, Joseph Bartkos, Irving Anderson.
Third—Tobias C. Jensen, E. H. Baker, Everett Gifford, F. J. Schliesmann, P. P. Becker, Carl E. Andersen, C. W. Zobac.
Fourth—Herbert Jorgenson, A. T. Nielsen, John O. Petersen, E. A. Butzine, B. W. Burroughs, Harry Dibble, C. H. Holm.
Fifth—Nels C. Hansen, P. E. Bergeron, Claude M. Smith, G. Falaschi, Ashley M. Cape, L. E. Grossman, Grover Miller.
Bottom—Fred Hanson, W. A. Hanson, Chas. Stindle, Geo. Sadlon, C. D. Sawyer, Matthew Gitzen, John Lokarcyk.

tor Bois de Bouchot, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was 55 days in quiet and 28 in active sectors and advanced 48 kilometers against resistance, the second best record in this respect of the National Army Divisions and exceeded by only five of the A. E. F. divisions. It captured 5,061 prisoners, the third best record in the A. E. F., being surpassed only by the First and Second Divisions. It lost 1,433 killed and 5,858 wounded.

It was known as the Middle West Division and the insignia is the letter "W," which when inverted becomes an "M." The central open space is colored to show the organization as follows: One Hundred Seventy-seventh Infantry Brigade, sky blue; One Hundred Seventy-eighth Infantry Brigade, navy blue; One Hundred Sixty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, scarlet; Engineers, scarlet, edged with white; Three Hundred Forty-first Machine Gun Battalion, half sky blue and half scarlet; Three Hundred Forty-second Machine Gun Battalion, half navy blue and half scarlet; Three Hundred Forty-third Machine Gun Battalion, half orange and half scarlet; Signal Battalion, orange; Supply Train, purple, edged with white; Sanitary Train, white with red cross, and Division Headquarters, no color.

NINETIETH DIVISION.

National Army of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Sazerais-Haye-Puvenelle sector, Aug. 24-Oct. 10; St. Mihiel operation, September 12-15; demonstration at beginning of Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 26; Argonne Meuse offensive, Oct. 19-Nov. 11.

Prisoners captured: 32 officers, 1,844 enlisted men. Guns captured: 42 pieces of artillery, 230 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 28½ kilometers.

Insignia: Red monogram "TO," standing for Texas-Oklahoma.

NINETY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Army of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 12, 1918. Activities: Argonne-Meuse sector near Vauquies, Sept. 20-Oct 3 (Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 26-Oct. 3); west of Escaut river, Belgium, Oct. 30-Nov. 4; east of Escaut river, Belgium, Nov. 10-11.

Prisoners captured: 12 officers, 2,400 enlisted men. Guns captured: 33 pieces of artillery, 471 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 34 kilometers.

Insignia: Green fir tree. The 91st is known as the "Wild West Division." Design emblematic of the far West.

NINETY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Army. Division headquarters arrived in France June 19, 1918. Activities: St. Dié sector, Vosges, Aug. 29-Sept. 20; Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 25-30 (reserve of First Army Corps); Marbache sector, Oct. 9-Nov. 15.

Total advance on front line: 8 kilometers.

Insignia: American buffalo, colors varying, selected "because traditional Indians called negro soldiers 'buffaloes.'"

The first Army was organized for the St. Mihiel offensive, under command of Gen. Pershing himself. It then consisted of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Corps, with the Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Eightieth, and Ninety-first Divisions in reserve. The object was attained without putting any of the reserve divisions in the line.

Later the First Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, and at the commencement of the Meuse-Argonne drive consisted of the First, Third, and Fifth Corps, with the First, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions in reserve.

The insignia used by members of First Army headquarters organizations was a large red and white "A."

In the lower part of the insignia are devices to represent different arms of the service: a red and white patch for army artillery; red castle for the army engineers; red, white, and blue cocarde for the air service of the army, etc.

In the reorganization after the armistice the First Army consisted of the First, Fifth, and Eighth Corps and immediately began preparations to leave France for the United States.

The Third Corps during the St. Mihiel offensive was on the Meuse, making preparations for the forthcoming Meuse-Argonne drive, which it opened with the Thirty-third being the extreme right of the movement along the Meuse for the first few days.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Third Corps consisted of the Second, Thirty-second, and Forty-second Divisions and was stationed in the occupied German territory.

The air service was outside of any divisional or corps organizations, although squadrons were attached to such units.

On declaration of war the United States had 55 service airplanes, 51 of which were obsolete and the other four obsolescent. The personnel consisted of approximately 65 officers and 1,100 enlisted men.

At the time the armistice was signed the United States had 3,538 airplanes in the A. E. F. and 4,865 in the United States, a total of 8,403. The total personnel consisted of approximately 200,000 officers and men.

The American army made approximately over the enemy's line 12,830 pursuit flights, 6,672 observation flights and 1,174 bombing flights, a total of 20,676. They flew for 35,747 hours over the enemy's line, covering approximately 3,574,700 miles.

"AS THEY WERE"—WACO, 1917

CHAPTER XXVI

SOLDIER'S SONGS; DYING WORDS; GETTING WOUNDED

THROUGHOUT modern history, as writen, we read fo men marching forward to face peril and death, with the martial strains of national anthems upon their lips. It seems a characteristic of historians that they find it necessary to put noble words in the mouths of dying men, and to credit all men in uniform with the desire and ability to sing such songs as "The Star Spangled Banner" or "God Save the King" when they approach the cannon's mouth.

Laying no claim to the title of historian, the author of this modest work feels free to pen a few words upon this subject which will, perhaps, strike all former soldiers as having the merit of truth even though it detracts from the halo of romance which should shimmer 'round their heads. To sum up briefly, careful inquiry among eye-witnesses of certain world-famous events, personal observation of the conduct of large numbers of men under stress of excitement and peril, and attendance at the demise of a number of warriors who might well be expected to give utterance to classic phrases when nearing the end, have all convinced the writer that practically all of the incidents of the sort mentioned are pure fiction.

Two of the most commonly accepted stories relating to the use of proper musical accompaniments for persons about to pass on to a brighter and better existence are those which credit the band on the liner Titanic with playing "Nearer, my God to Thee" for fifteen or twenty minutes while the doomed vessel slid beneath the waters carrying with it the band and many hundred other persons; and allege that the soldiers and sailors on the Transport Tuscania in 1918 lined up at the rails and sang three verses of "The Star Spangled Banner" while waiting for the German torpedo's full effect to be felt. I have the word of two survivors of the Titanic, which sunk on her maiden trip in 1912, that the band did not play "Nearer, my God to Thee" or anything else, but spent all it's time packing up clothing and valuables, preparatory to leaving as soon as some passing vessel should appear. Unfortunately, assistance came too late to rescue most of them.

In the case of the Tuscania, I discussed this matter with ten members of the Thirty-second division who had remained aboard until among the last, and was assured by all of them that singing was about the last thing anybody thought of, and nobody actually tried out their voices in the night air off the Irish coast that night. There were some rather harsh remarks passed from the upper decks in regard to the conduct of two army officers who left the transport in lifeboats while members of their commands still remained on the sinking ship, but no one burst into song about that or anything else. Furthermore, as Capt. Hale of Kenosha said, it was doubtful if anyone aboard knew three verses of "The Star Spangled Banner;" certainly no one has ever been discovered in America who could progress that far without looking at the words and music. Capt. Hale was taken from the Tuscania by a destroyer a few moments before the transport sank and undoubtedly would have remembered such an astonishing event, had a company of casual troops started to sing the most difficult musical composition ever written for the masses.

It is true that French soldiers occasionally sang "Les Marseilles" while on the road, two reasons being that most of them know the words, and the music is good for marching. On the other hand, I think that most A. E. F. veterans will testify that for every time they heard the poilus sing "Les Marseilles," they heard them shouting the catchy strains of "Madalon" fifty times or more. "Madalon" is one of those ballads which are easy of rendition, tell a story which does not strain anyone's intellectual powers, and above all provides a perfect cadence for marching feet. It

found its origin in a comic opera and the words refer to the popularity of a barmaid who was on good terms with everyone from the general down to the M. P.'s.

Because this is a volume of facts, rather than romantic history, an effort will be made to set forth something in relation to the music of our army in the late war.

For the first time in American history, the recent conflict gave no piece of music to the nation which possesses any merit beyond a temporary popularity. Soldiers really longed for some typical and expressive song such as "Marching through Georgia," "Tenting Tonight" or "Old Black Joe," which echoed along the roads and through the camps in Civil War days, but they never found it. Early in the struggle, the British troops seized on a music hall ditty entitled, "Tipperary," and as it was a good marching song its silly lines became familiar to all English speaking troopers as the war continued. The chorus ran:

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary,
And the sweetest girl I know.
Good-bye, Piccadilly;
Farewell, Liecester Square!
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

The popularity of this gem waned after two or three years of use, but the bands used it occasionally on parades even unto the finish.

At about the time America entered the conflict, George H. Cohan was staging a light opera and, needing a curtain raiser, resorted to an ancient method of getting one. He united a few strains from bugle calls, with some bars from "Johnny Get Your Gun," and there soon issued from the mouths of chorus girls the strident message of "Over There":

Over there, over there!
Send the word, send the word, over there,
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,—
Drums rum-tumming everywhere!
So prepare, say a prayer,
Send the word, send the word to beware;
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over over there.

This jingle caught the popular fancy. The tune had a martial sound and at the same time included a sort of "rag time" melody that kept it from being too tear-inspiring. The soldiers liked the name "Yank;" the sentiment expressed by the words was rather inspiring if one took the trouble to locate it, and it also hit the spot by conveying a threat to the Kaiser in good-natured song. For most of the year 1917, every military parade and review was accomplished to the blaring notes of "Over There," and every adventurous doughboy waving good-bye to the spires and towers of Manhattan roared out the sad news that "he wouldn't be back till it's over over there." The words "over there" were universally used to describe the fields of endeavor of the newly formed A. E. F., throughout the American participation in the war.

In the camps in America, college songs and the old favorite plantation melodies maintained their popularity for evening songfests in tents and barracks. As a part of the welfare work in camps, compulsory "sings" were held, and for the most part were greatly enjoyed. Song-leaders were quite successful in getting their youthful audiences to join in choral singing of such masterpieces as:

K-K-K-Katy, beautiful Katy,
You're the only g-g-g-girl that I adore.
When the m-m-m-moon shines, over the cow shed,
I'll be waiting at the k-k-k-kitchen door.

and

Good morning, Mister Zip, Zip, Zip,
With your hair cut just as short as mine.
Good morning, Mister Zip, Zip, Zip,
You're certainly looking fine.
Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust,
If the Camels don't get you the Fatimas must,
Good morning, Mister Zip, Zip, Zip,
With your hair cut just as—
Your hair cut just as short as—
Your hair cut just as short as mine.

The song leaders did not forget to wind up with the national airs, but it is with regret that we are forced to report that "Mister Zip" and "Katy" evoked much more enthusiasm, because the American young man is not given to voicing his patriotism in harmonious tones, even were he possessed of the vocal ability necessary to hit the high notes of "The Star Spangled Banner," or the peculiar sense of humor required to find cause for fun in "Yankee Doodle."

Two popular ballads of the day found some response in the bosoms of the soldiers and sailors even though their minor chords spoke of sadness and gloom, and their words foretold days and nights of homesickness. Both in American cantonments and in billets in France, American voices often could be heard crooning these two songs:

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL

Nights are growing very lonely,
Days are very long;
I'm growing weary only
List'ning for your song.

Old remembrances are thronging
Thro' my memory.
'Til it seems the world is full of dreams,
Just to call you back to me.

Chorus:

There's a long, long trail awinding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And a white moon beams:
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true
'Til the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail with you.

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

Keep the home fires burning,
While your hearts are yearning,
Though your lads are far away,
They dream of home.
There's a silver lining,
Through the dark cloud shining
Turn the dark cloud inside out,
Till the boys come home.

On the other hand, many a marching regiment swung along the roads in Vermont and Oregon, in Virginia and Texas, to the time of this disreputable refrain:

Drunk last night, drunk the night before,
Drunker tonight than I ever was before.
When I'm drunk, I am as happy as can be,
For I am a member of the Souse family.

Fortunately for the fate of the nation, the words had no basis of fact, in view of the strict regulations governing the sale of strong and spiritous liquors in the vicinity of camps.

It is characteristic of all soldiers to kick, and the following song gained some popularity because its sentiments were endorsed by all hands:

O, how I hate to get up in the morning;
O, how I'd like to remain in bed.
For the hardest blow of all
Is to hear the bugler call:
"You've got to get up! You've got to get up!
"You've got to get up in the morning!"

Some day I'm going to murder the bugler.
Some day they're going to find him dead!
Then I'll get the other pup—
The one that wakes the bugler up—
And spend the rest of my life in bed.

Song leaders tried to prevail upon their subjects to adopt parodies upon old melodies, whose new words contained sentiments of high patriotism and noble ambitions, but as a general thing the boys prepared their own parodies, and the words were not of the sort worth handing down to posterity. In France, the songs invariably expressed some opinion about the hardships of army life, and continued the good-natured "grousing" which enlivens all armies. Men will dare to do the most astounding acts of bravery, they will undergo all necessary privations without contemporaneous protest, and they would rather submit to the most humiliating punishment than to be transferred from scenes of danger and discomfort to an easy berth, but they insist upon the privilege of kicking about their fate whenever they find time to sit down with their feet before a fire and a pipe in their mouth. Then, indeed, they insist that they are cowards and babies; that they would leave the d——d army in the lurch if they could only get away, and that they would give every franc they had to buy a soft job in the training camps back home. So the doughboy, preparing to "go in" for a new offensive, wails in mournful tones:

I want to go home,
I want to go home,
The bullets, they whistle,
The cannon they roar,
I don't want to go to the trenches no more.
Take me over the sea
Where the Huns can't get after me,
Oh my, I'm too young to die,
I want to go home.

And after the armistice was declared and he saw boatload after boatload of non-combatants going across the Atlantic while he rolled his pup-tent for the march to the Rhine, he addressed the following sarcastic parody to his girl in the States and, through her, to the Commander-in-Chief and all others in authority:

Darling, I am coming back—silver threads among the black—
Now that peace in Europe nears I'll be home in seven years.
I'll drop in on you some night, with my whiskers long and white,
Home again with you once more—say by nineteen twenty four.

Once I thought by now I'd be sailing back across the sea,
Back to where you sit and pine—but I'm heading for the Rhine.
You can hear the M. P.'s curse: "War is hell, but Peace is worse."
When the next war comes—oh, well—I'll rush in, I will like hell.

Almost every division and branch of the service had some rollicking song which was especially popular in its own realms. For instance, Wisconsin men were inclined to use that excellent university football song, "On, Wisconsin," both for a marching tune and for band exercise. In this connection it is recalled that when General Parker, first commander of

the Thirty-second division, heard the 121st regiment band playing the selection, he took it for granted that it was an original production of the band leader, David Routt, and turning to his adjutant, said:

"Major, that is a fine sounding piece. Make a note that it is my order that that be the official divisional march, to be used at all reviews and concerts as such. Have that band leader name it 'Thirty-second Division March' and file a copy with you."

Which would indicate that Gen. Parker was not very familiar with well known musical selections of the day. As the division was composed of part Michigan and part Wisconsin men, the order resulted in a protest from some Michiganders, and the adjutant tactfully disregarded his orders. Probably Gen. Parker never knew the difference.

All artillery adopted the "Artillery Song" written for a Michigan regiment some years before. It was a catchy air, with appropriate words, and many a night hike was enlivened by the words, from thousands of throats, of the familiar:

Over hill, over dale, as we hit the dusty trail,
And the caissons go rolling along.

Then there were songs written by local composers which gained fame in certain sections. Such a one was:

WHAT'S THE USE.

First we line up, company front,
From the tall boy to the runt,
Then we dress up with a grunt,
Eyes to Right.
The Corporals with their nods,
Try to straighten up their squads
But the Lieutenant says "ye Gods,
What a Sight!"
He gives a sharp command,
And we think we're marching grand.
Then he says "You'll all get canned,
Get some pep."
He orders "Left Oblique"
In a voice that is not weak.
"What's the matter, Private Peate?
You're out of Step."
When he orders "Double Quick."
The fellows all look sick,
'Cause we know he's going to kick,
"That was Rotten."
We are almost moved to tears,
But we stand his jibes and jeers
When he says—"Hey, are your ears
Filled up with cotton?"
Hold your heads up in the air,
Straighten up; or don't you care,
You'll have to "Over There."
Says the "Lieut."
"In France they're much more strict,
If you don't care to get kicked,
Watch your step or you'll be picked
As a galloot."
As he shouts in accents stern
The Lieutenant seems to yearn,
For a company that could learn
Without abuse.
So we drill and drill and drill,
Do every movement on the bill,
But it seems we're rookies still,
So what's the use.

The "fighting units" in France had a rondelay which enlivened many a session in cafe and wayside inn. It told ironically of the various claims upon fame made by various branches of the service, and amateur singers had no difficulty in adding to the verses interminably to attend to good-natured grudges against individuals and regiments. The original version started off thus:

HINKEY-DINKEY PARLEZ-VOUS.

The Cavalry say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The Cavalry said they did it all,
Shooting craps in an empty stall, Hinkey-Dinkey parlez-vous.

The Tank Corps say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The Tank Corps boys, they fought très bon
Against M.P.'s around Dijon.

The Medics say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The Medics say they saved the line,
With C. C. pills and iodine.

The Signal Corps say they won the war, parlez-vous.
And all they did in the Signal Corps,
Was play blackjack on the office floor.

The Q. M. say they won the war, parlez-vous.
It was fini this and beaucoup that,
And a number ten for a number quatre.

The M. P.'s say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The M. P.'s say they won the war,
Standing guard at a café door.

The C. O. says he won the war, parlez-vous.
The C. O. wants the Croix de Guerre,
For sitting around in his Morris chair.
Hinkey-Dinkey, parlez-vous.

Still another parody which gained much popularity was one giving voice to the disappointment of those men who had enlisted to slay Germans but had wound up in some school, office or home camp for permanent duty. There were as many different versions of this "service flag" song as there were men bewailing their fate, following transfers and assignments to disagreeable duties. Here are two typical examples of the varied sentiments expressed to the music of "Mother, take Down your Service Flag:"

Photos by Billings-Leonard Malme

Top Row—John A. Dresen, H. M. Wallis Jr., F. W. Peil, C. I. Hansen, Victor Holm, Russell Thomas.
Second— Andrew Feddersen, Mark H. Martin, Jack R. Melvin, Harrison E. Fellows, John Cullen, Clarence Flanagan.
Third—Donald J. Morey, John D. Roberts, Julius Feiges, Newell E. French, Dr. C. O. Schaefer, F. D. Gebhardt.
Fourth—John C. Bayer, Dale McCutcheon, E. L. Mutchler, Thos. J. Berg, Jacob Adams, C. H. Landerslager.
Bottom—Albert Milner, Wilfred Haumerson, Nels Feddersen, Alfred Feddersen, E. F. Gotsche, Grover McNitt.

(Tours Version)

Mother, take down your service flag,
Your son's in the S. O. S.
He's S. O. L., but what the hell,
He never suffered less.
He may be thin, but that's from gin
Or else I miss my guess,
So mother, take down your service flag,
Your son's in the S. O. S.

(Air Service Version)

Mother, put out your golden star,
Your son's goin' up in a Sop;
The wings are weak, the ship's a freak,
She's got a rickety prop.
The motor's junk, the pilot's drunk,
He's sure to take a flop—
Oh, mother, put out your golden star
Your son's goin' up in a Sop.

Another song which helped to enliven a march occasionally, was:

Uncle Sammy, he needs the infantry,
He needs the cavalry, he needs artillery,
Then, By——, we'll all go to Germany!
Poor old Kaiser Bill!

Despite his habit of making light of serious matters, the American soldier was not slow to recognize real beauty in the fields of music and poetry. There was hardly a Yank in France who did not have somewhere about his person a copy of the beautiful poem, "In Flanders Fields," written by Lieut.-Col. John D. McCrae of Montreal shortly before his death near Ypres:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

So, too, he appreciated the "Reply of America," and in hundreds of straggling pup-tents and dugouts, the words were read and recited, and their sentiment endorsed with low-spoken words of approval:

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead.
The fight that ye so bravely led
We've taken up. And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead
Where once his own life blood ran red.
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught.
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
Ten million hands will hold it high
And Freedom's light shall never die.
We've learned the lesson that ye taught,
In Flanders fields.

When the first contingents of American troops went to France they were informed through the Parisian newspapers that General Pershing upon his arrival overseas had been escorted to the tomb of Marquis de LaFayette. He had brought a wreath with him and (so the story went) as he laid it at the foot of the monument, he rendered a salute and declared, impressively,

"LaFayette, we have come."

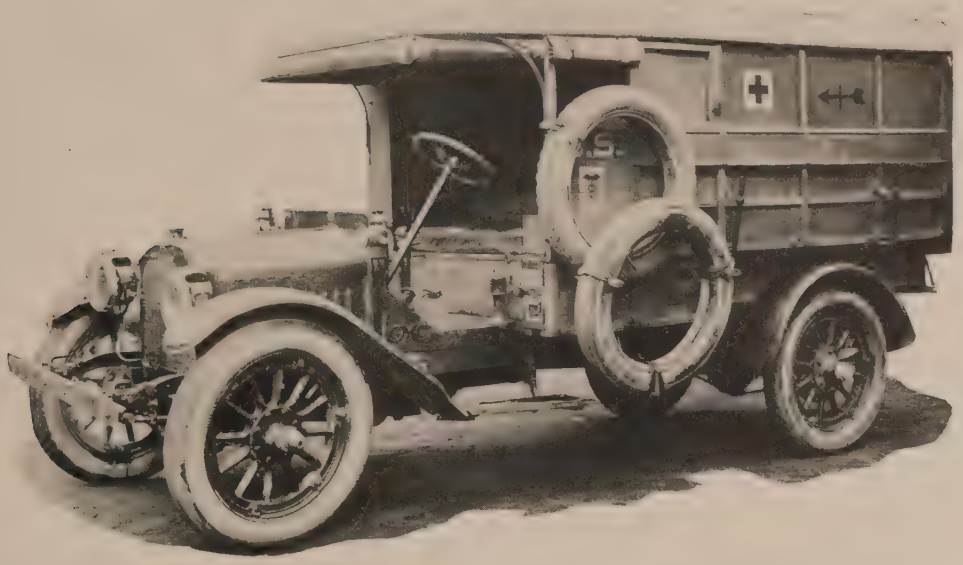
It later developed that Gen. Pershing said nothing of the sort, but it is true that two years later a homesick Yankee soldier, standing in the same place, recalled the alleged utterance by drawing himself erect, saluting, and muttering:

"LaFayette, we are still over here, damn the luck!"

Another profane but universally endorsed bit of repartee along the same lines comes to mind. During the war a part of our propaganda had to do with the alleged debt we owed to the French people for the part the old monarchy played in defeating the British in our Revolutionary war. Whenever anyone questioned the merits of any new bit of charity toward the French people, they were always sternly reminded of this "debt." Of course no mention was made of the difficulties thrown in the way of the above-mentioned LaFayette when he first proposed coming to America to help the struggling republic in its fight for freedom. The phrase was used so generally that it got on the nerves of some of the boys over in France, who after the war were finding their relations with the French somewhat strained, for various reasons. One of them who had been in France for two years, and had suffered from cooties, wounds, shortage of food, and similar discomforts, and then had been left there after the armistice to help sell the property of the army to the natives at very low prices, reared up one day when his request for a transfer to a homeward bound unit was denied, and asked in loud tones:

"Say, what in hell else do we owe France, anyway?"

And the startled lieutenant who heard it agreed fervently that the debt seemed to have



TYPE OF VEHICLE USED BY THE 127th AMBULANCE COMPANY IN FRANCE

The motor driven ambulances saved thousands of lives by getting men where they could have care within a short time after they were injured. Maj. W. W. Johnston tells of the wonderful work of the Racine organization at the battle fronts when no other ambulance unit would take a chance in pushing up to the rapidly advancing front and hauling the serious cases from agony and exposure to hospital care and attention.

been cleared, unless some new items had been entered on the books recently.

In spite of their opinion, however, it was many months after the close of the war when the last of the numerous appeals for a few millions of dollars for this or that French fund was answered as a part payment on the famous debt.

Investigation has shown that almost every famous utterance credited to American officers in the recent war were figments of the imagination, originating in the minds of correspondents far from the scene. Nevertheless, they probably will live in future histories.

Death-bed sentiments of soldiers were generally limited to requests for a drink of water, or some other creature comfort. Men occasionally murmured, in their delirium, the names of relatives near and dear to them, or imagined themselves in other and happier circumstances, but physicians at two large field hospitals, and at three base hospitals, were inclined to disbelieve utterly the accepted stories of dying men discussing affairs of state in oratorical phrases, or giving expression to carefully worded sentiments suitable for framing in patriotic households. This does not mean that American soldiers did not possess these sentiments, but merely that men dying from wounds have other matters to occupy their attention if their minds remain clear as the end approaches. Nature's sweet mantle of sleep generally brings peace and quiet to the dying for many hours before death actually occurs, and few dying men realize that they are doomed.

It may be of some comfort to those who lost relatives in battle to know that deaths on the battlefield or the receiving of wounds from bullets and shells are not painful. The writer has seen dozens of men wounded, and was severely wounded himself, and in all instances there was every evidence that the injury came as a great surprise. Before the victim realized what had happened the shock of the accident had passed and there was very little pain felt from that time until the hour, often days afterward, when the first dressings were changed in a hospital far to the rear of the lines. In cases of very serious wounds, this process usually was carried out while the patient was under an anaesthetic.

When a soldier is struck by a missile, his first involuntary movement is to throw his arm up in front of his face as a protection. Sometimes he is rendered unconscious before the movement is completed and the inertia

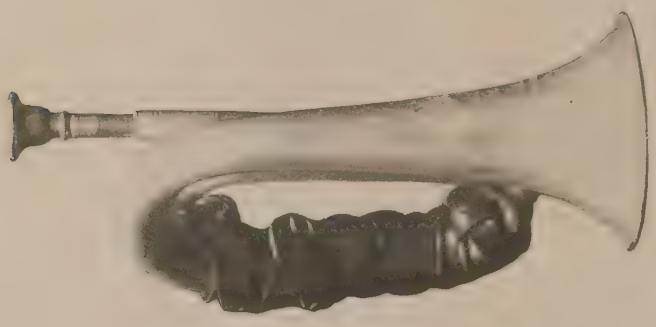
of the swiftly moving limb carries it up above the head. From this arises the commonly accepted view that men who are shot throw both hands above their head, leap in the air and fall backwards. The direction in which they fall depends almost entirely upon the direction from which the missile came, if it has much striking force. In cases where a bullet makes a clean wound through the body without "mushrooming" or striking solid bone, the injured person's knees usually weaken instantly and the man crumples down as though he were fainting—which, in fact, is usually the case. If he is struck in one arm, the effect of the impact may be such as to turn him part way around. Whether the blow itself causes him to fall, training and instinct cause a man to get down on the ground for protection against other flying metal.

The most painful part of a new wound is on the surface, where the sensitory nerves are numerous and exposed. The cutting of even the largest nerves occurs so suddenly that the feeling is not unlike a sudden electric shock which is all over before the victim realizes what happened.

Almost every wounded man experiences a feeling of profound helplessness after his injury. His great desire is to get out of the vicinity of the accident, even though he knows that it may be safer thereafter than some other refuge. Dozens of wounded men have declared that their most terrible moments were the ones which passed between the instant they were wounded and the time when they reached a first aid station. Being disabled, they could not avoid the feeling that they were unable to protect themselves, although even a well person can hardly ward off steel bullets or iron shell fragments. The ride to the rear is an occasion of much comfort to one unable to move about by himself, and the sight of a field hospital arouses feelings akin to those inspired when the desert traveler sees a distant oasis.

The word of a regimental surgeon who dresses many hundreds of wounded doughboys is accepted absolutely by the author, when he declares:

"Of all the men who ever were carried into the first aid station, I have yet to hear of one who took advantage of the occasion to say, 'I am sorry that I have but one life to give for my country,' or anything like that. The majority of them said, 'I don't know just how it happened,' or, 'If that Dutchman had waited just a minute longer I sure would have got him. Darn the luck, anyway.'"



127TH AMB CO'S SILVER BUGLE

CHAPTER XXVII

A RACINE MAN'S EXPERIENCES IN THE ARMY

NO two men viewed army life in exactly the same way. No two saw previsely the same things. The opinions, experiences and deductions of any soldier may arouse varying emotions of agreement, anger, disapproval or disbelief when related in the presence of another. Nevertheless almost every man in the service went through certain adventures which were about the same as those experienced by others. In publishing the following story of one Racine man's life in service, the author believes that every veteran will find many things which will recall to mind amusing and interesting incidents which may have been forgotten, and that is the only purpose in publishing it. It would be manifestly impossible to try to present in print all of the letters and diaries which have been submitted for publication, and which would deserve space were this volume larger than it is.

Some liberties have been taken with the original document. At places, extracts from other diaries have been inserted. Purely personal matters have been omitted. By combining several documents it has been possible to give an idea of army life which no single diary would be likely to show. The writer of the article which forms the basis for the chapter is a Racine young man who went overseas in September, saw action in the Argonne, and was wounded. He offered his private diary and a number of letters to the author of this work with the proviso that his name be not used.

With this explanation, the story is herewith presented:

On the 27th of July, 1918, I reported to my local board that I was disqualified for class 2 (essential industrial occupation) and would thenceforth qualify in Class 1. I had been employed at a factory in the city, but had come to the conclusion that I might be doing more effective work if I got into the army. There were quite a number of men who had the same idea about the same time, inspired, perhaps, by the big draft that left Racine on the 26th. On that day 447 men marched to the railway stations and amid one of the most impressive demonstrations ever seen in Racine, entrained for their camps. By this time the draft contingents were moving with considerable ease; the confusion that marked the first entrainments having disappeared and the uncertainties among the selectives was more or less dispelled. From the experiences of those who went early the men learned what they needed to carry for their personal comfort until they were uniformed and outfitted at the camp to which they were sent.

The reply of the board was a notice to appear on Aug. 1 for physical examination and I reported on that day at the rooms of Local board No. 2, out in Washington avenue. Three physicians gave me the double "once-over." One was an eye specialist, one a general physical examiner and a third conferred. I was pronounced fit and I was certified as qualified to go into the draft. That part over with I got ready to answer the call. It came on the 8th and we were ordered to appear at the board rooms on the 9th, ready to move.

With a dozen others I reported about the middle of the morning and we were lined up, tagged and instructed as to the trip and then turned loose for the final good-byes. These were said over again until evening, when we went to the station, boarded a train bound for Chicago and said farewell to old Racine—for how long none of us knew. We rode to the station in automobiles and joined the No. 1 contingent and all boarded the train.

When we arrived at Chicago we joined a train load of draft men from all parts of the northwest for the trip into St. Louis. Our captain, selected from one of our number, marshalled our party into the station at Chicago and with a blanket meal-ticket entertained the crowd, which had begun to get pretty hungry.

The trainload of recruits seemed to enjoy the party and there was all kinds of fun on the way down, though we rode in day coaches and were cramped for sleeping quarters; as a matter of fact there was little sleeping. At every stop along the route there were crowds at the stations and the boys sprang from the cars to the platforms to sing a little—there being several quartettes—or yell a little—regular recruit's yelling having developed early in the evening. This kept up until late into the night, but finally the boys got tired enough to curl up in the seats and get a little nap. We had breakfast at St. Louis and some of us —myself included—who had worked the board for extra meal tickets, had a real feed in the morning. From the St. Louis Union station we were hauled out to Jefferson Barracks and arrived there before noon.

When we left the train at Jefferson Barracks most of the men were ready to turn around and start home again. The heat was insufferable. The water was dirty and warm and not much of a treat for northerners just from home comforts. The tents of the recruits which were pouring in by the thousands stretched as far as the eye could see and all in all it was not a very tempting outlook.

As we left the train we were met by a squad of "receiving men," who lined us up, marched us onto the reservation and alongside a big building, where we were told off into squads and turned over to sergeants who showed us to our quarters, where we waited for our next physical examination and equipment.

With fully a thousand other men I lined up in my "birthday clothes" for what proved to be a real physical examination. The men all bathed and then got their positions for appearing before the long line of physicians who were giving the men a most thorough examination at the rate of 1,000 a day. We were in line at 9 o'clock and I waited in the same costume as mentioned until 5 o'clock that evening, when I was turned out as "fit," plus a shot of typhoid vaccine.

As I walked out past the last surgeon I was startled and half bowled over by a parcel which struck me in the chest. I found that it was a barrack bag. From that point I acquired a new piece of wearing apparel at every step until I had the whole outfit, and after a day of nakedness was glad to climb into whatever I had—and did. We were, by this time, back to the room where we undressed in the morning and we found our clothes, which we put into the suit cases. Some of the boys shipped them home by express and some sold them to the old-clothes buyers who swarmed around the room offering small sums for the cast off garments.

The fitting of the uniforms was weird. There was no time for tailored alterations, and a man was lucky if he got the jacket and trousers large enough for him.

One man who had received a pair of trousers that came up under his shoulders and a jacket that hit him about the knees, was ambling aimlessly around looking himself over when an officer passed. The rooky didn't see him and the officer turned back and startled the poor fellow into consciousness by shouting:

"Here! Why didn't you salute? Did you see this uniform?"

The boy looked with a fishy eye at the officer and said:

"Sure I see it, but look at the one that they shoved off on me."

When the day's examinations were over we were taken to eat, and after a day's fast the boys certainly did the meal justice.

From that point the men were taken to their quarters and made themselves as much at home as possible waiting for the notice that they would be shipped out to some training camp.

Within a week we were shipped to Camp MacArthur, Texas, where the weather was a few degrees hotter and the water a little less appetizing, and we started in for what looked like the training spell. At MacArthur we were separated into detention companies and kept in quarantine for two weeks. Our quarters were tents with floors and open sides. The weeds had shot up through the floors and grown around the sides, completely shutting them in. We lived there two weeks and then started in our daily drills and the regular course of training. The men were all very anxious to get down town to Waco and when the time for release came all had made plans for the excursion. Hopes were dashed, however, when the commanding officer on Saturday night detailed all our squad on k.p. for the next day and they were kept busy in camp.

I had the usual experiences of a recruit. After being put into a provisional infantry company, I spent every morning from 7:30 to noon in learning the rudiments of drill and discovering that it was not the easiest thing in the world to get eight men to execute "squads right" according to the manual. Eventually we all got so we could do this, and "face to the right in marching" without falling over our own feet or stepping on some one else's.

MANY RACINE FAMILIES HAD SEVERAL MEMBERS IN SERVICE

At the top, left, are Lt. and Mrs. Ed. Millstead; at the right Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Naleid; at left of second row are Evald, Charlotte and Edmund Strand and at right Arthur Nels and Harry Peter Johnson and their sister. Lower, left, are Oscar, Einer and Arnold Fischer and at right A. C. Mickelson, who served in the Home Guard, and his son Roland, who was in the National Army.

There was nothing especially pleasant about the training period, excepting its brevity. Fortunately I did not have to spend months at drill, as most men did. We worked hard every minute, and for our pains we seldom got any greater reward than silence on the part of some officer who watched our efforts. When we slipped on some command, then we got a bawling out that in civil life would be cause for homicide. One of the hardest things to learn was to perform instinctively those acts classified as "military courtesies," such as standing at attention whenever an officer appeared in the vicinity, saluting, and addressing our commissioned superiors in the third person. It does not come natural to an American young man to reel off such a thing as, "Sir, does the Captain wish to speak to Private Jones?" when you want to ask him, "Say, did you want me?" At first I felt ridiculous when performing these rites, but in time I accepted it like the others did. Many generations have maintained that such things are necessary, and this was no time or place to try to dispute their wisdom. It helped a little to know that the captain, in turn, had to do the same thing when addressing the colonel, and also that where I had to salute some "looey" whom I disliked, he had to return the salutes of several hundred men in the same length of time.

My squad consisted of eight men of five nationalities. The corporal was a young lawyer who tried hard for advancement. He studied the regulations every evening and tried to get us to keep our equipment clean and appear as neat as possible at all times. We learned that it was almost impossible to dodge drills. Going to sick call did no good, because we were returned to the company unless we had a fever of more than 100 degrees. Nothing else counted. If we had ailments on the outside, we were painted with iodine. If we complained of internal troubles, we got "C.C." pills. Sick call was not held during drill hours, so there was nothing to gain by going to it without fever. We had a dentist to care for our teeth, but he either painted the gums with iodine or pulled out the ailing tooth so most of us kept away from him. I heard of one man who had had six molars pulled out to evade the first draft, and then had been rejected upon his first examination for heart trouble without anyone looking at his teeth at all! Most of the boys seemed to be willing to serve, however, and the complaints were mostly against little things such as too much work, food they didn't like, refusal of passes, etc.

At first I used to try to get on K. P. (kitchen police) as often as possible to get an occasional respite from drill. Then they ruled that a K. P. should work before and after drill in the kitchen and go to the field with the rest. Then it became a real nightmare and was used for punishment. If there was no one to punish, all took their regular turns.

In the afternoons we learned the manual of arms, and had bayonet practice with bundles of cornstalks representing our German victims. After the second week we spent five afternoons on the range firing, and learned how to hit things 500 yards away with a high power bullet.

Our cooks didn't know very much about fancy cooking. Two of them had been merchandise clerks in civil life and the third was a painter. I remember the first two or three days I used to praise their stew, or "slum" as it was called. It was a sort of mixture of meat and everything else at hand and was quite nourishing and toothsome. Pretty soon, however, I noticed that we got it every day at least once, and sometimes twice. After a while it got pretty tiresome. Rations were issued to the company in bulk and prepared in the company kitchen for about 250 men of each mess. The raw material was first class and there was plenty of it. When the cooks did not draw all they were entitled to, a credit slip was given and this was redeemed for cash at the end of the month. The proceeds went into the company mess fund.

The hardest job at camp for me was getting up at daybreak when the buglers blew "reveille." The sounding of this rousing tune, five minutes after "first call," was always followed by a subdued murmur of curses upon the bugler, and railing at the army in general, as sleepy men fumbled in the semi-darkness with shoes, shirts and laced leggings.

Our first pay day came after we had been instructed to take out war risk insurance, make an allotment and buy Liberty bonds. We all lined up on the first of the month and signed the payroll. It was quite astonishing to find the large number of men who did not know how to write or spell their names. Some of these were given easier names by the ready-witted and "hard-boiled" top-kicker, or first sergeant. The "top" usually is the most hated man in the outfit. He is the ranking non-com, and administers the routine affairs of the company. As one of them told me, he gives all the disagreeable orders, while the captain steps down to tell us any pleasant news he may have. A week after signing the payroll, we lined up again and got our money. I had $6 of my

Photo by Billings

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN IN CHARGE OF THE COUNTY WAR RELIEF FUND

In the top row there are shown John H. Dwight, J. H. Brannum, and Fred Osius. Next below are George Jorgenson, Fulton Thompson, Horace P. Edmands, M. H. Pettit, J. V. Rohan and Walter H. Reed. In the lower row are W. T. Harvey, William Horlick Jr., F. Lee Norton, Herbert F. Johnson, L. P. Christensen. Two members, John D. Jones Jr., and C. Roy McCanna were not present when the group was photographed. An account of the activities of this committee will be found on Page 106.

month's pay coming. Many others were in the same fix, and we strolled around jingling a few coins and singing, "All we do is sign the pay roll, and we never get a gosh darned cent," to the tune of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

During our stay at Camp MacArthur the camp welfare people were lavish in their entertainments, although the boys were pretty well tired out at nights, after the vigorous training to which so few were used. But when word came that the various companies were to move in a few days there was great joy, and every unit that was notified held a "farewell banquet" in the company mess hall. There were banquets being held every night that week. The men generally wanted to get out of the southern camps but by far the most outstanding sentiment was the hope that they would get started on the journey "over there."

The men lost a good deal of weight in that two weeks. They would come in from the drill fields wringing wet and all but exhausted. The bath houses were jammed with burning humanity. But along after midnight the chill winds from the plains came up and the whole outfit would nearly freeze, though it was still in August. Each man had two single blankets for cover.

On the last of August our company was sent to Camp Merritt for embarking overseas as replacements. There was lots of bustling around and getting equipment in order. All surplus stuff was to be disposed of. Nothing but issue equipment was to be taken.

We travelled east in day coaches, with a field range set up in the baggage car to prepare meals with, and a freight car behind to carry baggage. The officers, ten of them, had a car to themselves.

Two young officers on our train stopped to talk a little too long with some of the fair hostesses at a Red Cross depot lunch room and missed the train. They were able to charter a taxi cab and catch us at the next station, but their commanding officer gave them a dressing down and those little stopovers were made rather unpopular from that time on.

Arriving at Camp Merritt late at night we were ushered into barracks and the next day we began to prepare for sailing. This was the last time we were to have the privilege of sleeping on cots or beds, excepting on shipboard. Here we had our hair cut—all of it.

Each man turned in his old campaign hat—the most practical style of hat on earth, by the way—and received a dinky "overseas hat" without a forepiece or brim, and apparently designed to let all the sunshine possible in one's eyes, and all the rain possible in one's neck. We rolled our packs prior to entraining for Hoboken early one morning and marched to the depot at Cresskill before dawn. Each man carried with him or wore on his person the following:

1 O. D. woolen uniform.
1 pair tan shoes; 1 pair field shoes.
2 flannel shirts.
3 pair socks.
1 pair wrap leggings.
2 suits of underwear.
1 woolen overcoat.
1 rainproof slicker.
1 pair woolen gloves.
1 web belt for trousers.
1 ammunition belt.
1 first aid packet.
1 rifle.
100 rounds of ammunition.
2 woolen blankets.
1 plate, cover, knife, fork and spoon.
1 canteen, cloth cover and cup.
1 pack carrier with shoulder straps.
½ shelter tent, pole and pins.
2 identification tags on tape.
2 towels.
6 handkerchiefs.
1 housewife kit.
1 shaving outfit.
1 cake of soap.
1 Emergency ration (can of salmon and 2 packages of hardtack).

Certain of the non-commissioned officers were also furnished with a wrist watch, compass and field glasses. Most of us carried a couple of candles, some writing paper and pencils, a watch and matches. In addition to this equipment, officers were allowed one small trunk and a bedding roll which will hold nearly as much as a trunk. They were ordered to carry at least two uniforms, several styles of footwear including rubber boots, a lot of books and official documents, a trench coat with inner lining, map case and drawing instruments, and numerous other things. Everyone of us smuggled aboard as much tobacco, candy and cigarettes as we could and armed ourselves with patent pipe lighters of various kinds.

Our equipment was now very much as it remained during the war. In France we received gas masks and steel helmets but I can think of no other changes in our apparel. The officers overseas wore Sam Browne leather belts which were adopted universally by the Allied armies, but these were discarded at

Photo by John Hood

WOMEN TOOK THE PLACES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OF MEN CALLED TO THE COLORS

The above scene is one of a score which existed in 1918 in the industrial plants of Racine. The women usually were dressed in a sort of bloomer-overall, and they worked at the bench or machine just as the men did before the latter went away. Women continued in industrial service (making men's wages, by the way) until after the armistice and the consequent slowing down of war production.

the front, where officers of our army dressed just like enlisted men excepting for their shoulder pins.

When we reached Hoboken and marched to the pier where the transport was waiting, we were each of us given a postal card to address to our home folks. On the back it said, "I have arrived safely overseas." This was signed and we were told it would be mailed when the cables announced our arrival in France. We were also given instruction regarding the censorship. We were told that from now on all letters would be read by an officer before being mailed and we must say nothing about dates, places, names of ships, or anything else that might be interesting to the folks at home. I have saved one of the censorship regulations handed us at the dock. It reads as follows:

"CENSORSHIP: — REMEMBER that the enemy and his agents are always on the alert to gather information.

"Details which are apparently unimportant may be combined with other details gathered by the enemy and become information of great importance to him. Do not forget that news travels so quickly under modern conditions that the bits of information you write home may be in the hands of the enemy a short time afterward.

"WHEN YOU WRITE A LETTER OR POST CARD:—DON'T mention towns and localities in connection with any military organization.

"DON'T put too much faith in the discretion of the people you write to. They may be very patriotic, yet quite unable to recognize an enemy agent or what information may be of value to the enemy.

"DON'T mention the movements of troops, their condition, the effects of hostile fire upon them, nor their losses.

"DON'T mail your letter in a French postoffice. It is forbidden in areas served by American military postal service.

"DON'T allow your friends at home to publish your letters in the newspapers.

"ABOVE ALL DON'T attempt to formulate or use any system of code, cipher, shorthand, or any other means of concealing the true meaning of your letters. It is the surest road to a court martial and severe punishment.

"REMEMBER that writing or receiving of letters in war time is a privilege, not a right. In many wars of the past soldiers were not allowed to write letters at all.

"YOU MAY WRITE:—1—Letters or post cards to friends or relatives in the United States or in France, free of charge.

"2—To friends or relatives in allied or neutral countries, by paying the same postage you would from the United States.

"YOU MAY SEND, to the United States only, picture post cards, except those showing localities or places; personal photographs; or small articles, such as gloves, laces or handkerchiefs, etc., as gifts. A PERSONAL photograph means one in which a person alone appears, without any suggestion of background that might indicate where it was taken.

"You may send parcels not exceeding seven pounds in weight by parcel post to the United States, by prepaying postage.

"YOU MAY NOT WRITE:—To ANYONE in the countries with which we are at war, except: American or allied prisoners of war, in which case letters must be sent to the Base Censor, unsealed. You may not write, not talk to, nor hold any communication whatever with enemy prisoners of war.

"THERE ARE ONLY TWO WAYS TO MAIL LETTERS:—1—Hand them unsealed to your company officer. Remember that he reads many letters in his capacity of company censor and your letter is to him an entirely impersonal communication, of which he does not remember the details or the writer once it has been read.

"2—Place your letters unsealed in a 'blue envelope,' seal the envelope, and mail it to the Base Censor, A. E. F., Paris. Each blue envelope may contain several letters, providing all are written by the same man and that each is enclosed within its properly addressed envelope, and that the certificate on the 'blue envelope' is signed by the writer. It is forbidden to use 'Blue Envelopes' except for strictly family matters.

"If you know who is going to censor your letters, save his time and help your company mail service by putting his rank at the bottom of the letter and in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, ready for his signature.

"As soon as he has read the letter, the officer will SIGN his name above his rank, and as soon as it has been stamped with the censor stamp the censor will post your letter. Nothing else should appear on the envelope.

"DON'T TALK TOO MUCH:

Photos Loaned by Charles Peterson

TWO REMARKABLE PICTURES OF A DIVISIONAL REVIEW TAKEN FROM THE AIR

The upper panel shows the 89th Division as it was being reviewed by Gen. Pershing in the fall of 1918. Not only are the mass of troops clearly pictured but the throng of soldier spectators on the side lines who witnessed the inspiring maneuvers are seen upon the vantage point—a small knoll, which they occupied. In the lower picture the greater part of the divisional front is shown, while at the left in the foreground the reviewing party upon horses is moving toward the front ranks of the infantry.

"Officers, enlisted men, and militarized civilians with the American Expeditionary Forces in France are forbidden to discuss or mention in public places, or to impart to anyone except in the official discharge of their duties, anything of military nature or anything whatever concerning information directly or indirectly obtained through their connection with the A. E. F.

"Never forget that we are at war and that the enemy is always listening. Always look with suspicion on strangers, and never tell anything of a confidential nature to a woman, as women are the most successful of enemy spies. Be suspicious of anyone who asks questions of a military nature, or who appears unduly interested in military information, even though he may be or may appear an American officer. Don't offer unsolicited information. You have no right to tell ANYONE where any unit is, or what military information has come into your possession, unless it is your official duty to do so. Any stranger, man, woman, or child, even a man in an American or an allied uniform, may be a spy. Do not tell him anything you would not be willing for the enemy to hear. For similar reasons, never enter into correspondence with strangers. It is one of the many schemes used by enemy agents to gather information. On the street or in public places remember that 'the walls have ears.'

"Do not express your opinion on military matters nor on the general situation. Be loyal to your Government and your superiors. Trust them to conduct the war while you attend to your own particular part in it.

"Avoid in any way giving the impression of pessimism either in your conversation or your attitude. In all ways be confident in the success of our armies and of our cause.

"All members of the American Expeditionary Forces are forbidden to take photographs, unless photography is a part of their official duties.

"DON'T CARRY WITH YOU:—Maps, documents or private papers of a military nature nor a diary or notebook containing military hints of value to the enemy, except when it is your official duty to do so. These will be of danger to your comrades in case you are captured; enemy pickpockets may get them even if you are not captured.

"On the other hand, if any enemy property comes into your possession, under any circumstance whatever, turn it over at once to your company commander, who will deliver it to an Intelligence officer. If the trophy is not of value to the Intelligence Section, it will be returned to you. Such trophies may be of vast importance to the General Staff.

"IF YOU ARE CAPTURED:—Don't remember any more than you can help. Try particularly to forget organizations and the places in which they are stationed. Every bit of military information you give to your captors is a danger to you and to the comrades that have been left behind to fight your battles.

"By command of General Pershing:

"Robert C. Davis,

"Adjutant General."

After receiving a lunch from the Red Cross workers at the wharf, we were lined up in accordance with a muster roll previously prepared and marched up an inclined gang-plank into the ship. Each man was handed a ticket containing the number of his berth, the letter of his section and the designation "forward," "aft" or "amidships," and as he proceeded he showed this to successive sailor guides who steered him to his bunk. We had no staterooms. The entire lower part of the vessel had been cleared of everything but waterproof bulkheads, and in the open space on each deck had been placed bunks of gas pipe and canvas, four deep. The lowest one was three inches from the deck, the upper one a foot from the ceiling. Between these tiers of bunks there was passageway eighteen inches wide. The holds were dark and smelled overpoweringly of disinfectants. There was little ventilation. When the transport pulled out, we were kept between decks for an hour and then allowed above in time to catch a glimpse of New York harbor. From that time on we generally were allowed on deck for three or four hours a day. There was not room for all of us at once, there.

We were all scared of submarines. There seemed little chance of anyone getting out alive if we should be hit, despite the boat drills. These drills merely showed us that there were not enough boats or rafts to care for a quarter of us in time of danger, and also served the purpose of teaching us how to get out of the sections below decks. I asked our captain what we were to do if torpedoed, as no boats were assigned to us. He said we were to jump overboard and try to find something to support us in the water.

There was little excitement on the voyage. One of the ships of the convoy became separated one evening, but turned up the next noon. She appeared to have lost a portion of her stern, and it was talked about that she had

Photo Loaned by Charles Peterson

THE END OF AN AERIAL COMBAT—BOTH DUELISTS CRASHED TO EARTH

The notes made on this picture tell of a battle above the clouds in which the American Liberty plane brought down a German Fokker (seen in the background). The victory was short lived, for while the German was dropping helplessly to earth the American plane was put out of commission by enemy reinforcements and sent down a wreck. The injured or dead, if there were any, had been removed before the official photograph above was taken. The illustration is a remarkably realistic reproduction of the scene attending such incidents.

been rammed during the night and that many men had been killed. But of course these stories could not be verified, though they served to keep the boys busy talking.

The naval gunners also took a half a dozen shots at a school of porpoises which were hurdling alongside the ship. The schools were considered as excellent telltale marks for submarine commanders and it was a general practice for the transport gunners to fire a few shots and get them to sheer off from the ship's course.

About a day and a half out of Brest a convoy of half a dozen destroyers hove in sight and from then until we went into harbor the swift little craft circled and twisted in our course and cut didoes to the port and starboard, nosing out traces of submarines. But they encountered none.

We came to anchor late Friday afternoon. As the shore line, which is rocky and rugged, came into view the shipload gave vent to continuous cheering. There were very few who didn't feel that land was a welcome place, after the uncertainties of the U-boat menace, and a large proportion had other reasons for wishing to get their two feet under them on solid earth.

The men were taken off in lighters and marched out to the Napoleon (Pontanezon) barracks. Our outfit marched right past the barracks and into the little hedged-in fields where we laid out our camp, pitched our puptents and turned in to get some rest. It rained terrifically that night, but it didn't interfere with the sleep of the newly landed recruits.

The next day, being Sunday, we looked for a nice day of rest. At about 7 o'clock a number of us were lined up and told off for detail. We were marched out into the country for a few miles. Before starting we were given shovels and picks and they helped to make the traveling more exciting.

After a long hike we brought up at a cemetery and our officer showed us a piece of ground and told us to dig. We dug all day. It was fearfully hot and few were used to using this sort of implement. By evening we had excavated sufficiently to provide graves for about forty soldiers who had died the day before at the base hospital.

As they brought the bodies out on trucks we helped unload them and acted as pallbearers, carrying the rough coffins to the holes we had dug, and then we turned to and filled in the graves. We started back to camp, a pretty tired lot, about 7:30 o'clock.

Our first day in France was hardly a cheerful beginning.

On the other hand we could not help but be impressed by the presence of a large number of French women and girls who had come out to the cemetery with their arms filled with flowers. They rounded up the graves, set the markers and strewed their flowers over the mounds, so that when we were leaving, the portion of the rapidly growing cemetery we had helped to make, had every appearance of being the subject of loving care from those left behind.

When we got into camp we learned that we were to move at 1 o'clock that night. We hung around waiting, after we had pulled up our tents and got our equipment together, and finally were marched to a train of small boxcars—the first of that sort to travel we had encountered. We got aboard and waited till 6 o'clock in the morning when the train pulled out and we started away on our trip to the front. There were 36 of us in each car and we barely had room to lie down.

After a day and a half of travel we brought up at LeMans, a classification camp where we were examined again and given new equipment calculated for the field. From there we were sent to the infantry training area we were to occupy and were issued whatever we appeared to be short at the time.

For ten days we were at Eccomoy engaged in target practice and were told that within a few weeks we would be up at the front.

Few of the boys believed what they were told and thought it was a dodge on the part of the officers to get the men more interested in their training. This was our first experience with billets. We were distributed around town in the barns of the residents and had fairly comfortable quarters. Some men rented rooms the officers had overlooked.

It was here that we received our gas masks and went through a gas chamber and had gas drill and worked a little more on rifle practice.

On Sunday morning it was announced that all who wanted to go to church would be excused from drills. The religious fervor that developed was universal. Men who didn't know what church looked like nor how it was spelled became suddenly anxious to attend one. It was the first day of rest since arriving at Jefferson Barracks seven weeks before. The little village was dark at night, all lights being under the ban in this area, to keep from attracting German aerial observers.

Photos Loaned by H. J. Sanders

INCIDENTS IN THE ADVENTURES OF BATTERY C MEN HERE AND IN FRANCE

The top panel shows what camp life was like at Douglas. The view was photographed after a rain and first discomforts of soldiering were entering the warriors' lives. In the center are a lot of Racine boys who have just dropped off a French troop train for coffee. At the bottom is pictured the interior of a Red Cross hut where "chow" could be acquired by the perpetually hungry doughboy.

On the tenth day of training we were marched to another train of box cars and after a three-day ride landed in a casual camp at Nivieville. This was rather close to the front and we heard for the first time the roar of the heavy guns at the front and at night the flashes from the artillery could be seen. We were there two nights, sleeping one night in a field and the other in town. The camp was the depot for replacement troops for the division, and we were all checked over and assigned for replacement service in various units to be called. The airmen were above us and no lights were allowed at night, as a protective measure.

Here we saw the first men we had seen from the front. They came marching back, dog-tired, covered with mud and dirt, but happy and many carried souvenirs of various kinds. They told stories of the hell going on out toward the German lines, and we got a pretty good idea of what we were in for when they got ready to send us forward.

At every stopping place in France back of the zone of the advance, we saw lots of German prisoners working on the roads or in railroad yards. They seemed to be fairly contented and certainly got good treatment. Whenever we had a chance we talked with them and most of the boys slipped the "P. G." in green-grey some cigarettes when they found an opportunity.

Long after the war when these prisoners were returned home, I understand that they were agreeably surprised by receiving pay from the Americans equal to that given a Yankee soldier. They had more money in their pockets than they ever saw before and many an M. P. guarding them cursed against the "non-fraternizing" rule which prevented them from getting up a little crap game and relieving Heinie of his surplus cash.

Where we now were we saw many types of soldiers—French, African, Hindu and others. Some wore quaint and gaudy costumes. Lots of Chinese coolies were working under direction of British or French officers.

As our troop's forward movements grew more frequent, the expressions became more vivid on the part of the men.

"This is a hell of a place," a disgusted doughboy would shout the minute he landed at a new camp or center.

"I hope we get out of here," his buddie would reply sourly.

As the replacement men advanced they found each stopping place a little worse than the last, but they felt that they would be satisfied if they could hurry and move on to the next. From barracks and tents in America to rooms in homes in France the quarters were changed into cowstables, barns and outhouses and then to out of doors entirely.

The rains were almost continuous and the men who neared the front left all hopes of baths behind.

The unpopular little cootie put in his appearance at about that time and added a little more to the growing burden of troubles for the doughboys.

In our little shack a lieutenant entered. He was wriggling and shaking himself and finally began looking up one of his sleeves. I asked him to show me what cooties were like.

"How long have you been here?" he demanded.

"Two or three days," I replied.

"Haw-haw," he roared. "You'll see all you want of them before you've been here another three."

I did.

The great American game among the soldiers was craps. It was a natural result of conditions prevalent in the army. No allowance was made for transporting any games. In spite of numerous attempts to provide entertainment for the A. E. F., it is a fact that very few troops ever saw an entertainment before the armistice while in France. Cards were fairly easy to carry in a pack, but after a few nights spent in the open and in the rain, anything that water could destroy was destroyed. A pack of cards had a short life when spent in a pack. On the other hand dice were not harmed by water. They could be carried easily in any pocket and the game of craps needed nothing more than the two "bones" and willing hands to roll them. If a blanket was handy to serve as a table, so much the better, but it was not essential.

Whenever men on the march or in billets had a few moments to spare from duty, the onlooker might have heard at any hour of day or night, the mystical commands, "Come seven," "Eighter from Decatur," "There's my little Joe," "Oh, you Big Dick," and pleading voices appealing to "My Lady Luck" and "My natural point" and "Phoebe."

Considering that the great majority of men were drawing but $15 or $20 in actual cash per month in France, the size of some of the craps games was astounding. In many companies one or two men would possess the whole sum of the payroll within a day or two after pay day—for it must be understood that craps is not a game that is played for the fun of it,

Photos by John Hood

GOING AND COMING, THE RACINE UNITS WERE LIONIZED

When the boys left in 1917 they were escorted to their trains by seething crowds which jammed streets, viaducts and every place of vantage to spectators. The upper picture shows a departure. In the center an idea of the welcome is pictured. The returning unit was squeezed into the middle of the street and the crowds swarmed into the ranks. As can be seen in the picture the men shouted responses to greetings from the crowds that marched with them through town. At the bottom is shown the head of the parade of the 121st Field Artillery on May 20, 1918. The crowds kept to the curb until the band passed by.

like croquet or jack-straws. Usually a game would start off by the participants "shooting a quarter" or a franc, but by the time the money began to get a little concentrated it was not uncommon to hear the possessor of the dice offering to "shoot the 500 francs or any part of it," while willing hands sent showers of bills onto the blanket to match the wagers.

One lad in my squad cleaned up $500 in an hour, starting out with $1.50. On the transports crossing the Atlantic, where several thousand men were packed in the holds with nothing to occupy their time, many enthusiasts collected hundreds of dollars. As no one had much to start with, none of the losers were out more than $15 or $20 in most cases. The general attitude of soldiers toward money was that it was made to be spent. If they wanted something which could not be purchased with the amount in their pockets, the only way to get more was to gamble. If there was nothing they desired to purchase, they might as well gamble as do anything else. One of the reasons for the popularity of gambling was the fact that in France, at least, there was little at the stores to tempt anyone to make a purchase. Food was the main desire of most A. E. F. members, but it was only upon occasions that they could buy eggs, fruit and other delicacies which they craved.

Whenever a marching column of troops passed a town, they cleaned out the stock of edibles in the little stores in short order. Men would rush in the store, slam a five franc note on the counter and ask for whatever looked edible on the shelves. Sometimes this would be a can of preserves of some sort. At other times, the chagrined customer would find, upon opening a can, that he had obtained paint or shoe polish or washing powder. These errors were less frequent after the doughboys got so they could read French more efficiently.

The company to which I was assigned was resting, early in October in a patch of woods not far from Montfaucon, in the Meuse-Argonne sector and I was sent forward with twenty other men to join them there. We moved up in trucks as far as Esnes and then were marched ten miles over a muddy, crowded road which had been built through a shell torn section which had been No-Man's land for three years. The barbed wire entanglements were still in place excepting for gaps opened by the infantry in their advance and by high explosive shells. The shell holes, varying in size from one which would barely hold a bushel basket, to one which could conceal an auto truck, were half filled with water. The road we were on was the only one in sight, but there must have been others as this was used for north bound traffic only. Artillery, ammunition trucks, supply wagons and tanks were passing slowly along it, concealed from enemy observation by the mist and rain. Usually movements were made at night. Aeroplanes were passing overhead, but at such a height as to be barely visible. We infantrymen had no rights on the road and had to turn out on the ditch whenever a vehicle needed room.

A mile north of Montfaucon we passed long, six inch guns which were firing at long intervals. At a distance of two hundred yards, the blast of the discharge seemed likely to break our eardrums. All the men we saw were muddy and plainly unfamiliar with a bath tub, but I noticed that most of them were shaved.

I reported to the first sergeant of my new outfit at supper time and sat down in the mud to a meal of corned beef, water-soaked bread and luke-warm coffee. There was plenty of those dainties, but not much else. The men had pitched their pup-tents in the underbrush with no attempt at regularity, the main thing being to get under cover of some branches which would serve as camouflage. Inside the tents most everyone dug a trench about eighteen inches deep and six feet long in which to sleep, as the sides of this gave protection against possible shell fire or splinters from aerial bombs. That night I was under fire for the first time, as six large shells hit near the edge of our woods. My first idea was to run somewhere, but as everyone else seemed to remain where they were I decided I was as safe there as anywhere. Some of the weary men did not even wake up. No one was injured by these explosions, but one shell blew a baggage wagon all to pieces. I could hear the shell coming for a second or two before it struck; it made a sort of whistling noise, not very shrill, however.

Later I learned that each sort of shell has a different sound, and this sound varies according to the point from which it is heard. For instance, as a shell approaches, it makes one kind of noise and when it passes over the tune changes immediately for its departure from the vicinity. Shrapnel bursting in air gives off a dull, vibrating "boom." Shells bursting on impact make an ear-splitting "whang" or "wow," according to size, but if the explosion takes place after the shell entered the ground a few inches the main crash of the explosion is preceded by a sort of "g-r-r," as if the sound were struggling through the ground for an instant before it

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN ON THE SHIP RETURNING—WERE THEY GLAD? OBSERVE

There were scores of Racine men among the returning soldiers who arrived in America in May, 1919. The boys were eager to get home and took the discomforts of travel good naturedly; there was plenty to eat and the "makings" of some wonderful "crap games" on the transport.

burst forth. Shells from our own guns, passing overhead, seem to make a sort of sighing noise, like wind in a pine woods. Rifle bullets hiss or buzz almost like some sort of insect when they pass close by. One kind of shell, the Austrian .88, explodes before you can hear it coming, because its rate of speed is more rapid than that of sound. These are called "whizz-bangs," the name being an imitation of the noise they make if they go over you and explode to the rear.

We stayed in this reserve position one more day. I was pretty scared most of the time, but the veteran soldiers didn't seem to mind the danger. They said they were "fed up" on war, however; many had been under fire almost continuously for months. They couldn't see why the new divisions shouldn't be brought up to relieve the old outfits, while they went back into billets somewhere to get a bath and taste a little "vin rouge" and an omelet. Most all of them had cooties, and many were afflicted with dysentery as well as a form of itch. All were confident of their ability to lick the Germans at any time or place. The army had shown the Allies something about methods of warfare, and by keeping on the offensive all the time had gradually reduced the opposing German divisions to mere skeletons of their former selves.

At six o'clock (or eighteen o'clock, as it was termed officially) one evening we packed up our duds and prepared to move forward. We marched for eight hours and the memory of the hike is a sort of a nightmare to me. Our own artillery was active and as we passed along the muddy trail through the fields near Romagne the blasts from the 155 and 75 mm. pieces kept me in a state of extreme nervousness. I thought they were shells exploding, and soon some enemy shells did land near us. One man was hit by a fragment, which I had heard whizzing through the air toward our group. Two soldiers bound up his wound, which was in the leg, and he was ordered to turn back to a dressing station. He did so, with a brief "So long, fellows," to the men he had served with for months and was now to leave, perhaps permanently.

In this front zone no lights were allowed—not even a match could be struck or a cigarette lighted. Up ahead we saw some beautiful fireworks. I learned that these were flares sent up between the opposing lines to disclose prowling parties on raids or patrol. The light from them was very bright and as the balls of fire were attached to tiny parachutes, they floated about in the air for half a minute. On a company front, one of these flares would be sent up at irregular intervals five or six times an hour.

Along the road I saw the dead bodies of ten Germans, and one American, the latter on a stretcher.

When we reached the front lines, I found that there was no trench system established, although our platoon was to be located in what had been an old German battery position, and there was some protection in front of us. Most of the men on this line had dug deep "fox holes" for protection, and the idea was to connect these up into a continuous trench four or more feet deep. However, as we always expected to advance every day or two, these trenches were seldom completed by Americans. I had already seen the elaborate, deep German and French trenches south of Montfaucon and was somewhat surprised to learn that we didn't have at least that much shelter.

The company we relieved disappeared in the dark after we had exchanged a few whispers, and the lieutenant in charge of us had obtained what information he could about the conditions out in front and the whereabouts of outfits on either flank of us. I laid down in a fox hole and went to sleep at about 3 a. m., but at 5 I was awakened by a terrific cannonading from our own artillery. There was a continuous roar of firing, and up ahead we could hear the shells exploding and occasionally see clouds of dirt arise. It was still quite dark however. A corporal came along and said we were going to go over the top at 6:30 o'clock and to eat some of the corned beef sandwiches we had brought at once. I did so, although I was feeling somewhat nervous and my mouth was as dry as sandpaper. I won't say just how scared I was, but I imagine I felt about the same as a prisoner walking out to be hung. Machine guns were opening up, straight ahead of my shelter, and I could hear the bullets passing near in bursts occasionally. Evidently the Germans were nervous, too.

As the time approached to go over, the lieutenant and our sergeant began comparing watches very frequently and talking in low tones. I took a drink from my canteen every minute or two and wished I could get a broken leg before time to start. However, everyone else seemed cool enough so I decided to go through with it no matter what happened. It was just as safe to go ahead as any other way, I figured, and I surely couldn't stay still when my outfit advanced.

Suddenly the sergeant said quietly, "Fix bayonets and get all set." We did so and a

THE YANKS OWNED THE TRANSPORTS ON THE JOURNEY HOME

When troops went eastward they were kept under a very strict discipline, but when it came to returning they were given wide range and plenty of leeway. This picture shows them all over the ship—even on the skipper's sacred bridge.

minute later he whispered, "Come on," and we stepped up from our ditch and went forward in bunches of six or eight, each squad in single file. I don't know what it looked like at first as I kept my head down so my helmet would catch any stray bullets. I was fourth in the squad column.

Suddenly our artillery stopped firing and the silence was oppressive for half a minute. We went forward at a trot looking for Germans. We probably were 150 yards ahead of the jumping off place when our artillery opened up again, the shells being visible as they exploded quite a ways ahead of us. The barage was creeping forward to protect us. I remember hearing a "wh-z-z" and the sergeant yelled, "Down!" and we all dove just as a shell exploded twenty yards away. Another followed nearby, and another. I saw the man ahead of me start to arise and then fall again limply. He muttered something. I saw his face was all bloody, and as he lay on his side his left hand was badly mangled. Even as I watched him, he turned on his face and after a convulsive movement became still. I knew that he was dead. Somehow, the shock to me was not as great as I had anticipated. I had prepared myself to expect to see death, and as long as I was still alive I did not get much excited. Another shell hit forty yards to our left. There was a sharp, buzzing sound, and my head jerked back. There was a noise as though a hammer had struck an iron pipe. I gasped in fear, and then realized that a shell fragment had hit my helmet without injuring me.

"Helmet, you're my friend," I said aloud.

"All right," yelled the sergeant just then, "Let's go."

We all got up and ran forward. I saw a German a few rods ahead of me, getting up. He started to run. Four of us fired at him and he dropped. "I got him," I remarked, and then I became aware that the man next behind me was saying the same thing. We reloaded as we kept on.

I saw other Yanks at a distance on either side. Suddenly one of the groups to my right just melted away and at the same time I heard a loud rattling noise at our right front. It was a German machine gun. Our sergeant dashed for it, all of our squad following. We reached it before it could be turned on us, but a German fired his pistol at the sergeant and killed him when we were within six feet of the hedge behind which the enemy were. Four of us leaped the hedge. There were three Germans. One fell to the ground when big Pete leaped upon him and struck him a terrific blow with the butt of his rifle. I saw one struggling to get his pistol working and I shot from the hip with my rifle. Luckily the bullet struck him between the eyes and he rolled over. The third one gave a yell and threw up his hands, but if he wanted to surrender he got no chance for an American bayonet went into his abdomen. He gave a sickening moan, half sigh and half cough, and keeled over.

The man who stuck him called to me "Keep coming, buddy," and I ran forward in his footsteps. I knew that we were supposed to get to an old road up ahead and assemble there at 7:10 to reform our line. I was feeling better. I saw that one could be in battle without getting killed and I was gaining confidence as I went along, seeking shelter behind stumps and clumps of grass as I advanced. The firing from the concealed German lines was continuous and shells were dropping on both sides of us, and in front and rear. The Germans had no trenches along here, only strong points for infantry and lots of machine gun nests.

As I was looking for a place to halt a moment to regain my breath, I heard a few bul-

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The roster of Co. I, 7th Regt. Wisconsin State Guard, shown on the opposite page, follows:

Capt. Paul M. Matson, 1st. Lt. W. F. MacGregor, 2nd Lt. R. P. Peterson, Q. M. Sgts. J. F. Sugden, and C. B. Washburn.

1st Sgt. J. E. Wilson and Sgts. P. F. Peterson, T. J. Pryce, A. W. Johnson, W. J. Kennedy, J. E. Craig, Ed. Rasmussen, T. L. Hermanson and A. W. Clutter.

Corporals L. J. Breylinger, Evan Catterall, S. E. Craig, L. A. Filiatreau, Wm. Meyers, Nels Nielsen, D. C. Washburn, and A. E. Wilkins.

Musicians R. E. Schaefer, I. J. Fuller, A. J. Pluhar, John Walther and Geo. P. Lee.

Cooks Jos. Pluhar, C. P. Zierten and W. K. Bass.

Articifers N. R. Krause, J. W. Zellen and J. H. Birkett.

Privates Jess Acklam, Chas. O. Beach, Stephen Benish, L. J. Blessinger, David Bolton, Walter P. Borman, C. J. Brady, Russell Bronson, Geo. F. Butler, B. W. Chadwick, F. J. Charles, H. P. Christensen, Edwin R. Dermody, Wm. J. Easson, C. S. Edwards, Ezra L. Evans, John R. Evans, Otto Falkenberg, Peter Fenger, L. M. Fowler, John M. Frey, Ronald Gales, Rudolph Greer, M. J. Griffith, A. C. Hanson, Fredrick Hauberg, Wm. H. Hetzel, P. C. Holm, John Host, Al. Hutchinson, F. E. Jacobsen, E. F. Johnson, J. R. Jones, Jr., O. E. Kammien, M. P. Koke, Wm. H. Lang, C. E. Lange, Clyde H. Layton, Howard L. Layton, Orrin P. Layton, Oscar Layton, G. H. Leahy, H. J. Leonard, John Lincoln, H. Longstaff, N. F. Longstaff, W. P. Lorum, E. MacKendrick, S. J. Mannering, J. H. Martin, H. W. Matterer, R. H. McCaughey, D. C. Metcalf, F. H. Miller, Peter Miluszusky, Donald J. Morey, A. C. Munck, P. J. Myers, G. E. H. Nelson, P. N. Nelson, A. Nickelsen, T. F. Nielsen, John B. Nobert, Ole Olson, M. A. Overson, L. A. Pease, W. H. Peters, Holger Petersen, Leland B. Pfost, A. J. Pinard, Matthew Poulson, A. E. Price, R. W. Rasmussen, J. E. Rocque, Carl Ruger, J. H. Rulle, L. A. Scheuss, Peter Scholzen, Silas Schwartz, J. E. Simpson, Edw. W. Tigges, I. O. Verket, H. C. Voss, J. A. Wellensgard, T. H. Welshman, A. Wilson, E. A. Wurz.

COMPANY I, 7th REGT., WISCONSIN STATE GUARD, AT CAMP DOUGLAS, 1918

lets pass near me. I ducked my head and started to dive for a shell hole. As I did so I felt a blow on my right hip and fell to the ground. At the same time there was a crash as though I had been hit on the head with a club. I sank quietly into sleep.

When I opened my eyes I realized that I had been wounded and in desperate haste I squirmed around to see what had happened to me. I could not move my right leg, but it was not shot off. It was bleeding a little about eight inches below my waist. My cheek was bloody but evidently the bullet had passed through my helmet and only torn the flesh along my jaw.

I got out my first aid packet and bandaged the hole in my hip as best I could and let the other wound alone. I crept painfully a few feet and found a shell hole in which I could curl up. Soon a shell exploded near me which smelled strange and I realized instantly that it was mustard gas. I put on my gas mask and for an hour wore it, much to my discomfort. At about noon it started to rain, and feeling safe from observation I crawled back to our old front line. The trip took me nearly an hour. There I was found by two stretcher bearers, who carried me down the road a bit to an old dugout, where there was a surgeon and a squad of medical corps men. The doctor gave me a shot of anti-tetanus serum and redressed my wounds. Four men then carried me to a little village a mile distant where they placed me in an ambulance with three other litter cases. We were given a wild and rough ride for six miles, and at last reached the field hospital where I was placed on an operating table and had the bullet extracted from my leg. When I woke up I was in a cot and an orderly was bringing me some soup. It tasted pretty good, and when a Y. M. C. A. man came along with some cigarettes I was feeling better than I had for a week.

It was two days later when I was carried back to Souilly and put on a crowded hospital train for shipment to the Bordeaux hospital section. There, in a nice bed in a base hospital, I remained for two months while the war ended and the army was starting to move again—one part toward home and the other to Germany.

As my wounds did not have any permanent bad results, I feel that I had a very interesting and, on the whole, enjoyable experience in the army. I missed the long period of training, and the long dreary siege of trench and field warfare that so many of our men underwent, and at the same time I saw a little of everything. I think that, on the whole, the army was well handled and cared for. I know the food was ample, even though the menu did not have much variety. In the field, the soldiers usually were given fresh meat three or four times a week, and they had canned corn or tomatoes or beans once a day in addition to plenty—oh, a great plenty—of corned beef, corned beef hash and canned salmon. Bread was supplied whenever the wagons could make daily trips from the railhead to the field kitchens, and otherwise there was hard tack which was not so terribly hard. When the infantry was in the front lines, hot food was brought up once each night in containers which retained the heat. The kitchens and baggage were always left at the rear. Danger was always present, but after a few days at the front, everyone gets used to this and doesn't worry over the possibility of getting hit. The longer one remains unscathed, the more confident he becomes of his immunity.

What impressed me as much as anything at

The roster of Co. K (see opposite page) contained the following: Many of the boys who were in K's ranks were later in the service of the U. S. army or navy.

Capt. Richard Drake, Capt. John T. Olson (promoted from 1st Lt. on July 5, 1917); 1st Lt. John H. Owens, 2d Lt. Fred C. Haumerson.

1st Sgt. John E. Konnak, Q. M. Sgt. Fred M. Brooker, Sgts. Carl Hanson, Wm. Rodgers, R. P. Hammond, Thos. Kearney, Jr., Lee Archer, Elmer Durgin.

Corp. B. M. Kerr, V. H. Whaley, Elmer Durgin, Arthur Ehrlich, Kai H. Studt, W. F. Hogan, A. C. Hermes, C. C. Nelson, R. B. Gister, Louis M. Hass. Musicians Wm. Peterson, Claude Merrill, Nels Nelson. Articifier Geo. J. Henningfield.

Privates: Albert E. Anderson, Harold Avard, Frank L. Bahr, Johnson E. Baldwin, Thorwald M. Beck, Edwin C. Billings, John Beyer, Harold H. Bradley, Harry L. Calhoon, Frank Cooper, Hugh M. Costello, Robert Davis, Arthur Dixon, Robert Eagen, John H. Foxwell, Roman B. Gister, Arthur R. Glassow, Wm. L. Hager, Reuben H. Haase, Windlin M. Hasse, Albert C. Hermes, William F. Hogan, Richard Hughes, Fred C. Jacobson, Anid Jensen, Jens Jensen, Fred C. Klingmeyer, Milton J. Knoblock, Henry A. Mayer, Albert C. Mickelson, Emil M. Miller, Charles A. Mosher. Charles C. Nelson, Nelson B. Nelson, Ole P. Nielson, Louis Norup, Jas. T. Orr, Jno. H. Paap, Walter C. Peterson, John R. Powers, Leo. J. Redmond, Charles Reynolds, Will H. Shafer, Chas. D. Sawyer, C. A. Schumacker, Art. W. Simonson, Martin Singer, Harry C. Steinbuck, Leonard H. Tietz, Sofus Trolle, Louis Trolle, Claude Terrill, Clifford Terrill, Leopold Von Schilling, Peter J. Verheyn, Geo. H. Ward, Clar. P. Wiedebach, Webster A. Anderson, Dwight Bartlett, M. Hampton Bartlett, Alonzo D. Carpenter, Harry Chamberlin, Phillip T. Clancy, H. A. Fairbanks, F. E. Findley, J. J. Foley, Leo J. Funk, David Hanson, Louis M. Hass, Thos. Hellum, Roy F. Horn, Orvin Huppert, Arthur Janes, Burt Johnson, Ed. Kammenberg, Raymond E. Kaye, Matt E. Keefe, Dominic Lesento, Carl A. Mall, Martin Matson, Theo. Matson, Rowland H. Mears, Richard Mertins, Thos. Morgenson, Martin Nelson, Svend Nelson, Tolmar Nelson, Victor C. Nelson, H. A. Olsen, John W. Owen, C. E. Peterson, George Peterson, Nels C. Peterson, Wm. Peterson, Wm. L. Peterson, John Plemmons, Mikel P. Porsgaard, Anthony Reis, Robert Reno, Robert Rickett, Robt. Rodgers, Thomas Rothwell, Arthur J. Schroeder, Elmer Slafter, K. H. Studt, Harold Swenson, Geo. Wernicke, Frank J. Yetmar.

COMPANY K, 7th REGIMENT, WISCONSIN STATE GUARD, CAMP DOUGLAS, 1918

the front was the almost universal bravery of members of the human race. Knowing that they were in constant danger of their lives, the American soldier almost without exception showed no sign of fear in battle, and I am told that the same is true of other nations. Men who, at home, would be afraid to climb a ladder for fear of falling, perform the most astounding feats of bravery and think nothing of it.

There is not a man who served in France from Racine who, were he to do the same acts here that he did at the front, time and time again, would not be hailed as a hero worthy of public acclaim. In war, however, individual acts of heroism are lost sight of in the mass of them. In the brief time that I was in the Argonne sector I saw engineers calmly building roads while enemy shells were bursting all around them. I saw artillerymen driving their teams forward over shell torn roads and across open fields while German aeroplanes raked their column with machine gun fire and hurled grenades upon them from the air, and the cannoneers of other batteries were serving their guns with missiles exploding in their vicinity constantly. Infantrymen wooed death in every form for days at a time and advanced to the mouths of machine guns and rifles, or charged against deadly bayonets, as though they were advancing in a game of football. Aviators flew across the lines to gather information knowing that they would be subjected to shell fire as well as to attack from enemy avions, and that a comparatively minor injury to pilot or plane at thousands of feet above the ground would mean certain death. Ambulance drivers and crews of ammunition trucks faced death almost every hour while carrying on in their prosaic occupations. Yet not one man in a thousand ever seemed to hesitate in the least over the performance of all of his duty, or even more, on account of any personal danger.

The discomforts of war were more detested than its perils. Sleeping and marching in mud and rain, eating like animals, existing in holes by day and venturing forth at night on their missions of death; unwashed, unclean, lousy and often sick, the American soldier preferred the dangers of an attack to the miserable monotony of trench life and its comparative safety. Artillerymen might go for weeks without washing their faces, but they kept their guns clean as a banquet table. Infantrymen might go without socks, but they always tried to have plenty of cartridges on hand. Canteens might get empty, but horses were watered if there was water to be had. "Let's win this damned war quick," was the motto, and as long as this objective seemed possible of attainment the American soldier was willing to undergo almost anything. They knew they were in France until it was over, and they asked nothing more than they be allowed to finish it. They had the chance, thanks to Pershing's confidence in them, and did the job.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE END OF THE WAR

THE signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities at 11 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, found the American troops active on all fronts and in several places preparing to attack the enemy line at 12 o'clock noon. The muddy, weary doughboys out in front; the sweating, swearing artillerymen at their backs, and the tireless engineers and ambulance drivers and teamsters along the roads had no heart to cheer the news when yelling couriers and low-flying aeroplanes finally brought the story of the end of the world's greatest war. Although the word was expected, it was doubted at first. Rifles and cannons were kept hot from firing right up to 10:59 o'clock in expectation that this report would prove a hoax as one had on Nov. 7. Many a daring member of a patrol, feeling of the enemy lines, lost his life in the last half hour of the conflict.

At 11 o'clock the artillery was suddenly silenced, and the rattle of rifle and machine gun fire ceased permanently. There was a brief moment of joyful shouting and repartee, and then the vast majority of that great army which had accomplished the impossible laid down in the mud of France and had a real nice sleep. For many, it was the first undisturbed rest in weeks.

Strict orders were issued against holding any communication with the enemy, and grinning Germans who walked toward their late foes with miniature flags of truce in their hands, were turned back by stern-faced sentries who showed an utter lack of cordiality.

On Nov. 12, the Commander-in-Chief, General Pershing, issued the following proclamation to his troops:

"The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result.

"Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live.

"I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

For two or three days there was almost complete idleness along what had been the front. The troops, as soon as they were convinced that the war was really over, enjoyed complete relaxation for the first time since they donned a uniform. They played cards, "shot craps" and visited neighboring commands without fear of interruption. Then discipline began to tighten up again, and aside from their daily tasks the sole question of interest was, "When do we start for home?"

Sad to say, it was to be many a long week and month before most of them were able to wave their hands to the Statue of Liberty.

For two weeks the army in France presented the odd appearance of a huge combat organization all fixed for battle but with nobody to fight.

All along the old battle line from Sedan down along the Meuse toward Verdun there glowed at night the embers of thousands of Yankee campfires. Cigarettes gleamed and voices were raised in songs and laughter where for four years it would have been folly to strike a match and treason to build a fire.

Reveille and retreat sounded across what had been No Man's land, and although the front was now termed a "rest area," fighting was replaced by such a continual round of drill, drill and more drill that the weary doughboy

wondered if the old armistice was really all that it was cracked up to be. With all the horrors of war, there never was a soldier who would trade his place in the muddiest dugout in a shell swept sector for a camp where he would have to resume "squad east and west" for its "disciplinary value," as G. H. Q. loved to describe that jolly exercise, always prescribed for inmates of rest areas. Soldiers took comfort in the front and in battles because while there they could dispense with the close order drill and strict observance of military courtesies which always reminded them that they were merely a cog in a great machine.

One blessing of this post-armistice fortnight was the presence of the field kitchens in the midst of their units. Instead of sending cans full of food five miles to the hungry doughboys up ahead, the cooks brought their chariots right up to the advance positions on Nov. 12, and thereafter kept a never-ending stream of well earned flapjacks, hot slum and salmon patties flowing to the proper destinations.

Nine divisions strong—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 32nd, 42nd, 89th and 90th—the Third American Army began on the morning of Sunday, November 17, its march to the Rhine.

It was at 5:30 that the order "Forward, march" sounded along the American line from Mouzon to Thiaucourt—Mouzon on the Meuse just below Sedan and Thiaucourt down in the heart of what was once the St. Mihiel salient.

An hour or so earlier, the unfriendly notes of reveille had disturbed the chill November air and tumbled out of a myriad dugouts and pup tents a stamping, growling, cursing crew who damned the Kaiser and swore at Germany, but not one of whom could have been hired for love or money to go off on leave this day of days.

Indeed, for several days before the march began, officers and men who had started forth so gaily on their long postponed leaves kept hurrying back of their own accord at the first inkling that their outfit had been among those nominated to keep a watch on the Rhine. Even men who, on the strength of the armistice, had decided to go AWOL for a day or so, would glean the good news at half-way towns like Bar-le-Duc or Châlons and come sneaking back as fast as their legs or hospitable trucks would carry them. Every one wanted to be among those present at what came in no time to be known as "The Party."

So, when the sun came up on the morning of the 17th it found them all marching in columns of squads along the highways that lead to the frontier—plodding along and singing as they went. And the song that they sang to Germany was a new version of an old favorite which broke ever and again into the familiar refrain, "The Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming."

Ahead of them, as they ambled forward, stretched a country-side strewn with the things the Germans had been too hurried or too indifferent to carry along. In nearly every village, the streets were fairly littered with German guns, German helmets, German cartridge belts as though, when the armistice news came, they had been dropped then and there, never to be picked up again by German hands.

Whole platoons of American Infantry could be seen parading toward the frontier, each head adorned with a spiked German helmet. The souvenir market was glutted before sundown of the first day, and lugers, which, a fortnight before, would have sold for anywhere from 100 to 300 francs, could be had in exchange for one package of cigarettes.

Then there were big guns and an occasional truck abandoned in the haste of the great departure. One of these trucks was as empty as a ruined town, but on its tailboard the departing enemy had hung this affable sign: "Help yourselfs."

Then, treasure trove of treasure troves, the advancing Americans found in the German hospitals some Yankee wounded. In the big hospital at Virton, for instance, the Germans had been obliged to leave behind some 400 men too seriously wounded to be moved—left them there with a full staff of surgeons and nurses to care for them—and among these were nine Americans. They had lain there, lonesome and helpless, for many weary days and nights. They woke on the morning of the 20th to find friendly Americans swarming around their beds, showering them with cigarettes and magazines.

And all along the way the men of the Third Army, moving forward unmolested as though on some easy practice march, were greeted and passed by an unending stream of refugees, thousands upon thousands of scantily clad, hungry, tired, happy refugees, prisoners of war, civilian prisoners, fugitive townsfolk, men, women and children, of all ages and all nationalities, thousands upon thousands of them pouring through the towns and villages already gay with French and American flags.

By Monday night the troops, having advanced some 40 kilometers and reached the Luxembourg frontier, settled down for breath.

On Thursday morning the march was re-

Photo by Billings

MEMBERS OF THE WARTIME COUNTY BOARD OF RACINE COUNTY

Top Row—Joseph Smerchek, Henry Caley, Harry Fischer, Knute Holland, Joseph Kristerius, Peter Moritz, J. H. Kamper, Thomas Skewes, Arthur Jackson.
Second—Bernhard Rieser, W. J. Callender, M. H. Herzog, N. F. Anderson, Julius Jappe, Daniel Summers, Sofus Larson, Ernest Hofer, Otto A. Klein.
Third—A. R. Laube, J. O. Pottinger, Peter Lane, Matt Laven, W. J. Bauman, Joseph Rueter, Thos. Piper, Henry Moers, Frank Patten, Henry Schulte.
Bottom—L. G. Smith, A. Crane, Dist. Atty. A. R. Janecky, County Clerk H. Basinger, A. S. Titus, Miss Evangeline Evans, Highway Commissioner W. O. Thomas, Thos. Overson.

sumed through Luxembourg, from the general line Etalle, Saint-Léger, Longwy, Audun-le-Romain, Briey.

When the Rhine was finally reached, and the Army of Occupation settled down for its long spell in Germany, all the attraction soon fled, for once again the old round of strict discipline, interminable drills and reviews, and orders forbidding fraternization with the enemy and almost any other form of amusement were put into effect. While these veterans were keeping the watch on the Rhine, divisions which had come to France long after they had, were on their way home. Only the occasional furloughs to visit designated leave areas served to relieve the monotony. It was well along in the spring when the homesick lads of the "Ameroc" began to be relieved by newly recruited Regular army regiments, and turn their faces once more toward St. Nazaire, Brest, Bordeaux and home. It was the middle of the summer before the bulk of them had reached their native land.

Aside from the Army of Occupation, the divisions were moving out of France for America with considerable rapidity after Dec. 1. But there were many complications connected with the dissolution of the A. E. F. Vast quantities of stores were in France and these must be disposed of. As the Service of Supply had been built up from the Atlantic to the battle line, now it must be maintained clear to the Rhine and eventually abandoned from that end back to the sea. This meant picking up railroads and other government property, or arranging for their sale. Also, there were not many more ships available for the return trip than for the journey to France. The Navy could furnish some warships for the purpose, but the British government wanted its own transports to carry home its men from Australia, Canada and other colonies.

There were two very distinct periods of the A. E. F.'s homecoming. Until June, 1919 it came home as fast as boats could be gotten together to carry it. From that time on it came home as fast as its work was done.

There was December after the armistice, month of rumor and indecision everywhere, with only a few thousand Yanks getting away. January saw budding hopes in every heart and nearly 200,000 men off for the homeland. February held January's pace. March began the upward sweep with 214,348 light packs and light hearts mounting the gang plank. April sent 289,112. May's 331,336 included the biggest home-coming week of all, the 14th to the 21st, when 126,392 put to sea. June, month of brides and roses, capped the climax and won the record for troop movement, either to or from France, with total sailings of 358,315.

Right here it was that our ships proved to have worked themselves out or almost out of a job. In July the A. E. F., reduced to 350,000 really began to break up housekeeping. It was much easier to get ships than it was to pry men loose from the S. O. S. and the Rhine to fill them, and sailings slumped to 254,532. The last day of the month, however, saw the A. E. F. well down toward its last hundred thousand and the end of the long journey home in view.

The closing-out period of the A. E. F. really dates from the signing of the Peace Treaty by the Germans. Until that day and that hour, the A. E. F. as a fighting force, though greatly reduced in numbers, had been painstakingly conserved in all its ability to contribute to the Allied art of persuasion had the Germans declined to sign. There were, to be exact, 190,473 Yanks that day on the Rhine ready to plunge forward at a minute's notice, and behind them from Coblenz to the sea were lines of communication and a service of supply practically intact. Gièvres could have filled any requisition in three hours. There was on hand about a hundred days' supply of everything that would have been sustaining for our invading forces and conducive to a German change of mind, including American ammunition just beginning to arrive in quantity.

But the Germans signed, and the A. E. F. close-out began. It took time to wind up the affairs of a partnership like the A. E. F. The Yanks who straggled home in July and August and who did it will say so.

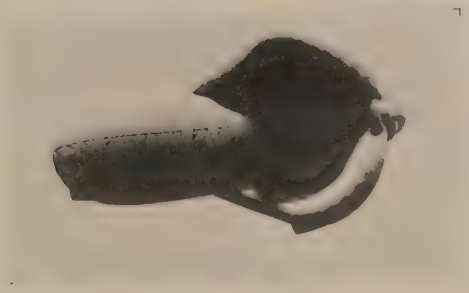
By July 1 even the high spots on the old A. E. F. map were getting to be little dots. Chaumont was reduced to a little guard detachment of 200 and was prepared—and anxious—to move on Paris any day. St. Aignan—name that once spelled holy terror to thousands—had become an innocent and harmless village of 75 officers and 775 enlisted men. Le Mans that had known its thousands and tens of thousands, killed cooties ten thousand times as many, sorted out boat loads—of soldiers, not cooties—and sent them on their way exulting, had been pared down to 7,000 on June 25, and within the next 20 days dwindled away to nothing. Is-sur-Tille, not long since the busy forwarding station of everything from tanks to beans, was little more than a pile of boxes and crates with a little care-taker detachment perched around it—except for its vast German prison camp, and even there the

folk of one nation were looking west, of the other as hopefully east. Gièvres, the greatest military supply depot in the world, had reduced its force from 22,000 to 5,000 and was beginning to dispose of the 900,000 tons of food and clothing and equipment to France and the newly liberated countries of Europe. Romorantin, Orly and Issoudun, where the A. E. F. sprouted its wings, had been turned over to the French. Tours, the once proud capital of the S. O. S., had reduced its personnel from 14,000 to 8,000 and was preparing to vamoose to Paris (which it never did) sometime during the month. Bourges was to be among the last to cut its personnel, for it was still busy sorting cards. The battle of Paris itself about won, the evacuation of its 21,348 troops began on July 5, immediately after the great celebration of the Fourth.

During July both Bordeaux and St. Nazaire ceased to operate as American ports. Marseille and Le Havre had both been crossed off the A. E. F. map in June, so that Brest alone—Brest of a million going and coming—was left during the closing out period as the American port of embarkation. St. Nazaire sent out her last transport July 22. It was the Kroonland, carrying 4,000 troops and General S. D. Rockenback, commanding officer of the port, and his staff. It was at St. Nazaire that, more than two years before, the first of America's troops to reach France, units of the First Division, had landed.

Communication by American telegraph and telephone between Paris and Coblenz was impossible for the first time since the period of occupation on July 23, and at about the same time the vast network of telegraph, telephone and radio lines which the American Signal Corps had built up in France was turned over to the French.

By September, 1918, practically all American troops had left France excepting a handful attached to headquarters of the quartermaster department. At last the war was really over for the American army.



CHAPTER XXIX

HOW WOUNDED MEN ARE CARED FOR IN WAR

By DR. CARL O. SCHAEFER

HAVING been asked to explain the workings of the American army medical service and hospitals in war time, I find it necessary to state at the beginning that considerable variation existed in methods of evacuating battle victims. The methods depended upon the type of injury, the circumstances under which it occurred, available transportation, the number of casualties to be dealt with and the important question of whether the combat organizations were at that time engaged in offensive or defensive operations.

Obviously, an army in retreat cannot give the same sort of attention to wounded men that can be offered while an army is advancing and leaving its casualties behind it in a zone of comparative safety. American wounded men received better care, on the average, than the wounded of other armies because for the greater part of the time our units were advancing when they were fighting at all. This fact also prevented many of our wounded men from being captured, and also enabled the Graves Registration service to identify and bury decently our own dead.

Perhaps the easiest way to explain the working of the hospital system is to begin with a descripition of the organization itself, and then describe the "ideal" way of handling wounded; that is to say, the way they were handled when circumstances permitted.

As a part of the regular equipment of each soldier, there is a first aid pocket which contains a sterile dressing and bandage besides the small vial of tincture of iodine which each soldier is instructed to use, either on himself or a comrade. In a great majority of cases the actual care of the injury takes place very shortly after the same has been inflicted.

Attached to each battalion or company of combat troops, (infantry, artillery, etc.,) is a unit of medical aids, under the direction of a medical officer, and this unit follows right with the troops as they advance taking care of those who fall on the field of battle. This medical detachment is the first organized group to care for the wounded and each of these men carry a fuller equipment of bandages, a supply of tetanus antitoxin (to prevent lock-jaw), and a limited set of surgical instruments which are to be used to check extensive bleeding, if possible. In addition, each man is equipped with a tourniquet which is to be used when the bleeding is severe, the tourniquet being tightened around a limb to check the flow of blood.

The use of tetanus antitoxin became a most important factor and was resorted to very early in the war by both the Allies and the Germans. Where fields are so abundantly fertilized as in France, the danger from lock-jaw is very great, and the use of the anti-toxin caused an almost unbelievable drop in the number of cases. Various figures show a decrease from 25% to less than 1/10 of 1%, and in my own experience, of several thousand cases, I saw only two cases of tetanus.

Another important duty of the medical detachment men was to properly attach a diagnosis tag on every case that came to their attention. On this tag was noted the type of injury, time of injury, whether or not antitoxin had been given, whether or not the injured had had a dose of morphine, and if so at what time given, and lastly whether or not the case needed a litter. The latter was shown by a blue margin on the tag, and could be determined at a glance by the litter bearers.

For the purpose of clearness, I will attempt to trace through a litter case, for example a man shot through the thigh with a resulting fracture of the thigh bone. This man having received the attention alluded to above, was next taken in hand by litter bearers, also a part of the medical detachment, who transported the man to the nearest dressing station, called the battalion aid station, which was located in some reasonably secure place, preferably a shell-proof dug-out. Here a medical officer again was in charge of the work, and

here the injuries again received such care as was necessary and possible. More time could be spent in checking hemorrhage, applying a splint or giving the patient morphine if needed.

The man now being made reasonably comfortable, he is carried by litter further to the rear. Often it is possible to provide immediate transportation by ambulance to the casualty clearing station, or evacuation hospital or more frequently to a field hospital, which is the nearest hospital to the front lines.

At the field hospital the man has his emergency operation, adjustment of splints, stimulation (such as coffee), additional blankets, etc., as the case may require. The more severe cases are held until the dangers of shock are less, the less severe being immediately prepared for evacuation further to the rear.

From the field hospital the injured man is transported to the evacuation hospital by ambulance where similar attention is provided and where a great number of the injured receive their first operative experience. As in the field hospital, the patient is again held until evacuation can be effected with a minimum of danger to the man. The evacuation hospital ordinarily was located out of danger at the rail head, from which point the hospital trains moved, and once aboard such a train, the care of the injured was splendid. These trains were equipped to the last detail, having even an operating room which compared favorably with one in a civil hospital at home. On the train every possible care was extended the injured.

Base hospitals were located all through France and for the purpose of illustration, I will confine my story to the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1 located at Paris, and at which hospital I had the pleasure of doing my work.

Arriving at Paris, the hospital train was met by a convoy of ambulances. Classification as to type of injury was done by a medical officer at the station, surgical cases going to a specified hospital, gas cases to another, mental cases to still another, etc.

Word came in advance of the arrival of a train and all was in readiness when the boys reached the hospital. Every-one was busy; for at a hospital the size of A. R. C. M. H. No. 1, where we had 2200 beds, our allotment varied from 100 to 500 at a time, and needless to say, it kept all of us moving to care for this size of convoy.

Immediately on arrival, the boys were carried into the receiving ward, where details of their cases were noted, a bed assigned, and the operating room through which the individual was to pass designated. One and sometimes two medical officers were assigned to make a preliminary examination of all the wounded to determine the more serious cases so that they might receive the first attention. In the receiving ward, each was given all the hot coffee and sandwiches he wished, he was provided with a Red Cross bag into which he could place his personal property and which he found at his bed when returning from the operating room.

The delay prior to operation varied with the number of wounded received and the seriousness of the injury, though ordinarily much expedience was evident. At A. R. C. M. H. No. 1 there were 16 operating tables and in a rush, these were in use continuously night and day. In the operating room, every precaution possible was taken to give the injured man the best possible attention, every wound was X-rayed, and the location of the missile indicated by a pencil mark on the skin, to simplify its removal.

In the wards, the attention given the men was splendid. To be sure, during a rush, there was much need for additional doctors and nurses and nurses' aids; frequently after serving eight or ten hours continuously at the operating table, the surgeon would go to his wards to dress the wounded or attend to other details as they might arise. The rush over, and the patients on the road to recovery, much was done for the pleasure and entertainment of the wounded, thanks to the efficient work of the nurses and nurses' aid. Many of the latter were from the best homes of the country and often not accustomed to work. Here they served the men in their charge, almost as a mother herself would have done.

The wounds being sufficiently advanced to make moving of the patient safe, the next procedure was to evacuate the man to some hospital further away from the scene of action, and often this was direct to some base port, where after a brief stay, the soldier would find himself aboard a transport, or hospital ship and on his way to the U. S. A. The real thrill of "We're going home," cannot be described in words and only by the experience can it be appreciated.

On board the hospital ship, the wounded were in care of the navy surgeons who served splendidly and are deserving of much credit.

Arriving in this country, assignment was begun on ship board. The boys were sent to various hospitals at the ports, later to be again

put aboard hospital trains, to be sent to the base or general hospital nearest his home.

The work in the general hospital on this side was comprehensive and in the hands of skilled men. Here the work was that of reconstruction and re-education, and then a final classification and determination of percentage of disability.

Just prior to discharge, the boys passed through a discharge ward where special effort was taken to have each case justly passed on and to see that the condition of each warranted his return to home.

I wish to apologize to any who might feel that this is not entirely the way he was taken care of, bearing in mind, that but a few passed through the hospitals of Paris. They without question were equipped second to none overseas. In all the base hospitals in France, however, every effort was made to give wounded men the very best care possible and I think most of those who were patients appreciate this fact. There was never any serious shortage of drugs or equipment, and it was only immediately after severe battles that the base hospitals were crowded.

* * *

Every war has had its epidemic of cholera, or typhoid, or yellow fever, or any of a half dozen other plagues that flourish best where men are crowded together under more or less unsanitary conditions. Against such scourges as these modern armies had pretty well immuned and fortified themselves, the American Army particularly; until influenza made its destructive onslaught.

Unlike former epidemics, it was least fatal to men in the field, most damaging to those in barracks and camp. And when the great tide of American O. D. was at the flood in the fall of 1918, the flu broke out with peculiar virulence on the packed transports which were bound for France.

Probably other ships could furnish as dramatic a story as that which follows. But the very hugeness of the ship and the immensity of the numbers carried aboard her make the picture more striking.

That the Leviathan in ten trips during the war bore 96,804 troops to France, that the total death list for nine of these trips was but eight, while on the one trip when the flu raged the disease claimed 96 fatalities, are facts that reveal its swiftness and malignity.

Official reports are ordinarily the dryest and dullest reading, but Dr. H. A. May's report of that voyage in September, 1918, is so tense and interesting that it is worth quoting almost verbatim:

"U. S. S. Leviathan, 11th Oct., 1918.
From: Medical Officer.
To: Commanding Officer.
Subject: Epidemic of influenza.

"I submit for your information the following report of an epidemic of influenza, with pneumonia as a complication, which occurred among the troops of the U. S. Army embarked on this vessel for the last eastbound voyage.

"There were 260 officers and 8,873 enlisted men of all grades reported as present when the ship left the dock in Hoboken.

"During the hours of embarkation, Army medical officers removed from the ship approximately 100 men and 4 nurses as being infected with influenza.

"I have been told by an Army officer (Capt. Cheney), attached to the headquarters staff on board, that the 302nd Water Tank Train left 178 men behind at camp because of influenza. In this connection, the following copy of a telegram sent from Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., to the Commanding Officer, Camp Holabird, Md., September 23, 1918, is submitted:

"'T 765. Send Water Tank Train 302 to Camp Union as scheduled, regardless prevalence influenza. Please acknowledge receipt. Signed, Judson. 1159a.'

"By the same officer I was told that a large number of the 57th Pioneer Infantry were left behind at camp because of illness with influenza. This statement was confirmed by the Chief Army Surgeon on board.

"Within a few hours after leaving the piers at Hoboken, about fifty cases of influenza had been admitted to the sick bay.

"There were but 14 Army Medical Officers and 48 Army Hospital Corpsmen available for duty. Under normal conditions this personnel would not have been sufficient. In the face of such an epidemic as this the combined Navy and Army medical force has not been enough to properly care for the stricken."

Dr. May relates how the rapid spread of the epidemic made necessary the vacation of compartment after compartment to provide space for the sick, which necessarily led to overcrowding in other sections of the ship.

He tells how a great part of E deck became a hospital ward, and of the difficulties experienced because the top bunk in the standees could not be reached by nurses.

Doctors and nurses were stricken by the disease and thus became not only unable to aid but also an added burden to the overworked medical personnel. Every available medical officer, nurse and hospital orderly was utilized "to the limit of endurance."

The report continues:

"There are no means of knowing the actual number of sick at any one time, but it is estimated that fully 700 cases had developed by night of September 30. They were brought to the sick bay from all parts of the ship, in a continuous stream, only to be turned away because all beds were occupied. Most of them lay down on the decks, inside and out, and made no effort to reach the compartment where they belonged. In fact, practically no one had the slightest idea where he did belong, and he left his blankets, clothing, kit, and all his possessions to be salvaged at the end of the voyage.

"Late in the evening of this day the E deck ward was opened on the starboard side, and was filled before morning.

"The conditions during this night cannot be visualized by anyone who has not actually seen them. Pools of blood, from the severe nasal hemorrhages of many patients, were scattered throughout the compartment, and the attendants were powerless to escape tracking through this mess because of the narrow passages between bunks. Everyone called for water and lemons or oranges. A plentiful supply enabled their desire to be gratified. But within a few minutes of the first distribution of fruit, the skins and pulp were added to the blood and vomitus upon the decks. The decks became wet and slippery; the filth clung to the clothing of the attendants; groans and cries of the terrified sick added to the confusion of the applicants clamoring for treatment, and altogether a true inferno reigned supreme.

"In the E deck ward, every possible appliance for the care of the sick was furnished to the Army surgeons on duty. The Commissary Officer placed at our disposal stewards, cooks and mess men, and furnished just the kind of food required, in the best possible fashion. The Medical Department of the ship owes a great debt of gratitude to the Commissary Department, and to Paymaster Farwell and Chief Commissary Steward Flowers especially, for the success with which they gave comfort and aid to the sick, and removed from our shoulders the always worrisome burden of feeding men unable to eat regular diet.

"Hospital Corps.—I cannot speak in terms of sufficient commendation of the work of the hospital corps of this ship. Every man is called upon to exert himself to the limit of endurance during the entire round trip. No man complains, every man is on the job. During this last voyage many of them worked twenty-four hours at a stretch amid conditions that can never be understood by one ashore or on a man-of-war. Some of the embalmers worked at their gruesome task forty-eight hours at a stretch without complaint.

"Cause of the Epidemic. This was influenced materially by these main factors:

> "First, the widespread infection of several organizations before they embarked, and their assignment to many different parts of the ship.
>
> "Second, the type of men comprising the most heavily infected group. Large numbers of them were unable to read or write and some did not know their right hand from their left. Many of them had been in the service not more than three or four weeks and knew nothing of discipline; and the meaning of personal cleanliness and the methods of self protection from disease was as a closed book to them.
>
> "Third, the absolute lassitude of those becoming ill caused them to lie in their bunks without complaint until their infection had become profound and pneumonia had begun. The severe epistaxis (nose bleed) which ushered in the disease in a very large proportion of the cases caused a lowering of resisting powers which was added to by fright, by the confined space, and the motion of the ship.
>
> "Where pneumonia set in, not one man was in condition to make a fight for life.

"As noted above. the sick bay was filled a few hours after leaving Hoboken. Until the fifth day of the voyage few patients could be sent to duty because of great weakness following the drop in temperature as they grew better. The E deck ward was more than full all the time, and there were many ill men in various spaces in other parts of the ship.

"Morning of the 2nd October, brought no relief. Things seemed to grow worse instead of better. Cleaning details were demanded of the Army, but few men responded. Those who came would stay awhile and wander away, never to be seen again. No N. C. O.'s were sent with them, and there was no organization for control. Then nurses made a valiant effort to clean up and the Navy hospital corpsmen did marvels of work, but always against tremendous odds. Only by constant parolling between the bunks could any impression be made upon the litter, and finally our own sailors were put on the job. They took hold like veterans and the place was kept respectably clean thereafter.

"The first death from pneumonia occurred on this day, and the body was promptly embalmed and encased in a Navy standard casket.

"October 3, 3 deaths; 900 cases.

"October 4, 7 deaths. The sea was rough and the ship rolled heavily. Hundreds were

miserable from seasickness and others from terror of the strange surroundings and the ravages of the epidemic.

"Each succeeding day of the voyage was like those preceding, a nightmare of weariness and anxiety on the part of nurses, doctors and hospital corpsmen. No one thought of bed for himself, and all hands worked day and night. On the 5th there were ten deaths, on the 6th there were 24, and on the 7th, the day of arrival at our destination (Brest), the toll was 31. The Army ambulance boat was promptly alongside, and debarkation of the sick began about noon. The sick bay was cleared first, and we at once thereafter began to clean up in preparation for the wounded to be carried westbound. E deck was then evacuated, but all the sick could not be handled before night, about 300 remaining on board.

"On the 8th these were taken off by the Army, but not before 14 more deaths had occurred. The nurses remained until the last sick man was taken off.

"It is my opinion that there were fully 2,000 influenza cases on board during the voyage. Pneumonia cases must have numbered at least 100, but in the unavoidable confusion due to the rapid spread of the influenza it is impossible to be exact.

"Cases of pneumonia were found dying in various parts of the ship, and many died in the E deck ward a few minutes after admission. Owing to the public character of that ward, men passing would see a vacant bunk and lie down in it without applying for a medical officer at all. Records were impossible, and even identification of patients was extremely difficult because hundreds of men had blank tags tied about their necks, many were either delirious or too ill to know their own names; 966 patients were removed by the Army hospital authorities in France.

"D e a t h s . — Ninety-one deaths occurred among the Army personnel, of whom one was an officer, as follows:

October	2nd	2	deaths
"	3rd	3	"
"	4th	7	"
"	5th	10	"
"	6th	24	"
"	7th	31	"
"	8th	14	"
"	10th	1	"
Crew of Leviathan		5	"

"I have learned that the following named men of the Commissary department voluntarily remained on duty with the sick on E deck during the entire voyage: George Willis, H. L. Ringrose, A. Barbel, R. Steinman.

"H. A. May."

There the record closes, a chronicle of horror and heroism.

Photo Loaned by Lt. Carl O. Schaefer

"BLESSES" (WOUNDED) WAITING FOR OPERATIONS IN CORRIDOR OF PARIS RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The men shown were brought from Chateau-Thierry July 20 after the counter attack, the turning point of the war. American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1 received 3,000 such cases in that week. Dr. Carl O. Schaefer of Racine was on the operating staff at that institution. The illustration is a remarkable piece of photography. The faces of the men indicate somewhat their condition. The sufferers lie on the litters upon which they were brought in ambulances, taken to elevators and brought to the upper floor corridors by bearers.

CHAPTER XXX

SOME LETTERS FROM MEN IN SERVICE.

IT never is difficult to recount the outstanding incidents and events of a great war, but it is a harder matter for any author to convey to his readers the exact effect such a conflict has upon the lives and views of the individuals involved. The nearest approach to such an accomplishment is, perhaps, the reproduction of actual letters and diaries written at the time and on the spot by men who suddenly found themselves involved in the maelstrom of war. While it would be possible to publish hundreds of these in full, it has been thought advisable for various reasons to select a few written at various places and at various times by men in different branches of the service, covering experiences from enlistment until the end of the war. Almost without exception these letters were written with no thought of their ultimate publication, and are the more valuable for that reason. In taking the liberty of including them in this work, the publishers can excuse themselves only upon two grounds —first, their real historical value as showing the way in which military and naval service appeared to those who were in it; second, only such letters were used as had appeared in print elsewhere, or else permission to use them had been obtained from the recipients.

It was deemed advisable to use extracts only, instead of the complete documents because in most instances they contained references to purely personal and private matters. Those paragraphs were selected which seemed to show some phase of life in the service, regardless of the continuity of the train of thought. The letters follow:

Sgt. Mathew W. Milkie, 31st Inf., Vladivostok, Siberia, August 18, 1918—You probably would like to know how I happened to enlist. I was walking the streets of El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10, 1915, looking for work. I met two men that I thought were soldiers, although I was not familiar with army uniforms. I asked them if they thought I was old enough to enlist. They smiled at one another and then looked at me again and I got scared and started to leave. They called me back and said I looked old enough. I was eighteen, but was supposed to be twenty-one to enlist. They pointed south and told me to go to the Sixth infantry camp, which was in that direction. After going through streets, alleys and over bridges I found myself in Mexico. I met a man and asked him where I was and he told me. When I asked for the Sixth infantry camp he told me to keep quiet as I might get shot. I finally got back to El Paso and found the camp where I met a man with three stripes and a diamond on his arm. I told him I wanted to join the army and he said "All right" and put me at work in the kitchen cleaning dishes and kettles. After supper the man with the three stripes came for me. I was scared he was going to refuse my enlistment, but he took me to another man with three stripes on his sleeve and this party threw something at me that put me down for the count. Later I found it was a Helen Gould cot and three blankets. That quartermaster sergeant sure was snappy. Then he told me to find a tent with some room in it and I did so, and turned in to rest. Those old soldiers in there certainly had some fun with me. I didn't know what half of their slang words meant and they talked half the night, mostly about John W. Recruit, which I guess meant me. The bunk was hard, and I had an awful time getting asleep even after those soldiers quit talking, because they snored so loud it sounded as if they were marking time. In the morning a bugle blew but I didn't pay any attention until the other men threw a lot of shoes and things at my head. Then I got out of bed in a hurry and was told that the music was "first call." I got breakfast and then was put at work in the kitchen again with two others called K. P. (kitchen police). Then somebody told me to go and see the doctor

Photos Loaned by Lt. C. O. Schaefer

AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL OPERATING ROOM AND A WARD FULLY EQUIPPED, PARIS

Lt. (Dr.) Carl O. Schaefer is shown (third from left) in the operating room. The tables shown are two of twenty employed during the rush of July 20, 1918, when Americans came in by the thousands from the counter attack at Chateau-Thierry. The interior of the ward gives an idea of the care given convalescent "blesses" after surgical attention in the Paris Red Cross hospitals.

about my medical examination after dinner. I did. He knew what I wanted, but he asked me and when I told him I wanted to enlist he said, "Get the hell out of here; Sunday is no day to enlist." Out I went and felt foolish. I walked to another camp, that of the 16th infantry. I saw the boys drilling and it looked grand and I sure wanted to join that army. I asked a sentry where to join the army and he directed me to the colonel. I got another warm reception. He said I just came there to eat and to get out. Then I felt awfully anxious to get in, and wandered to a company street and asked the first sergeant if I couldn't enlist. He said the army was full. Then as I was going away he called me back and gave me a slip of paper, telling me to see the captain because somebody might have resigned from the army Saturday night and left a vacancy. I went to the captain, expecting some more trouble, but he was a nice man. He asked me a few questions and told me the sunny and shady sides of army life. The shady side was the worst. He sent me to a doctor. After being examined, I raised my right hand while somebody said something and then I was in the army. I had the articles of war read to me, and then I knew I couldn't get out. The next thing was clothes and when I got them it looked as if I was thrown into them. The blouse and breeches would have fit Fatty Arbuckle and the shoes were two sizes too large. That didn't bother me, because I was very proud of that uniform; believe me, I was a button buster. I was drilled for three weeks. The sergeant detailed to drill me was a bear and he had another recruit along with me. When he told us to go by the right flank, one would go one way, the other another. I can still see that sergeant rave, telling us we were not out on the farm plowing corn or walking with our girls. We were in the army, on the inside looking out. No doubt we were. After being made fit to drill with the company I was detailed for guard and thought it was something grand. I worked two days cleaning my equipment. At the guard mount, the adjutant came along and took my rifle as if I had stolen it from him, and gave it back the same way. After inspecting all of us he came back and asked me my name and told me to report to the commanding officer for orderly. I did, and found it was the colonel, the last man I wanted to see. I was shivering all over. It was worth it, though, because I didn't have to walk post and all I had to do was take orders from him and watch his tent. My experiences as a recruit were quite interesting. I would be glad to go through them all again to get out of the army. Since then I have had many interesting experiences in Hawaii, Philippines, Japan and Russia, where I am stationed now. I will never regret the time I have spent in the army, but when I set my feet on American soil I sure will keep them there.

Sgt. M. O. Lawson, Hqts. No. 2, Gen'l Training Dpt., Hancock—When I read of what Racine is doing for the Jackies, it makes me feel proud to know that the city which I can claim as my home is doing so much active work pertaining to the war. I haven't seen the final report of Liberty bond sales at the Case Company, but I understand the Company is going to make another splendid record. There's very little of the unusual going on at Hancock. We're still in quarantine with the flu pretty well checked. The climate at present is quite agreeable, which has prevented a spread of the disease to a great extent. As you know this is an exclusive Machine Gun School, the only one in the U. S. Almost every state is represented in the personnel. A good many Hancock boys are in France with their machine guns, holding back, or I should say driving back the Huns. If the war doesn't end too soon, will get one little fling at the game. We're all ready.

Harry J. Norgaard, Co. 713, Unit T., Hampton Roads—We have it nice out here in old Virginia. Was quite hot down here last week, but it has cooled off some here of late. They allow us shore leave every Saturday and Sunday from 1 P. M. to 1 o'clock midnight, and also one night a week from 6:15 P. M. to 1 o'clock midnight. We spend our shore leave at Norfolk or Ocean View. Ocean View is a bathing beach here. Great life bathing down there in the deep blue sea, but the only trouble is the salt water. If you want some real salt water, just open your mouth and swallow some of it. There are many things of interest here, such as battleships "sub" chasers, torpedo boat destroyers, observation balloons and aeroplanes. We also have moving pictures here in the auditorium every Monday and Thursday, and every other Friday we have boxing bouts. Understand the Battery Boys are on the front now. There is a good bunch of boys there and they certainly will do their share for our Land of Freedom. If the American and French keep at it the way they are going now, Kaiser Bill won't last much longer.

L. T. Baltzer, Camp Perry, U. S. N. Y., Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 24, 1918—I am in the aerial mechanics school now. There are

about six hydroplanes here, and we all get a chance to show what we can do. Big camouflage boats come in here every week and take about 150 to 200 sailors out. At present we are quarantined on account of the flu, but we hope to regain our liberty before long. We have quite a camp here now; it is comprised of tents. There are a few sleeping buildings made of wood. There are about 8,000 men here. Six months ago there were about 2,000 men here, so you can readily see the growth of this camp. Well, I must close, or you will think I am taking up too much of your valuable time.

John B. Etteldorf, Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 23, 1918—I don't suppose you know who is putting Chicago on the map in this Liberty Loan Campaign. It is the sailors of Great Lakes. We had a big subscription at the station, and they have called upon us to do the same in Chicago. I spent Monday and Tuesday in selling bonds in Chicago. Our regiment made the biggest selling showing of the bunch, and our company had the record of selling the most bonds of our regiment. We sold $17,000 worth of bonds yesterday. We had 18 hours' liberty yesterday, so I feel rather tired today.

Charles Lampe, 58th Balloon Co., Aviation Branch, Morrison, Va.—I have been transferred to the 58th Balloon Co., and sure was glad to get out of Texas. We are five miles from Newport News and believe me, this is some camp now. We have received our new overseas clothing and side arms, also helmets and they sure are heavy. Wish you could see the trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. loaded with troops that passed here yesterday. Counted 22 cars all going across. Was to Newport News last night and saw the transports. Train loads of auto trucks, mules, coal and airplanes all go across from here. There are camps all along here, but this one is sure a large one.

Fred A. Sewall, Prd. Detach No. 139, Sept. 9, 1918—There is a rumor here that we are to leave here very soon. Nobody can tell me exactly when, but they all say very soon. Part of the division has already moved. We are confined to the regiment and have no chance to do much visiting, but as I have been able to travel on the trucks to and from the warehouse, I see something and hear more. The general idea is that we are to go to a port of embarkment and then, of course, across. Everybody is glad to get away from this place, as the majority of them have been here nearly a year. I know that I will, with only three weeks to give my opinion. This may not be the worst camp in the U. S., but they will have to go some to beat it, according to my belief.

Pvt. Wm. A. Alcorn, 3rd Co., U. S. A. Tr. Dtch, Kansas City, Mo.—We fellows here are asked by the Missouri people to be sure to get "The Kaiser's Goat." We 2,000 Wisconsin boys in the Q. M. C. won't be content with the goat, what we are after is "Old Bill" himself and WE ARE GOING TO GET HIM.

Harry E. Cooper, 3d Pro. Rcrt. Rgt., Camp Kelly Field No. 1, Line L, Dec. 19, 1917—I am here in the land of lizards, cactus, scrub oak and snakes. We eat them all. Can you imagine me eating chuck out of an army mess kit? Well, I do both and am getting to be an expert. In this man's army they show you what's who. This is a great relief from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. No snow or cold, just sand and sun. Aeroplanes flitting above overhead like birds. There are about 500 here now. I just heard first call for mess. Excuse me. (Twenty minutes later): Some feed. Hot dogs and kraut, and real honest to goodness butter, stewed peaches and tea; second helping for me. Most of the fellows are on fatigue duty today, digging trenches for a water line. Who, me? I'm on K. P. (kitchen police) peeling spuds and onions. They bring tears to your eyes. We are to have liver and onions for supper.

Edward H. Johnson, Battery E. 36th H. F. A., Camp McClellan—Most of the boys in our battery are from all over Wisconsin, and a few from New York state. They sure are one fine bunch of fellows. One of our old shop mates, Tony Moudry, is in our battery. We have been here since the 16th of August, and yesterday, the 27th, was the first day we have had of drilling. All of our officers are new graduates, and the non-commissioned officers are just attending school, so we have had no one to drill us. I myself have not done any drilling. I have been working in the supply tent, but expect I will have to drill after we get things straightened out. This is a very dreary and lonesome camp, here amongst the mountains. We have mountains on all sides of us, and there is no town around here except a little town called Anniston. It is a fair-sized town with a population of about 18,000 people, seven miles from camp, so not very easy to get to. There are automobile busses running between town and camp, but you can't rely upon them for service. Well, I think I will have to close as it is almost time for taps, so will have to roll in.

Sgt. Geo. Hanson, Co. 5, 2 Bn., 160 D. B., Camp Custer, October 9, 1918—I have been in the service eleven months, but have, so far, done nothing toward knocking h—— out of the Hun, except to help in the drilling of new recruits. Think I will be going over with the next division as I have been transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. The boys tell me I am where I belong because I sure have the gas.

Walter T. Larsen, 8th Div., 1st Sec., Co. 10, 2nd M. M. Regt., S. C.—You were saying that you would like a vacation. Well, you can swap places with me for a week or two, and I guess we will both be getting a vacation. Some fellows think that when they get in the navy all they do is eat and sleep, and I was no exception, but I have found out different. There is more work on one of those ships than I imagined. If you're not scrubbing deck or polishing bright work, you are washing clothes, drilling, etc., and I sometimes wonder how I find time to sleep. I am getting pretty well hardened up, though. I could string out a rope and put a blanket over me and go to sleep now. I am not the least bit particular about my sleeping accommodations, as long as I get the time to sleep. My pal, the fellow who joined with me, is still with me, and we manage to keep together, so between reading each other's letters and papers we are kept well posted on Racine affairs. You should see us now. Before we left we were pale looking pieces of humanity, but now we look tanned from head to foot, which shines like a nigger's heel. We have also learned to move faster. I had thought I was a speedy fellow at home, but now find that I am too slow for the gold braids here, at least it looks that way when one gets to bawling you out, and believe me, you move quick then. It seems to fill you with life, if you weren't you sure would be out of luck.

Edward Daleski, B. H. No. 133, Camp Sheridan—That Spanish "flu" is sure fierce down here. I have been doing K. P. for two weeks now because they are short of help. I start at 6 A. M. and work until I get thru, sometimes 8 P. M., sometimes later, then hide somewhere or they put me on guard for the evening, 2 hours on and 4 off. They are short of men here as most of our company is sick. They don't care how hard you work in the daytime, but call you out at night for special hurry-up jobs such as putting up tents, helping feed the sick and lots more too numerous to name. It's work that has to be done and done in a hurry for our own good. There are five fellows in a tent; four of my tent mates were taken sick, one died Friday and was sent home today, the other three are still in the hospital. I think I am well off and glad that I am able to do the work rather than be sick.

Pvt. George H. James, Hq. Co., 341st Inf., Camp Grant—I had the pleasure to listen to Secretary of War Baker, on the Fourth of July. He addressed his remarks to the boys of the 86th Division, of which we are a part. We are expecting to go overseas in the near future. I am in what is called the Pioneer Platoon. We are chiefly engaged in building dugouts and wire entanglements. Of course, we are expecting to get a few of the Huns as well. On Saturday the 13th we passed in review before the Governor of Illinois, afterward we had the pleasure of hearing a patriotic address by one of the French captains, and also by Governor Lowden. The food we are getting here is A1, thanks to the people at home who have, and are still conserving for our benefit. We are getting intensive training, but we don't mind that if we can only get a crack at the Kaiser.

Pvt. Paul Rossman, Army Attach. Barracks, Charleston, Sept. 25, 1918—I received your kind package and thank you for it. I am in the city now as military police. I was to leave here a few weeks ago and was taken off the list just because I was born in Germany, and I have my papers 14 years. They have many slackers here, most all colored. Lots of them failed to register last week, so they are busy rounding them up.

Harry Miller, 142 Aero Sq., A. E. F., England, March 23, 1918—We had a very good trip coming over, but was sick all the way. Oh, what a feeling. I never thought the Atlantic was as big as it is. I met Skinny Meyers before going over. We were on the same boat. I am working on aeroplane motors over here, boy, and believe me it is something very interesting. This sure is some queer country. You have to drive on the left side of the road, it seems funny. And the money over here is the funniest thing you ever saw in your life. We have more darned fun. This is a very pretty country; everything is nice and green. There is only one thing I don't like about it and this is it gets so foggy at night, and it's that just about until noon. And it's so damp during the night. We are stationed in a very good place. We go to work in trucks. It's about nine miles from camp to where we work. We are allowed to go to town every other night and all day

U. S. Official Photos

A "BUSTED" GERMAN TANK AND CAPTORS; 57th F. A. BRIG. HEADQUARTERS

The wrecked German fighting machine was knocked galley-west by a well placed shell, probably from some of the 57th Brigade artillery. At the left is a figure illustrating what the niffy Yanks looked like when up front. Below is Maj. James W. Gilson and a bashful hero, in front of the "pretentious" field headquarters building.

Wednesday. We work Sundays over here and have Wednesday off. Today is the first real day we have had since we landed. The sun was shining when we got out this A. M. It's just like a day in June.

Sept. 12, 1918—We have changed station. We are now located a million miles from nowhere. And it sure is some place, I don't think. It rains nearly all the time, and talk about wind; why, say, the wind is blowing here to beat the band, day and night. Before we moved to this place I had some ride, believe me. We were up for about 2 hours and what that fellow didn't do wasn't worth doing. If you want something that makes your hair stand up you want to get up about ten thousand feet and come straight down for about 2 or 3 thousand. You think you are done for. The funniest feeling I had was when we went into a loop and came out of it O. K., then did the wing over wing. Another one is side slipping. You go along for awhile, then stall your motor and float sideways, that sure is sport. I only wish that I was a pilot. We are getting very good food and plenty of it, so we haven't any kick coming.

Pvt. Harold Helding, Co. C, 27 Engrs., A. E. F., Oct. 10. 1918—I have been very slow in answering you, but I have been at the front in the big drive and didn't have anything to write, as the boys say it don't pay to stop the war to write letters. I was detached to the French army, and we were sleeping in our little dog tents up in a big hill in a woods, and we didn't get a chance to change our clothes for seven weeks. When we got back to our company they gave us a week to clean up and boil our old clothes, and we were issued all new clothing, as we were full of lice and all such tame bugs. We sure had some exciting times as the shells were whistling over our heads most all the time, and every night the planes would come over and drop bombs down to us and, of course, the first few nights we didn't do much sleeping. But that is all in the game, and we wouldn't have missed those seven weeks at the front, and I didn't like to leave it as there is plenty of excitement all the time.

Pvt. Bernhart P. Larson, Bat. A, 332 F. A., A. P. O. 778, A. E. F., Oct. 23. 1918—We landed in England and stayed a few days. We rode across England one day on the train and marched one day. That was the toughest day I ever put in. We crossed the English Channel at night. Then we were on the train for two days and nights and finally landed up here. We are in a camp somewhere near Bordeaux. I have met but one fellow that I knew on the entire trip and that was Tommy Berg. I met him on board ship and over in a camp in England. It is warm here yet, but it rains nearly every day. We get plenty of Bull Durham and some brands of American cigarettes. The French tobacco and pills are rotten, and I would rather swear off smoking than use them, and we don't get as much candy as we did in the states. It is almost a luxury here.

Pvt. J. R. Frank, 29th Co., C. E. F., A. E. F., France—Well, Jack, the Germans certainly made an awful mess of this district. Every building is leveled to the ground, roads are blown up, every tree cut down and entire country dug up with trenches and dugouts. Of course, we helped to tear things to pieces with shells and mines in driving them out. I transferred to a Forestry Corps and we are now gathering the fallen timbers and sawing them into lumber suitable for roads, dugouts, bridges, etc. The limbs and small stuff we make into cordwood for camps and stakes for wire entanglements. Being very close to the lines it can be taken in at night with motor trucks and mule teams. A couple of shells dropped near us last night. Have had lots of shells sent over and a few air raids at night, but the mill has not been hit and we have not lost any time through it. We lose a great deal of time changing saws, as the trees are full of shrapnel, very hard on saws.

Chaplain F. S. Penfold, 121st F. A., Alsace, July 1, 1918—As usual the regiment is scattered all around, each battery in a different village and the firing sections up in front.

I go round from place to place, like any other itinerant person and, of course, when anything serious is started, it is my duty to try to get to that place. I am the only absolutely free parson at the front. The Chaplain can't be sent into the front line, but neither can he be forbidden to go there. So if I am not present when the excitement is on, it will be an accident.

You know that we are in billets here and some of the arrangements would be comical if they were not something else. Most of the men have nice clean hay lofts to sleep in and are fairly comfortable. But the French are very casual and promiscuous in their barnyard arrangements. The stable is usually a continuation of the house. So that under one roof are pigs and chickens and cows and horses and human beings. I mention the humans last because their convenience is the last consulted. Part of the front garden of every French

farmer is a large pestilent manure heap highly prized by the owner. Of course, it means renewed fertility for hardworked soil, but it never occurs to them that it might be kept in some less prominent situation. One wonders why the Lord gave noses to the French.

I am billeted in a town of some size—about 400 I should say. I have a large room which is very clean and decent and comfortable. There is a good big bed with a straw mattress as hard as Pharaoh's heart, and upon it is an enormous feather bed about two feet thick with which I am supposed to cover myself. It is evident my landlady's most precious possession, being covered with a slip of marvellous ornamentations. So, I haven't the heart to ask her to give it to the flourishing family of rabbits which occupies the apartment beneath my own. Instead I carefully replace the thing on the bed in the morning, rumpling it judiciously to simulate usage and the kind soul thinks I smother under it nightly. It is rather slim pickings here in the matter of food and not at all like Brittany, where the food was plenty. My landlady is allowed one pound of sugar per month and if I do not provide her with that and coffee I should have to look elsewhere for breakfast. Officers' messes are very expensive. I am eating where I happen to be with the men, because I am rarely at my billet for more than breakfast.

The country about here is the most beautiful I have ever seen. Every wind is laden with the sweet odor of hay and of rose and carnations—the latter are smaller than ours and less violent in color, but very fragrant. But, in the midst of all this beauty is the grim evidence of the deadly struggle that is going on. We have to carry our gas masks with us all the time and those for the horses strapped across their poor fly bitten noses. Really, in the midst of life, we are in death. I think everyone is actually more serious here. I have observed that the closer we have drawn to actual conflict, the more thoughtful the men have become. But there is a strange elation that goes with it which is in everyone's experience. By means of it, men can be serious, yet blithe—collected, yet gay. It is that, I suppose, which makes good soldiers that they are. Men have pledged their all to the thing and so have discounted in advance whatever is terrifying. And that makes them care free. As the men say when everything is comfortable and meals come regularly, "It's a fine war." So it is. The best ever. And a marvellous thing for developing character in the younger generation of America.

Corp. William Kuehneman, Battery F. 121st F. A., France, Oct. 1, 1918—July 21 we entrained at Belfort and we knew we were going to a place where the real war was, but no one knew just where we were bound for. At last we were at Chateau-Thierry where the big drive was on. Here we hiked four days and nights to catch up with the infantry, as they were advancing so fast. Some days we'd only get two or three hours' sleep and that would be on the ground some place along the road. Well, we finally did catch up to them and pulled into our first position at night. When we woke up in the morning the captain said, "Get ready to move." The doughboys had taken the place which we had intended to shoot up. That afternoon we started and while on the road four German airplanes came directly over us and only about 50 yards above us and opened up with their machine guns. But the fellows fired right back at them with rifles and pistols and anything they had. They finally flew away and nobody was hurt. After moving up from one position to the other for three or four days, the drive came to a halt—that is, we had reached our objective. Here we stayed for 21 days and everything went well for the first week. On a nice, bright Sunday morning we got a good touch of war. The Germans located us and they sure did send them over to us for about an hour. Then everything was quiet until the afternoon and the same thing came again. We were located in a ruined village packed with horses and men. When everything was over, there were about 100 horses dead and 100 wounded and a few men killed and wounded. Then about every other day we got the same thing for the length of our stay there. We sure were a happy bunch when we were relieved from this front. Our division at this front chased the Germans 18 kilometers. The fields were covered with dead, but mostly Germans. From here we marched to Soissons and this was a tougher front than Chateau-Thierry. When we pulled into one position we were only a few hundred yards behind the infantry. Here we got both a shower of machine gun bullets and high explosives. Some of the horses were killed by direct hits and nothing was left of them at all. I sure had some thrilling experiences here, only they are too numerous to mention. But I'll tell you about them some day. At Alsace I was a messenger and since we left there I've been a telephone operator and lineman. Of course, that's nothing in the line of pushing a bayonet through a man or shooting him, but if it wasn't for communica-

tion the war wouldn't be won yet, so I guess I've done my part.

Adjt. Violet Williams, Salvation Army Worker, France—They used to take us up at night near the front, and drop us down anywhere. There were four girls in our unit in the Toul sector, one of them being a Racine girl, too, Gertrude Symmonds. We'd put up our tent, or seize whatever kind of shelter was most available and get in a little sleep so we could start working early the next morning. Of course, our greatest difficulty was in getting supplies up, so often we had to make out as best we could. Sometimes we'd have no grease for frying, so we'd have to turn to and make cookies, pies, biscuits, or pancakes, using whatever material we had at hand, and serve coffee or chocolate. We of course were never in the front line trenches, for no woman is ever allowed there, but at one time we were under shell fire for a week, and finally were obliged to retreat, and had to wear gas masks at a four-hour stretch. At Ansauville we had a rude hut with no floor and the roof had been shot away. Overhead we stretched canvas, and when it rained hard the dirt floor became a sea of mudholes, and we had to bring in more dirt from outside to fill them up. Once in the Toul sector we were asked to bake a batch of doughnuts for a battalion of the Third Division, who were going into the lines. Two girls baked 3,500 doughnuts that day, our record turn-out, and we fed those boys doughnuts as they filed out on their way to the lines.

Corp. Arthur Dick, 6th Co., 3rd M. M. S. C., France, Aug. 26, 1918—We are located in one of the most beautiful parts of France, which is going to be one of the largest aviation fields over here. When our company landed at this place, it was nothing but mud and wheat, and with real American spirit we rapidly converted it into an up-to-date flying field. After work comes play, and we have all the sports you can have. We have had three field meets and our company won two beautiful banners in two of the meets. They have one of the largest Y. M. C. A.'s at this field, which can compete with any in France, and there is not a dull moment at any time. I am manager of the Post Baseball Team which has won the championship of Section B. Was walking down the boulevard some time ago and was surprised to meet First Lieutenant James Costello and Tom Flanagan. Tom was employed by the Case people. He spent the evening with me.

Sgt. Russell Fisher, Battery C, 121st F. A., Sept. 5, 1918—We get plenty of eats and have a good place to sleep, so what more can we expect. We are billeted in a small French town and believe me, the people sure do treat us right. Driver "Jenny" Jones will be able to straddle any Case tractor in true wild west style when he gets home. He is now practicing on an old mare whom we have named Grandma. However, Grandma has not the usual loving disposition that grandmothers usually have. No man wished that the outfit would be equipped with tractors more than Red Jersted, since the order went into effect that there was to be no talking while grooming. John Jorgensen is now making rapid advances in his studies, he is now ninth assistant stable sergeant. He spends most of his time counting out oats in the feed bags for the horses. Bramow is getting fatter every day, he is driver of the ration cart. Most of his trips start and end in the kitchen. Geo. Barnes is getting more cussing now than he ever did, especially about 5:45 in the morning when he blows first call. Jack Hubert expects to go on his furlough in the near future. We expect that the society columns of the popular resort where our boys are sent, will experience growth upon the arrival of this promising young man. Corp. Art Hader has adopted several more French infants. His family now numbers about eight, ages ranging from eight to twenty-eight.

Peter Lahr, Battery C, 121st F. A., A. E. F.—I will tell you about our train ride to our present camp. Our coaches were of the de luxe type of side door Pullmans with all the modern conveniences including plenty of nice cold air which blew in on me through all the cracks and crevices as I lay asleep at night on my downy couch of hardwood floor, causing me to dream of being stranded on an iceberg without clothes or any protection from the elements. During the day we tried to remedy the situation by bringing in an armful of sacks when the train stopped and building a fire, but between the smoke and the cold, I think I prefer the latter, which at least does not cause a man temporary blindness. However, though the smoke did get into our eyes, there is nothing like having a variety, even in discomforts. At that we have had lots of fun out of the ride, and in the army one sees humor in most anything, besides one might also feel honored, these days of high living, to be able to ride in the same cars used for the transportation of such valuable things as cattle. We were a dirty and worn-out bunch

when we reached camp, and I for one was willing to quit being a tourist for awhile, and take a rest. Rather coincidental is the fact that this camp was once used as headquarters for Napoleon, and even many of the barracks built for his troops are still being used to house our soldiers. The site is a highly elevated one, commanding a view for miles in all directions. It is impossible for me to give you an adequate description of the simple grandeur of the surrounding landscape which is very rugged and covered with patchwork of tiny farms, each one separated by a hedge of trees or other growth. Easter being the season for a universal change in styles throughout the world, we were likewise on that day issued each a new steel bonnet, but not for the purpose of going to church to exhibit to the many other exhibitors who go there on that day solely for the purpose of parading down the aisle in their new array of the season's latest creations.

The fellows immediately proceeded to test the durability and shock resisting qualities of their new headgear by swatting each other with clubs and other implements. The helmet proved durable enough, but I prefer, after this, to conduct such experiments with the tin hat on some other place than on my head. Two gas masks have been added to our equipment, and I now seem to have enough paraphernalia to start a young army. Discipline is getting more rigid daily, and now one is liable to courtmartial and fine if found out of barracks without a blouse or other part of his uniform on. Call to quarters is sounded at 8:30 P. M. and taps at 9:30, so everyone is at least assured of plenty of sleep which I think is about one of the most pleasant pastimes in the army.

Sgt. W. H. Lyman, 147th F. A., France, Oct. 21, 1918—There is no use trying to describe war on paper. When things happen they come so fast words can't do justice. To-day, for instance, right by us, two aeroplanes were dropped, one by our own machine gun-fire in the batteries, two Boche balloons were set afire, four aerial battles took place over us, fifty shells landed near us, a six-horse team ran away, a powder dump blew up, and the cook spilled the tomato soup, all within five minutes, and in plain sight. My neck was like a corkscrew trying to watch it all.

The other day I stood on a hill and watched four miles of our infantry advance. I could see the whole panorama, American and German artillery, machine guns, tanks, large and small, our engineers building roads which six hours before our artillery had blown up behind the German lines, truck-trains coming up, aeroplanes fighting, balloons watching, the Germans burning dumps as they saw they had to retreat further, phone men running lines across the shellholes which were still smoking, prisoners marching back, signal flags waving and heliographs flashing, shells bursting, all at one and the same time.

But it can't be reproduced. And it is seldom a height can be found in all France from which it can all be observed even if it happens in daylight, which is seldom the case.

I don't think that many soldiers are fatalists as is so frequently said. But we do get to feeling safe on the same principle that a man running a "the-cane-you-ring-is-the-cane-you-get" game at a county fair, expects to win. There are so few shells hitting in such large space that the chances of hitting any one particular object are small. And that object is ME in each individual case. We have the added advantage, in the artillery, that the Boche is not even aiming at any one of us personally. In other words, so sum up—

1. We are licking him.
2. We will finish it shortly.
3. He can't hurt me.

Therefore I will close, leaving you in a very cheerful frame of mind.

Lieut. Frank H. Fancher, 121st F. A., France, Aug. 6, 1918—The hike was made through a recently evacuated no-man's land and of course it is indescribable. Wrecked villages, roads full of shell holes, ammunition and equipment of all nations literally strewing the ground; graves, and unburied bodies everywhere. It will take months before the bodies are all located and buried. Of course the stench was and is fierce everywhere.

One night we had to travel on a road for miles that was as heavy with traffic as Michigan Avenue in Chicago. Of course everything was as black as night and the machines going by us at a 60 mile an hour clip. Luckily they were traveling only one way, probably making a loop in their course not to be passing one another.

The airplanes harass us all the time, constantly overhead. Yesterday morning one followed us for hours and we were shelled for a while, but am afraid the Boche isn't much of an artilleryman. The ambulances passed us thick and fast loaded with Yanks all bandaged up, most of them singing and smoking. They were evidently doughboys for they cheered to beat the band when they saw their artillery coming up the road. The darned kids travel

faster than we can keep up with them. Just heard last night they advanced 16 kilometers and had to fall back 5 so the artillery wouldn't shell them.

The Yankee looks at it as a game or sport of some kind, and loves to match his wits against the Hun. Its too bad the Hun can only fight us in large bodies for I know some of those kids would love to take on 3 or 4 alone.

German helmets, guns, ammunition and bayonets are no longer picked up for souvenirs, as they are literally covering everything. Don't know what to believe about the clothes proposition, though, one hears back in the States about the Boche not having clothes. Those strewn about here are of the most beautiful broadcloth I have ever seen.

Last night about 9 Boche sailed around overhead about 200 feet in the air. The horses gave us away I guess, snorting and whinnying. Anyway Lieut. Mueller woke me up hollering "gas." It didn't take us long to get that mask on. Couple of Boche planes had flown over and dropped a few gas bombs in our woods. Nothing very serious. We move again today though.

The Racine Ambulance Company is evidently hard at it. Recognized two machine drivers as they whizzed by on the road. Have seen nothing of Ed. as yet. Don't know where he is. Of course when we move we never know where we are bound for. Our guns are booming away about a block away from us and right behind us are two batteries of 75s. They kept a barrage going all night long and they sure have some bark. The Americans fire them so rapidly the story here is one of the Boche Colonels that was captured this last week requested to see the American 3 inch machine gun.

I may be a non-combatant, but last night I fired 3 shells just to balance up for some of the hospitals and ambulances Mr. Hun has fired on.

Sgt. William H. Hayman, Battery F., 121st F. A., France, Sept. 3, 1918—Have received our gold service chevron today, which, of course, is given us for six months' service in France. We are glad to place these chevrons on our left sleeve, but hope that by the end of the next six months we will not be given a gold chevron, but will be on our way back to the good old U. S. A. Of course, we are over here in this beautiful country serving Uncle Sam, and mean to stick until it is all over, but let it be hoped that it is soon all over.

This makes the third sector that Battery F has been in. The Alsace-Lorraine front, being a nice one and a little exciting, the next one, the Chateau-Thierry, made the first one look like a novice. It would take too much time to tell you of the different things, the condition of the country and of the things that we experienced on that front. It is very likely that you read of it in the newspapers at home, and from what we grabbed off the newspapers that we have seen there was no exaggeration at all. On the 24th of this month, at midnight, with all our material hooked up, we started for another sector, not knowing when we started where we were going or when we would reach it. We hiked four days through the most dilapidated sections one would ever wish to experience, and finally landed in one of the most active sectors of the war. The work we did on the Chateau-Thierry front, which at times was something fierce, we will never forget, and right now Battery F is going through the same thing over again. You can rest assured, all of you back in Racine, that any time Battery F is sent any place in this country as soldiers for the U. S., we are there right to the minute. Our division, the 32nd, has certainly torn the boche lines in shreds, as was proven by what we did on the Marne, and undoubtedly right now you are reading all about what this division is doing today. Our guns went into position immediately upon arrival here and are hammering away all the time. Of course, conditions have been such that at times it was pretty tough to go ahead, but we stuck to it and are still pushing forward. The doughboys ahead of us surely appreciate our artillery, which was shown in the sector that we just left. Any time anyone tells you they can't understand what the war is about, send them over for a visit in the fighting lines and let them take a peek at some of the dirty stunts that the Hun is pulling off.

We are the only American troops on this sector, and surely Gen. Foch is not taking any chances on who he places in one of the most active fronts in France. The lines on this front have not moved for two years or more. The attempts before have been unsuccessful and the 32nd was sent in as a chance, and we are surely doing it, as we have certainly got them on the run. The parade of prisoners going by every day would make any ordinary man think that it was a Labor day parade in Milwaukee.

You have heard of different ones' experiences coming over here, but when the boche starts handing them back to us, the experi-

Photo Loaned by Col. Wm. M. Lewis

SCENES THAT WERE FAMILIAR AT THE FRONT DURING 1918

In the upper panel are real trenches—occupied by French troops and made as comfortable as possible, the shelter at the left being covered with sandbags and could afford a little safety to men seeking sleep. In the lower panel is a 155 mm. howitzer in action. The artillerymen are wearing their gas masks as they work.

ence we have had has taught us that there isn't one of us, no matter where we are, that can't make a dive for a dugout or shell hole that would put Annette Kellerman to shame. You can talk about me being an old boy, but I can stick with any of them. It certainly would look good for a little fellow like you and Tommy to be seen making a dive for one of these shell holes, and after everything was over come sneaking out all full of mud, with your gas mask and helmet on.

Our old pal, Doc Smith, comes around once in a while, and we are always glad to see him. He has developed into one of the most wonderful crap shooters in the division. If he wanted to lose it would be impossible. I know.

Sgt. Victor Falck, 127 Amb. Co., A. E. F., Dec. 23, 1918—You all know how the Germans were pushed across the Vesle, and how Fismes was taken. From there we went to Soissons, where we fought with the French Tenth Army. Right here I wish to state that we had a real war. Battery F will verify this statement. It was here I met Andy Ellefson, shortly after he had been wounded and he told me that Chateau-Thierry was child's play compared to Soissons. He also said they were firing their guns with practically no elevation, so you see we had them at close range. We landed in the Argonne on a Monday, and then took our trick in the lines. We were in the lines for 21 days and nights before we were returned, and were pushing the Huns back every day. When we came out we rested for about two weeks in a woods, about fifteen kilos back of the lines. We were bombed almost every night, and anyone who has been bombed knows it is no joke. All you hear is the whir of the machine, and then you hear an awful bang, and about that time you wish you could crawl in a snake hole, and pull the hole in after you.

Nick Garski, Battery F, 121st F. A., France, Sept. 14, 1918 (Garski was later killed in action)—Having a lot of time now I must drop you a few lines letting you know I'm in the best of health.

We are now located in a good-sized French village back from the front for a rest, and we sure enjoy being back here.

We were billeted in French barns with plenty of hay to sleep on, but another fellow and I happened to be in luck and rented a bed the landlady happened to have. She also keeps a dozen eggs for us out of her daily gatherings, which she fixes for us for our supper, and they sure are good after not having any for half a year.

How long we are to stay here I don't know. I expect long enough to get a good rest.

I sure had a big supper tonight. Went down town and bought some steak, a fresh loaf of French dark bread, some jam and grapes. With that we had that dozen eggs, and maybe you think that didn't give us a filling, and oh, how that woman can cook! It's just like mother used to make.

Just happened to think that I have a birthday in four days. Will have a chance to celebrate at this place.

The Grand Rapids boys are stationed at this place; have seen some of them.

Just to let you know how expensive things are here, I went down town this morning to buy a suit of underwear. After I picked out a suit that satisfied me I asked for the price. He said 25 francs; that amounts to almost $5 in our money. I couldn't see the joke to pay that price, so I walked out, leaving the clerk standing there with his costly treasures in front of him.

There's a young girl in this family nearing the age of ten. She saw me writing this letter home, so she asked me if I wouldn't send the enclosed little note to the family from her.

Arthur Spreeburg, 77th F. A., Coblenz, Dec. 27, 1918—It is a long time between letters but there are a lot of reasons. I was at the front for three months, and that's plenty for anyone. The first front was Chateau-Thierry. There was some hard fighting. We were there for two weeks, then we hiked to St. Mihiel. The Germans were sure surprised when they heard our guns bark at 1 A. M. From there we went to Argonne Woods. This was one of the worst places I've seen. I saw a lot of boys get it, and it was an awful sight. I also saw the Dead Man's Hill at Verdun, where so many French were killed. Our captain and three boys were killed during our time at the front. I was over the top three times, and never received a scratch. Some luck. I don't know when we will be back in the U. S. We are now at Coblenz. We hiked 185 miles in 15 days.

Pvt. Rudolph Amundson, Const. Co. No. 1, U. S. Air Service, England—We sailed on one of the biggest transports used for that purpose, and had a grand trip across. Nice weather every day we were on the water, especially after having been out five or six days. I also spent one of the most sane fourths I had ever spent in my life. Not a thing did I do but stand at the rail and watch for subs, but

Photos Loaned by Col. Wm. Lewis

HOW THE MEN OF THE 107th FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION LIVED IN THE FIELD

Graves of former soldiers marked every location for camp in the active areas. Above, the kitchen outfit is getting its equipment ready for operation. A mound marks a grave in the immediate foreground. Col. Lewis' headquarters were located just back of the two denuded trees at the extreme left. In the lower picture the cross marking a grave is seen at the left of the supply wagon. The men, however, are more interested in their "chow." The pictures were taken at Montfaucon.

there wasn't a thing doing in that line. I was glad we did not see any, as that water sure looked cold and deep. The people here seem to think the Yanks are just the thing. There are quite a few nice towns around here, where we can go to whenever we have the money or time to spend. I cannot tell you the nature of our work, but I am in a Construction Company which is the first job I could not quit whenever I wanted. But there are about two million more just like me, so I have no license to kick. I am in with a very good bunch of boys, and have had a good deal of fun.

William Dupuis, Co. L, 1st Army Hq., A. E. F.—I had enlisted with Battery C, and was with the same until last January. From there I was transferred to the First New Hampshire Infantry, (now the First Army Headquarters Regiment). This regiment is composed of men who speak the French language, and owing to my being able to speak the language, hence the transfer. French certainly is a good thing to know in this country, and I might say that I am using my "Parlez-vous" to a great advantage. We have been having rain and chilly weather for the last three or four days, but before that it certainly was warm. Sunny France certainly is a good name for this country.

Sgt. C. G. Peterson, 47 Aero Sq., A. E. F., Nov. 24, 1918—I am now at Colombay, La Belle, a small town not far from Metz. One of the largest air force camps in France is stationed here and we expect when we have it cleared of planes we will be shipped home. I surely have been chased around this part of Europe and am willing to call it quits now that the war is over, and get back to the States again. I crossed the channel three times; was shipped to La Havre in July and then back to England again. This last time we landed at Cherbourg and then on to the air force front. We were real close to the big show when it ended, as close as the squadrons get and that was close enough. Of course the doughboys got into the real fight more than we did. When we landed in La Havre in July we were bound for Italy but for some reason were sent back and a few of us were sent to New Castle-on-Tyne.

Sgt. John Michel, 127 Amb., A. P. O. 734, Mar. 6, 1919—It is a surprise to the Dutch to see the wonderful body of men Uncle Sam has in his army of occupation, that now watch on the picturesque River Rhine. I should know for I have sailed down the beautiful river while on a three day leave to Neuveid. The castles of old upon the hill tops are most picturesque sights. Some are diminished through past wars of many years ago, others that are not ruined are occupied by soldiers. Vineyards are seen in abundance.

Geo. Lester Hughes, F. A. Training Camp—As to myself, I'm O. K. and working harder than the devil. Even at that I feel better than I ever have felt and furthermore have put on 13 pounds (mostly in front). I am in the Field Artillery "non-com" school and start work every day at 6:30 A. M. and continue until 7 o'clock. When not drilling, I'm kept busy washing clothes, so you can readily see my time is practically all taken up. By the time they get through with this bird, he will sure be able to hold his own with the Hun. Even though I am working hard, I'm not kicking, and it makes me laugh when I recall some of the boys back home grumbling when asked to turn their savings into Liberty Bonds.

J. L. Ahart, Div. I, A. P. O. 718 Saumur, A. E. F.—France is a beautiful country. It is one beautiful spot after another. It's hell to have war in a country like this, but one has only to imagine what a people must be like who would ravish a country like this, to see reasons enough. The French people treat us like the princes who lived in these old castles must have been treated along about 1000 years ago. A beautiful young French lady makes my bed, sweeps the floor, and puts fresh flowers on my shelf, and when I hand her an empty dish to send out for seconds, she thanks me for it. Could you beat that for courtesy? I am still a Candidate Officer, with the rest of the 3rd Camp men and am studying heavy motorized artillery at this place. This is a wonderful school. It is the greatest Cavalry school in the world and has given instruction to such immortals as Napoleon. Now it is better known as a school of field artillery, and that is why I am here. The equipment lacks nothing, but it's no summer resort. This is Sunday, but until I began this letter I've been wrestling with and was obliged to conquer some real mathematical problems. You can't be an artillery officer and have any loose ends to your mathematics. We are well fed and Uncle Sam and the large newspapers at home take care of our tobacco wants in a very liberal way. The people will do anything for us. The "Y" is unique here. It was formerly the home of some wealthy Frenchman. He turned it over for our use, furniture, hangings, paintings, traditions, and all. I am writing this letter on a wonderfully carved wood table in the library. I can look through a large French window out over a fine little

Photos Loaned by Lt. Sanders

FOUR OFFICERS IN A BAD HOLE—HOLE MADE BY A GERMAN SHELL

The upper panel shows that 121st Artillery band marching out on the parade ground at Camp Douglas. At that time the 121st was a National Guard organization. The center panel shows four officers of the regiment in a hole made by a German 150 mm shell in the Alsace sector. Lt. Sanders is at the right. On the lower panel again is pictured the trim and well-cared for graves of American soldiers who gave their lives for the cause in France.

park with a little pond. For the moment, there are no suggestions of war. It seems a shame to walk around over these nice carpets with our heavy hob-nailed shoes, but we all do it. The atmosphere over here slaps up a fellow's character into a different shape. With us, every part of the country, every large college and many small ones, every creed, society, fraternity and kind of personality is represented. It's a grand mixture with a fine result. It's the best army that ever happened. When the thing is over, we are going to be better for it in every way except financially. But the army is not a money proposition. That's one of the nice things about it for we are going to think more of doing the job right than of the recompense in cash thereof.

Clarence Baumstark, Sply. Co., 125 Inf., Army of Occupation, Jan. 22, 1919—We are located in a small village called Willworth, Germany, with the Army of Occupation, and are nicely situated in the houses with German people. They treat us real nice, considering what we American soldiers are here for, and they give us some good eats. You know the good old German style Sauer Kraut and Speck. We are located about forty kilometers from Coblenz, and the boys are receiving passes daily to see the town. We have our Mess Hall in one of the Krupp Iron and Coal Mines, and we have very good accommodations for bathing—always steam heated. We have our Office in a Cafe, so we have to walk about one kilometer for our meals. I was on a visit to Coblenz one day last week, and believe me it is certainly some pretty place. I was on the top of the statue of Kaiser Wilhelm, and you could see many miles around on all four sides. The Moselle and the Rhine River connect right on the edge of this statue. The Y. M. C. A. has its headquarters in the Festhalle, and every day they have a route they take the American soldiers around to see the many interesting historical sights of Coblenz, headed by four or five American girls, making it more enjoyable for the soldiers. We started on our famous "March to the Rhine" on November 16th, and it surely was some trip. The boys endured many hardships but everybody landed here in good condition. Lots of rainy and muddy weather, and we climbed many high hills in France and Germany. We crossed the Rhine River on December 13th (Friday) at 10:45 A. M. at Engers, Germany. The landscape was very beautiful especially in Germany, and we saw many pretty sights along the way.

Sgt. John Estberg, A. E. F., Vladivostok, Siberia, July 10, 1919—Very few Russians can read or write. Many of them appeared to us lazy and rough and they were certainly dirty. They are larger men than the Americans and I think they were inclined to be friendly to the Americans. An American cigarette would win them every time. They are great drinkers of tea and vodka. There was a great deal of drinking at Vladivostok, and much disorder and crime. Murders were of frequent occurrence.

I did not hear of any instances of the Bolshevik appropriation of property in Vladivostok. Of course Bolsheviki vary greatly in the radicalism of their opinions. Some of the people there think the czar is still living and others are sure he was shot.

Vladivostok is a city whose population is probably between 125,000 and 200,000. Nobody knows how many people live there because no census has been taken for twenty years. Two out of every five people there are Chinese, from Manchuria or Korea. The city lies on a long narrow peninsula jutting out into the sea and it has one street five miles long paved with cobblestones. No others have any paving. It is excessively dirty. There is no sewerage of any sort and no running water. Chinese coolies haul water from the municipal wells in buckets carried on sticks over their backs.

The buildings are generally of stone and very substantial. The barracks used by the American soldiers were those used by the Russians during the Russian-Japanese war and had very thick walls. We had great trouble in getting coal and wood for fuel. Part of last winter a provision was in force that we might have a fire only twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

The business of the city is in the hands of Chinese and Japs. Few American goods are for sale although there is demand for them. Many of the goods sold are Japanese. The stores were mostly closed when we first got there in September, 1918, but opened up when supported by the presence of the allied troops. They carried stocks which seemed to me poor.

Most of the supplies for the army were shipped from the United States but some of our beef came from China. We had great difficulty in getting potatoes and ate canned sweet potatoes much of the time.

Residents bought supplies at great markets with many small booths. Chinese and Japanese live largely on fish and all kinds of fish and other sea food could be purchased very cheap.

During the war Vladivostok had a cosmo-

DUN-SUR-MEUSE, LONG TO BE A MEMORY FOR RACINE MEN

The side hill, with its ruins and concealments, was a little more battered and war-scarred by the time the 32nd Division reached it. Many other units in which were Racine men, passed through the wreckage on the way across the Meuse. The upper picture shows a big German gun wrecked by American gun-fire. The films from which both these pictures were made were taken from the dead body of a German soldier while our forces were pushing on toward Germany.

politan population but there are no Americans resident there so far as I know. There are few English, only those connected with the government.

Sgt. Glenn Williams, 127 Amb. Co., Walferdingen, Germany, Dec. 2, 1918—Am just starting to realize what a valuable trip this is which I am taking. Think of it, a trip through the beautiful cities of Europe and not costing a cent. People have spent thousands just to take this same trip. This certainly is a swell war now. Arrived at our destination (Strasseau) at 6 p. m. Found every billet full of men so we had to put up to what we found out the next a. m. to be a pig pen. Quite some change from the paradise we had the night before. But we slept well—that was all we asked for. Were up and partook of a typical Luxemburg dinner, but Oh! Boy! what a price. Cost each one about 22 francs ($4.50). Left this place and arrived at Walferdingen (sometimes spelled Walferdange) just north of the city of Luxemburg, at 2 p. m. Here we established our kitchen in the center of a beautiful garden in the courtyard of the summer palace of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg. Nothing too good for us. Sergt. Coutu and I have a swell room in a private home. Of course the people are German but most of them speak French so we get along real well. Have visited the city of Luxemburg twice and wish to say it is the prettiest city I have struck, almost as beautiful as Paris. But the prices are absolutely out of the reach of the soldiers. You may not believe it but we paid 18 francs ($3.50) for a bar of chocolate. But we have to have chocolate so bought some. Everything is extremely expensive.

Joseph Pottinger, France, Dec. 5, 1918—It seems funny to read your letters which were written before the war ended. We no more than saw France when the French fisherman yelled, "Le guerre finis," or the war is ended, though it really didn't end for a few days after. They were expecting it right along. I am quite contented to stay here until the time to leave for home. No other company has it any better than we do. We have a big stove in the barracks, which we made out of a steel drum that the Standard Oil Co. uses. It's a regular young furnace. We also have running water in the creek, and my bathtub is a corn beef can that holds about a gallon of water. The government issues chewing tobacco, stick candy and Bull Durham to us. We also have a canteen, where we can buy candy once in a while and smokes too. I am going to try to get to town so I can buy some souvenirs and picture postcards. Everything is high over here. We are paid in French money and I received 62 francs and 50 centimes, or $11.50.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE SOLDIERS' RETURN; VETERANS' SOCIETIES

JUST as soldiers and sailors had left their homes in small groups, so they returned. Every train from north, south or west brought back men who were released from service in camp or on shipboard. The first "veterans" to return from "war" were the men who had entrained on the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, for camp, only to receive official notice of the signing of the armistice when they were en route barely an hour. They made the return trip from Waukegan, Ill., on the same train, and quietly dispersed to their homes.

Actual demobilization of the army and navy did not begin for a week or more after the armistice was signed, but as soon as definite word of the complete collapse of German military strength was received, the newer contingents were mustered out. By Christmas the great majority of soldiers and sailors at American stations had been demobilized and others were hastening back from foreign shores.

Because of the way in which the men returned it was impossible for the community to do much in the way of extending a formal welcome. A public meeting was held at the Lakeside auditorium in March, preceded by a parade of nearly a thousand returned service men, and addresses of welcome were given by public officials. A group of men and women had conceived the idea of having a clubhouse where service men could stay while on leave, and this was carried out, but not until January, 1919. This Army and Navy club, as it was called, was maintained for more than a year in a roomy building at 610 Wisconsin street and here returning men could obtain rooms temporarily, and have free use of reading and writing rooms and pool tables. The city of Racine, through the common council, decided to present each service man with a bronze badge in recognition of his sacrifice, and these were issued by the city treasurer upon presentation of a certificate of honorable discharge. The County Council of Defense presented a copy of suitable resolutions, reproduced upon vellum, to the families of men who had died in service, and the Red Cross provided black arm bands of mourning, bearing a gold star, to the mothers of those who had died.

The first opportunity that the community had to show the depth of its feelings toward the men who had rallied to the colors came with the return of the two batteries and the ambulance company. These three organizations had been the first to leave for war and were the only strictly Racine units in the army. They had been away from home nearly two years, and many of the boys had made the supreme sacrifice, while scores of others had been wounded on foreign fields. They had been kept in France for six months after the end of hostilities, when the word finally came that the Thirty-second division was sailing from Brest.

The two batteries, C and F, arrived first. Mayor W. H. Armstrong, ex-Mayor T. W. Thiesen, Lt.-Col. Henry C. Baker and W. H. Reed, and others, went to Boston to meet them upon their arrival. The war department allowed no organizations excepting the First division (regulars) and the regiments from Chicago and New York to parade in home cities, and the batteries were ordered to Camp Grant, Ill., for mustering out after a few days spent at Camp Devens, Mass. Arriving at Camp Grant with the rest of the 57th Artillery brigade, they were mustered out on May 19, 1919. In accordance with the request of the mayor, the men stayed there until the following morning and then entrained with practically the entire 121st Field Artillery regiment, headed by Col. Westfahl and staff.

By 9 o'clock that morning everyone in Racine was on the streets waiting to greet the returned heroes. Factories and offices were closed. Streets were a mass of bunting, flags and huge reproductions of the Thirty-second

division insignia, the barred red arrow. At Sixth street and Grand avenue the city firemen had erected an arch of extension ladders, upon which twenty firemen served as living adornments. Adjoining the city hall on Third street had been erected a great white arch, fifty feet high, spanning the pavement. Police, State Guards and Boy Scouts patrolled the streets to keep the crowds within bounds.

When the first of the two trains bearing the men reached Kenosha the mayor was notified, and at his request every factory whistle in town started blowing and kept it up for more than an hour. The trains arrived at the Junction depot of the North-western railroad at about 10 o'clock, the first one bearing the regimental officers and two Green Bay Batteries. Hardly had they formed ranks on Junction avenue when the second train, bearing the Racine boys, arrived, and as they stepped off the cars there started a cheer that swept on and on through the crowd clear to the center of town.

Headed by the regimental band, the 1,500 tanned and husky veterans swung onto Washington avenue and with the long, swinging step that had carried them hundreds of miles in other and stranger climes, they started on their last march of the war. Through streets jammed with men, women and children who cheered and wept by turns, they proceeded down Washington avenue to Sixth street and thence to Main.

Bells were ringing, toy cannons and firecrackers roaring, whistles shrieking and above all there was the steady tidal wave of noise from the throats of thousand upon thousands of throats. The crowds kept back of the curb line fairly well while the Milwaukee and Green Bay batteries were passing, but it was impossible to maintain a line after the Racine outfits struck Sixth street. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, fathers and little brothers dashed into the ranks to kiss their returning warriors, and clung to them as they proceeded toward the city hall. It was a riot of joyous welcome, which served to repay the soldiers for many of their hardships and discomforts.

Reaching the corner of Third street, the leading units kept on to State street and then turned west to the North-western depot, to continue their journey to their homes. Batteries C and F turned east under the arch, near which waited relatives who had received tickets entitling them to occupy the space reserved there.

No ceremony of dismissal was possible. A laughing, "Dismissed" from Major Rickeman, and its repetition by Lieut. Herzog and Lieut. Guilbert, commanding the two batteries, served the purpose. The war was over at last!

There was a half hour of bustling back and forth to find relatives and friends, and a few minutes of shaking hands with a few hundred of the thousands who sought the privilege, and the boys hastened to their homes for a dinner of the sort that had been in their dreams for months and months.

The next morning there were visible on the streets a hundred or more of uniformed men who had found no civilian apparel awaiting their return. By night these had visited the stores and returned home with arms filled with bundles. One more day and the brown clad host had vanished from sight, apparently forever. Within a week almost every man in the batteries had returned to the work he had left so willingly in July, 1917. The uniforms had been packed away as "souvenirs la guerre."

Two weeks later the Ambulance company returned, and was given a similar welcome. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding the time of arrival the crowds on the streets were smaller but the greeting was none the less cordial. The ambulance company had landed at Newport News, where a committee met them, and then had gone to Camp Grant. From there they were brought to Racine in autos, and owing to the long trip the procession got pretty badly scattered. The cars were finally assembled near Corliss and the boys came into town in the middle of the supper hour. Beginning their march at the Junction, they followed the same route downtown and disbanded at the arch of welcome on Third street. The street decorations had been left in place, and all the noise making apparatus was again put into use. Once again Racine opened her arms to her returning sons and left no doubt in the minds of any as to the cordiality of her welcome. Major Johnston was in command of the returning company, now about 125 strong.

The Batteries and the Ambulance company members were guests a few nights later of the Racine lodge of Elks at a magnificent banquet at the clubhouse on the lake shore at Sixth street. A hundred prominent business and professional men of the city served as waiters at the banquet, and when the affair broke up along about 3 a. m. the guests were ready to admit that the "home sector" had anything beaten that they had seen on their travels.

During the spring and summer of 1919 every church and club and township had some sort of a dinner or reception in honor of those who

had gone to war and whose names had been on their honor rolls. On armistice day, Nov. 11, 1919, practically every community had some such affair. In Racine, the War Mothers society presented five handsome flags to the veterans of the two batteries, the ambulance company, and soldiers and sailors not connected with those organizations. The ceremony was in connection with a big meeting, followed by a dance, at the Lakeside auditorium.

By the way, this was one of the last public events to be held in the old auditorium, which was burned to the ground early in the morning of Dec. 13, 1919. The building was nothing to brag of, but for thirty-five years it had served the city as the one public hall large enough to accommodate two or three thousand people. In it had spoken several Presidents of the United States and other distinguished men. Company F had mobilized there for departure to serve in the Spanish-American war. It had served as an armory for the military organizations formed at the outbreak of the World War. Numerous patriotic meetings had been held there during the conflict. The building was situated at the southeast corner of Third street and Lake avenue. It was of frame construction, and when the fire started it burned like tinder. There was hardly a piece of timber left when the flames had finished their work.

The soldiers returning after a long absence found conditions much changed in civilian life. The tremendous amount of war work done regardless of cost had ushered in an era of high wages, high prices and high profits. The value of the dollar had shrunk in comparison with the goods that it would buy. A feeling of restlessness seemed to have struck the nation. Strikes of widespread effect were of every day occurrence, many of them for minor causes. The question of wages did not seem to be the paramount one, as raises were granted with astonishing regularity. But at the same time, prices of raw and manufactured material, as well as food products, continued to mount. Business was unsettled, although experiencing such prosperity as the world had never known. A cult of Russian bolshevists, who advocated government for, by and of day laborers only, gained headway here and there. Eventually several hundred alien revolutionists were deported. The railroads were still in the hands of the government, and there were threats from the employes to tie up all transportation systems. Coal miners struck with the avowed purpose of freezing the nation into submission to concessions which were never clearly understood by the public, but the government finally halted this trouble by invoking the war-time laws, as peace had not yet been formally declared in December, 1919. The miners received an increase of wages and a promise of further investigation as to a proper scale of wages and hours of labor.

Wages of from $5 to $15 a day were being paid for labor in Racine, as against half as much two years before. At the same time, sugar was now selling at 15 cents a pound instead of 5 cents, and a good ready-made suit of clothes cost $50 instead of $30. Shoes were priced at from $8 to $15 a pair, as compared with $4 to $8 before the war. Every factory was working to its capacity, and the demand from the whole world for American goods kept pushing prices up and up, with resultant benefits and disadvantages for all. It is likely that no such era of general prosperity was ever known in the history of the world. Yet there was much dissatisfaction at the huge profits made by producers and there was a nervous feeling among big business men and financiers as to the ultimate result of such inflation. European countries were "broke." The value of the German mark had dwindled to 5 cents. The French franc had shrunk to three-fourths its former worth in dollars, and even the British pound sterling was no longer near its former value. That there would come a day of reckoning, everyone knew. In the meantime, the United States Senate spent a year in vain efforts to decide upon what terms it should declare peace with Germany. The President, acting for America at the Allied Peace conference at Paris, had agreed to the terms there drawn up and finally signed by Germany. But the Senate disliked some features of the proposal regarding a League of Nations, and oratory flowed while the affairs of the world continued in a state of chaos.

Prohibition had been established as a war time measure, going in effect July 1, 1919. As peace was not declared this law remained in force. In the meantime nation-wide prohibition had been adopted as a part of the constitution by a vote of three-fourths of the state legislatures, to be in effect Jan. 15, 1920. Thirsty voices demanded the formal ending of the war that they might get a supply of their favorite beverage on hand—but the President declined to say the word while the Senate hesitated over his League of Nations. This dry spell, which gave every promise of being permanent, was responsible for some of the unrest of labor in centers where there were many foreigners. At the same time it prob-

ably did much to keep the violent element subdued and peaceable, for violence in strike troubles usually had been due to rash acts on the part of men who had imbibed too freely.

In the summer of 1919, Racine was kept familiar with the sight of uniforms by the frequent appearance of recruiting parties who sought men for the regular army and navy, and service men returning from the war. Upon one occasion a naval crew brought a surrendered German submarine into the harbor, and it was the object of great interest during the twenty-four hours in which it was tied up at the dock just west of the Main street bridge. Later a balloon company stopped off en route to Minneapolis, and the equipment of this army unit aroused much interest. The men travelled by truck, and carried with them an observation balloon, but the gas bag was not inflated here. Army and navy aeroplanes made frequent flights between Chicago and Milwaukee along the lake shore, occasionally landing here.

The Red Cross maintained a bureau to assist returning service men all during 1919. Owing to the rush of business in the office of the Finance section of the War department, and the numerous laws affecting discharged men, there was a great tangle of records there and often it would be months before a discharged soldier could get money which was due him for compensation for injury, travel allowance, or back pay which had been withheld when he was separated from his organization. The government passed a law giving each soldier a bonus of $60 upon discharge, and those who had left the service before the law was in effect had to go through a good deal of correspondence in order to get it. The legislature of Wisconsin also passed a bill granting each service man a bonus of $10 for each month spent in service, with a minimum of $50, and to receive this it was necessary to forward the discharge certificate to Madison with an application for the bonus. The army was supposed to issue a Victory badge to each soldier and sailor, but as these were not ready, a button in the shape of a bronze star was substituted temporarily. To get one of these, the discharge certificate had to be shown to an army officer at a recruiting station or forwarded to a department headquarters. The handling of the government insurance, following the change of status from soldier or sailor to civilian, often resulted in tangles which would have tried the patience of Job. No specific rules could be found regarding compensation for disabled soldiers, and many were discharged from service while unable to work. They had been promised a suitable compensation as a result of paying money into the War Risk Insurance fund, but usually the allowance was inadequate and the disheartened veteran would find it impossible to get any satisfaction by writing to Washington.

The rapidly shifting personnel of the departments made it a hopeless task to get action upon any matter pending. That was not invariably true, but it happened in so many cases that it seemed the rule to men and women who tried to assist men in getting something done, through correspondence.

Shortly after the war ended, a big mass meeting was held in Racine at which were present representatives of almost every civic society. It was agreed unanimously that Racine should erect a suitable memorial to the men and women who had been in service. It was also decided that this should be in the form of a Memorial hall, which should contain room for veterans' organizations to meet, a trophy and flag room, and an auditorium in which public meetings could be held. A committee was appointed to carry out the idea and make plans for financing it. A discussion arose as to the best site, and there were various estimates as to the cost. Up to the opening of the new year—1920, nothing had come of the plan excepting talk, but the project may become a reality some day.

While the memorial scheme was allowed to mark time, there were numerous "drives" for foreign relief projects to aid the people of France, Russia, Armenia, Greece, India, Serbia and even Germany. No call from distant and unfamiliar peoples went unheeded.

Racine's Heroic Dead.

During the World War, many of Racine's soldier and sailor dead had been brought home for burial from camps where they had died. A military funeral was held in all cases where the families of the deceased service men desired it, and the city had paid all honor to those who had given their lives for their country.

In October, 1919, it was announced that bodies of the American soldiers who had died in northern Russia during the summer campaign there would be returned to the United States, and the ship bearing the 119 bodies, arrived at Hoboken on Nov. 7. Among these was the body of Lieut. Edmund R. Collins of Racine, son of Dr. W. P. Collins and the first of Racine's soldier dead to be brought back from foreign fields. The War Department tele-

Photos Loaned by Maj. Rickeman and Lt. Sanders

A BALLOON EXPERIENCE REMEMBERED BY MEN OF BATTERY F

The American observation balloon which was stationed above the battery was ignited by German flyers, near Montfaucon in the Argonne, Oct. 20, 1918. The blazing bag started to sag and finally to drop. The mass of flames came down among the baggage wagons of the battery and the ensuing blaze did considerable damage. Below is shown a file of French soldiers traveling through a communication trench toward their positions in the front lines.

graphed that the body would be sent to Racine, and would reach here Nov. 12. Arrangements were made for a military funeral on Nov. 14, but when the casket arrived in Racine it was found to contain the body of another soldier instead of Lieut. Collins.' The identification tag on the body bore the name of "Odial," a private in the 339th regiment whose residence was Carlisle, Ind. Inquiry developed that the body sent there had been buried, but it was exhumed and found to be that of Frank Sapp of Summitville, Ind. At Summitville, the body of L. Connors of Hillman, Mich., had been buried by mistake, the relatives having failed to open the casket to identify the body. Wiring to Hillman, Dr. Collins learned that the body of L. Pelto had been sent there and buried under the name of Connors. The casket bearing Pelto's name was still at Hoboken, and when it was opened it was found to contain Lieut. Collins' body. Investigation finally disclosed that twenty-eight of the bodies returned to America had been placed in caskets bearing the wrong names, through some blunder at Archangel, Russia.

Lieut. Collins' body was brought to Racine on Nov. 26, and on Friday, Nov. 28, requiem high mass was held at St. Patrick's church, attended by three hundred former service men in uniform and delegations from many of the leading civic organizations and the veterans of the Civil war and Spanish-American war. Following the services, the body was escorted to the Catholic cemetery by the ex-soldiers and sailors, headed by a full band from the Great Lakes station, and after the brief services at the grave a firing squad from the state guards fired three volleys over the grave and a bugler blew "Taps." In honor of the dead hero, flags were flown at half mast during the day throughout the city.

The government has promised the parents of the men who died in battle in France that their bodies shall be returned to America for burial if desired, but owing to certain laws there it is impossible to exhume bodies for shipment for two years or more after the war. In the meantime, the American dead were gathered from the various battlefields and collected in three large national cemeteries in the Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne districts, and there the government has arranged to have the graves carefully marked and cared for. The men who died at the various base hospitals in France and England still lie in the cemeteries where they were first interred, but will be sent home. The cemetery at Romagnesous Montfaucon, near Verdun, contains the graves of about 30,000 Americans who died in action in that vicinity, including several Racine soldiers.

Veterans' Organizations.

The first national organization to invite the membership of veterans of the World War was the Army and Navy Union. This had been in existence for many years, and all were eligible who had at any time served in the army, navy or marine corps. It also provided for honorary membership of civilians. The Racine post, known as Gen. John J. Pershing garrison, is in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected in December, 1919:

Commander, W. W. Johnston; senior vice commander, J. P. Jensen; junior vice commander, Howard J. Rodgers; chaplain, John Diehl, G. A. R.; quartermaster, Charles Kannenberg, Jr.; paymaster, John M. Frey; officer of the day, George W. Seater; officer of the watch, Oswald Rasmussen; officer of the guard, John Bradford; council of administration, William H. Armstrong, D. M. Oram, John Dederich, Royal E. Schaefer, Charles E. O'Connor; adjutant, P. F. Petersen.

While awaiting transportation from France, the Thirty-second division formed a society which planned to meet in Milwaukee in 1920, and in Detroit the following year. Maj. Gen. William G. Haan was chosen as the first president. Regimental societies were also formed, with the intention of meeting at the same place as the divisional organization in later years.

When the members of this division returned to Racine, they desired a local society and an organization was effected under the name of the Racine Veterans, Thirty-second division. A preliminary meeting was held at the Elks' club on June 19, 1919, and on July 10 a constitution was adopted permitting all who saw service with the division during the war to join. Officers elected were:

President, Max J. Zirbes; vice-president, Clarence A. Voelker; secretary, W. L. Haight, treasurer, Harry J. Herzog.

At the annual election in December, 1919, Arthur Naleid was chosen as president and William Hayman as vice-president.

During the summer a big picnic was held, and on Armistice day the society sponsored a community celebration of the anniversary of the ending of the war. The organization is purely social, and holds monthly dinners where the members talk over their days in France. There is a membership of about 250, including members of the two batteries and the ambulance company who are still residents of Racine.

Photos Loaned by Chicago Tribune

THE WEEKLY SHAM BATTLE AT GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Once a week (visitors' day) a sham battle was fought on the parade ground at Great Lakes. Hundreds of Racine people motored down during the summer of 1918 to see the realistic performance. A tank was used and several thousand gobs were included in the maneuvers. Below are shown companies of gobs ready to start for trains to go to the coast and sea duty. They have their "turkeys" ready packed with their belongings, in front of each man.

The American Legion is a huge national organization of former soldiers, sailors, marines and army nurses who were in service during the World War. It was first organized in France by members of the A. E. F., on March 15, 1919, who arranged at the same time to have a similar meeting held in the United States for action by the men who did not go overseas. Representatives of the A. E. F. held their second meeting in Paris April 7, 1919, and the home contingent gathered in St. Louis on May 8. A constitution was adopted which placed all veterans on an equal footing, regardless of rank and regardless of whether they saw service overseas or not. All branches of the service were to be represented, but membership was to be limited to those actually in the military or naval service during the World War. This constitution was later ratified with but few changes. Following the approval of the organization at St. Louis, a membership campaign was launched and approximately 950,000 members were obtained by Nov. 11, 1919, when the first formal convention of the Legion was held at Minneapolis.

During the fall, posts were organized at Burlington, Waterford and Racine, and early in December the Menzo J. Bixby post was formed at Union Grove. Racine post No. 76 elected as its first officers W. L. Gittings, commander; Harry J. Herzog, vice-commander; H. J. Sanders, adjutant; W. L. Haight, historian; Phillip Clancy, master at arms, and the Rev. W. J. Bott, chaplain. A campaign for members during the last half of November resulted in the enrollment of about 750 as members here, but the number is constantly increasing. While it still is early to guess whether this organization will be universally accepted as the mouthpiece of the World War veterans, it has already received some such recognition from Congress and the press of the country and it is likely that it will soon catch up the torch to be dropped by the rapidly depleting ranks of the G. A. R. and be viewed as the society best qualified to serve as a rallying point for Americanism in times of national peril. The constitution of the American Legion, adopted Nov. 11, 1919, is as follows:

PREAMBLE

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

ARTICLE I.—*Name*

SECTION 1.—The name of this organization shall be THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ARTICLE II.—*Nature.*

SECTION 1.—THE AMERICAN LEGION is a civilian organization; membership therein does not affect or increase liability for military or police service. Rank does not exist in the Legion; no member shall be addressed by his military or naval title in any convention or meeting of the Legion.

SECTION 2.—THE AMERICAN LEGION shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles nor for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment. No candidate for or incumbent of a salaried elective public office shall hold any office in THE AMERICAN LEGION or in any department or post thereof.

SECTION 3.—Each member shall perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding.

ARTICLE III.—*Organization*

SECTION 1.—THE AMERICAN LEGION shall be organized in departments and these in turn in posts. There shall be one department in each state, in the District of Columbia, and in each territory of the United States. The National Executive Committee may establish additional departments in territorial possessions of the United States and in foreign countries.

ARTICLE IV.—*Eligibility*

SECTION 1.—Any person shall be eligible for membership in THE AMERICAN LEGION who was regularly enlisted, drafted, inducted or commissioned, and who served on active duty in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, or who, being a citizen of the United States, at the time of his entry therein, served on active duty in the naval, military or air forces of any of the governments associated with the United States during the great war; *Provided*, that no person shall be entitled to membership (*a*) who, being in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during said period, refused on conscientious, political, or other grounds to subject himself to military discipline or unqualified service, or (*b*) who, being in such service, was separated therefrom under circumstances amounting to dishonorable discharge and has not subsequently been officially restored to an honorable status.

SECTION 2.—There shall be no form or class of membership except an active membership as herein above provided.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1.—The legislative body of the Legion shall be the National Convention to be held annually at a time and place to be fixed by the preceding National Convention.

SECTION 2.—In the National Convention each department shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for each thousand members whose current dues have been received by the National Treasurer thirty days prior to the meeting of said convention, and to one alternate for each delegate. The delegates shall be chosen at department conventions to be held not less than two weeks before the National Convention.

SECTION 3.—Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. The vote of any delegate absent and not represented by an alternate shall be cast by the majority of the delegates present from his department. Alternates shall have all the privileges of delegates except that of voting.

SECTION 4.—A quorum shall exist at a National Convention when sixty per cent of the departments are represented as provided above.

ARTICLE VI.—*National Officers*

SECTION 1.—The National Convention shall elect a National Commander and five National Vice-Commanders. No two Vice-Commanders shall be chosen from the same department, and no more than three from those who served in the Army. These officers shall be members of the National Convention of the National Executive Committee, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen respectively of both bodies. A Vice-

RACINE WOMEN WHO WORKED UNTIRINGLY IN THE RED CROSS SERVICE

In the panel at the left, from top to bottom are: Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Mrs. John Barr, Mrs. W. H. Reed; in the right panel are Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. H. F. Johnson. The center portrait is that of Mrs. John Sidley and just below is that of Mrs. Warren J. Davis. At the bottom is pictured the Red Cross Headquarters. The second figure from the left is Miss Bertha C. Kelley, one of the most energetic and efficient workers in the local chapter. In the group at the right are Mrs. J. G. Chandler, (left figure) and Mrs. Bernice Sherman (extreme right.)

Commander, shall, on request of the National Commander, act as chairman of either of said bodies.

SECTION 2.—The National Convention shall also elect a National Chaplain.

SECTION 3.—Such officers shall serve until the adjournment of the succeeding National Convention and, thereafter, until their successors are chosen. Vacancies in these offices occurring between national conventions shall be filled by the National Executive Committee.

SECTION 4.—The National Commander shall appoint a National Adjutant. The Executive Committee shall appoint a National Treasurer and such officials and standing committees as may be necessary and shall authorize or approve all expenditures All appointed officers shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing power, and all persons having the custody of funds shall give adequate bonds.

ARTICLE VII.—*National Executive Committee*

SECTION 1.—Between National Conventions, the administrative power shall be invested in the National Executive Committee which shall be composed of the National Commander and Vice-Commanders in office, and of one representative and one alternate from each department to be elected as such department shall determine; provided that in 1919 the delegates to the National Convention shall elect the Executive Committeeman and alternate from their respective departments.

SECTION 2.—The Executive Committee shall meet at the place of the National Convention within twenty-four hours after the final adjournment of the National Convention, and thereafter at the call of the National Commander. The National Commander shall call a meeting upon the written request of fifteen or more members of said Executive Committee.

SECTION 3.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Department Organization*

SECTION 1.—Departments shall be chartered by the National Executive Committee and shall be composed of the posts within their respective areas. Each department charter shall be signed by the National Commander and National Adjutant.

SECTION 2.—Each department shall have a department commander, a department adjutant, a department executive committee and such other officers as the department shall determine.

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 1.—Those who desire to form a post shall make application for a charter to the commander of the department in which they reside. The charter shall be issued by the National Commander and National Adjutant upon receipt of the application properly executed by the charter members of the projected post, but only when such application is approved by the commander of the department, or by the Department Executive Committee. Post charters shall be countersigned by the commander and the adjutant of the department.

SECTION 2.—The minimum membership of a post shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the department in whose area it lies.

SECTION 3.—Each department may prescribe the constitution of its posts. Post charters may be revoked by the Department Executive Committee with the approval of the National Executive Committee.

SECTION 4.—No post shall be named after any living person.

ARTICLE X.—*Finance*

SECTION 1.—The revenue of THE AMERICAN LEGION shall be derived from annual membership dues and from such other sources as may be approved by the National Executive Committee.

SECTION 2.—The amount of such annual dues shall be determined by each National Convention for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3.—The annual dues shall be collected by each post and transmitted through the department to the national treasurer.

ARTICLE XI.—*Discipline*

SECTION 1.—The National Executive Committee, after notice and a hearing, may suspend or revoke the charter of a department which violates this Constitution or which fails adequately to discipline any of its posts for any such violation, and may provide for the government and administration of such department during such suspension or upon such revocation.

ARTICLE XII.—*Change of Residence*

SECTION 1.—Any member in good standing in a post removing from his department shall be entitled to a certificate from his post stating his membership and the duration thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Auxiliaries*

SECTION 1.—THE AMERICAN LEGION recognizes an auxiliary organization to be known as the "Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion."

SECTION 2.—Membership in the auxiliary shall be limited to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the members of THE AMERICAN LEGION, and to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of all men and women who were in the military or naval service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920.

SECTION 3.—The auxiliary shall be governed in each department of THE AMERICAN LEGION by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the National Executive Committee and thereafter approved by such department of THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Ratification.*

SECTION 1.—All acts performed and charters heretofore granted by the temporary organization of THE AMERICAN LEGION are hereby ratified and confirmed.

ARTICLE XV.—*Amendments*

SECTION 1.—This Constitution may be amended at any National Convention by the vote of two-thirds of the total authorized representation thereat, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been read at such convention at least twenty-four hours before the vote thereon.

NATIONAL INCORPORATION

This Constitution is adopted conformable to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America of date September 16, 1919.

At the Minneapolis convention, the Legion delegates refused to be drawn into any political battles and its most severe critics agreed that the organization was about the most democratic and independent of any that had ever convened in America. Two of the typical features of the convention were the refusal of delegates to permit the mention of any member's former army rank even in casual debates on the floor, and the passing of a resolution declining to answer the question of the National Congress as to the soldiers' wishes regarding bonus legislation. The Legion held that it was not organized for selfish purposes, and while it admitted the debt of the nation to the former service men it had no suggestion to make regarding the payment of that debt. It did insist, however, upon the passing of legislation taking care of men disabled in war.

In January 1920, the Spanish-American War veterans presented Racine Post No. 76 with a stand of colors, the first made for any post in the country.

Another organization which grew out of the World War was a society known as the American War Mothers, and a chapter was organized in Racine. It had a membership of 700 in 1919. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich; vice-president, Mrs.

Photos by Leonard-Malme

MEN PROMINENT IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES WHICH HELPED TO WIN THE WAR

Top Row—Warren Walker, W. F. McCaughey, H. C. Baker, Ed. Wratten, E. N. Rice, I. Friedman.
Second—John Jones, Al Phister, P. E. Johnson, John Bolton, L. J. Quinn, Wm. Sanders.
Third—F. A. Morey, Wm. Davis, Curtiss Washburn, Frank B. Renak, W. J. Williamson, W. H. Armstrong.
Fourth—W. C. Gausche, R. C. Thackeray, W. T. Harvey, Edw. Hilker, Albert Hanson, C. Roy McCanna.
Fifth—R. E. Browne, W. H. Gebhardt, David Winters, C. R. Nevin, Fred Nelson, John A. Brown.
Bottom—H. F. Johnson, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, F. P. Swingle, Sophus Jeppesen, W. S. Dooley, H. C. Fyhrie.

Joseph Prostrednick; secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Powers; treasurer, Mrs. P. I. Hess; chairman of programs, Mrs. J. F. Sugden. The first meeting was held in September, 1918. In December a bazaar was held at which $600 was raised as a relief fund for returning service men. Mrs. B. A. Oliver was chosen president in 1919. Later the name was changed to "The Service Star Legion."

Besides the American Legion and the Army and Navy Union, there were organized in 1919 a dozen or more veterans' societies. Of these, eight seemed to be showing some growth at the end of the year, although none of them were represented in Racine at that time. These eight are:

American Officers of the Great War, with membership restricted to commissioned officers.

World War Veterans, which was organized in the Northwest and which has as its main objective the obtaining of suitable bonuses and other favorable legislation.

The Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion, which bars former commissioned officers from membership.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, with a membership limited to those who saw foreign service, in any war.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, with membership similar to the one mentioned above.

United Veterans of the Republic, welcoming veterans of any war in which the United States was engaged.

Rank and File Veterans' Association, organized to take an active part in politics, and barring former officers from membership.

All of these societies were formed with different ideals in view than those expressed by the American Legion and probably none of them will replace it in popularity. The greatest danger confronting the American Legion is the possibility of some error in policy on the part of the million or more members before the organization is firmly established. If this can be avoided all indications are that it will prove for the next fifty years to be the most influential society in the United States.

THE WAR IN PICTURES

A Collection of Scenes Familiar to Men of the
American Expeditionary Forces
from 1917 to 1919

The Series contains numerous views which were obtained
through courtesy of The Chicago Tribune, and
a number also taken in Europe
by Racine soldiers

Above: WHEN GERMANS "CALLED IT A DAY."—Our boys got a lot of fun watching the captured Fritz going to the rear, and "kidding" him. Sometimes they got more than fun—a trinket or two.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: PARADING MAIN STREET IN RACINE—Parading Main street on the way as the drafts began moving in September, 1917, and the city turned out at each entrainment to give the boys a sendoff. This scene was typical of many. Mayor T. W. Thiesen, carrying the foremost flag is seen at the right. Other officials are at the head of the procession with a band. The men of the draft were tagged for their destination, and tags may be seen on some of the marchers. An idea of the thrill that Racine experienced may be gained by a look at the throng of spectators. At the front are Mayor Thiesen, Ex-Mayor David Janes and H. J. Smith.

Lower: THERE—PARADING ACROSS NO MAN'S LAND—From Main Street, Racine, to the exposed strip of fighting land in front of the German trenches near Juvigny, is a considerable jump. Yet some of the men who went away with the draft shown above are among the doughboys plodding toward the enemy in the face of a fire that put practically all who are shown there, out of commission—killed or wounded.

Photo by John Hood

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Above: RESTING ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT—Taking a ten-minute rest on the hike to St. Mihiel in September, 1918.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: HERE—CHASING OF THE ENEMY (ALIEN)—Under U. S. orders all enemy aliens were registered and classified for purposes of surveillence. A number of Racine women who volunteered to do the clerical work connected with the registration are shown at the long table. At the head of the table are a number of enemy alien women who are giving information to be used in filling out their declaration papers. Although the government looked for trouble from enemy aliens within our borders and took this precaution, little developed to justify the suspicion; though the precaution may have had its effect. Chief of Police Baker was in charge of this registration work.

Lower: THERE—CHASING THE ENEMY—The bridge shown here was built over the Marne at Chateau-Thierry after the fleeing Germans blew up the concrete structure that existed there. The Fritz army is about five jumps ahead, hastening to their old trenches on the Vesle river.

Photo by Committee on Public Information

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Above: THE ADVANCE POST—In No Man's Land these advance posts were maintained for the purpose of closely watching the enemy. It was hazardous work and many a man never came back from a night's detail as observer or listener. The picture gives a good idea of the comforts of these holes.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: EMBARKING FOR FRANCE—This picture will conjure up a scene participated in by all the Racine County men who went overseas. It shows a battalion going aboard ship at a Southern port. The equipment of the men is about the same as that of a million others who made the trip.

Lower: THE LAST TRIBUTE TO TUSCANIA VICTIMS—One of the impressive ceremonies of the war took place in northern Scotland where the villagers of the Mull of Oa, Isley Islands, joined with our men, who gathered upon the summit of a cliff overlooking the gray sea and said the last words of farewell. A squad of surviving soldiers fired the parting salute. James Hawley, 1420 College Avenue, Racine, was one of those who died in the Tuscania disaster and was buried there.

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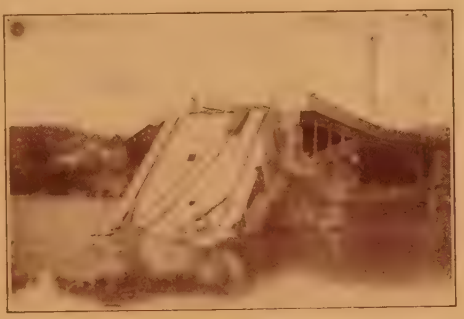

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

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Above: READY FOR AN OBSERVATION TRIP—The pilot is testing out his telephone and the parachutes are ready to be unslung, one being attached to each man. In observation work the balloon crew usually jumped as soon as they heard the noise of an approaching enemy aeroplane. The parachute was the most essential article of equipment of a balloon, not excepting binoculars.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: LIVERPOOL GREETS THE YANKEE—In England civilians often tried to show their appreciation of American assistance by giving lunches to passing Yanks. Sometimes they charged for the food and sometimes not. The picture was taken in Liverpool upon the arrival of a contingent of doughboys.

Lower: ENTRAINING FOR THE FRONT—Strung along in the background is a train of the French coaches used to carry the early American forces up to the front. These men are some of the first regulars to reach France. Some months later few of these cars were visible—"40 Hommes ou 8 Chaveaux" box cars, were the prevailing style.

Edward Marshall Syndicate, London, Photo

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Above: GETTING A RIDE TO A FIRST AID STATION—This picture gives a clear idea of the way sick and wounded were transported from the field to the hospitals in the battle areas. The bearers had to be rather husky men to carry the weight of a helpless comrade.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: A RED CROSS OASIS IN FRANCE—As the A. E. F. boys crossed France they enjoyed occasional stops at stations on their journey. Usually they were met by the very welcome Red Cross or other organization representatives who were on hand with hot coffee (so-called), sandwiches, and a cigarette or two. Were they welcome? Oh, boy! In the center may be seen a scowling M. P.

Lower: THE JOURNEY'S END—UNLOADING EQUIPMENT—This picture shows Battery F unloading equipment at Belfort, France. Horses, guns, caissons and supply wagons have just been taken from the flat cars. The string of box cars at the right carried the men and horses—40 men or 8 horses, each. At the extreme left is the rolling kitchen. In front of it is a baggage wagon. A train like this could be loaded in an hour and a half; unloaded in 40 minutes by the 200 men.

Photo by H. J. Sanders

Photo by H. J. Sanders

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Above: PRETTY SOFT FOR THESE BOYS—The illustration shows the interior of an army hospital ward. Glimpses of pretty nurses may be seen. There is given a fair idea of the comforts provided sick and wounded.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE—The army center at Is-sur-Tille was the temporary home of many Racine County soldiers. The picture of Camp "Doughboy" gives a good idea of the establishments wrought by our government in its administration of warfare upon a foreign soil. The barracks and a string of dinky French and German cars are the outstanding features of the scene.

Lower: A FAMILIAR SIGHT NEAR ANY CAMP OR BILLETS—The doughboys used to laugh, at first, when they saw the village women squat alongside a stream and start to do the family wash. In this picture the snow on the ground at the back gives it a little more "atmosphere." Before they ended their hitch in France many soldiers took to the same method of laundering.

Photo by H. J. Sanders

Photo by H. J. Sanders

Photo by H. J. Sanders

Above: RACINE MEN HEADED FOR MEUSE-ARGONNE—Here are some of the boys in Battery F on their way to October fighting in the vicinity of Romagne. They are passing through a village and all look happy enough, probably at the prospects of an exchange with Fritz. The photograph was taken by Lt. Harry J. Sanders. The rider is Sgt. Kahn.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: A CAMOUFLAGED CAMP NEAR FRONT—This illustration shows the method used to protect buildings from aerial observation. In the foreground is a drinking water bag on a tripod. The man at the right evidently has received bad news, perhaps he is scheduled for "K. P." This was taken shortly after arrival of the first groups in France.

Lower: FIRST AID STATION IN THE TRENCHES—This dugout was in a trench held by Yanks and used as a dressing station by the medical corps. An idea of the surface appearance of trenches and the bleak landscape around them may be gained from this picture.

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Above: LUCKY GERMAN PRISONERS, THANKS TO RACINE—The Fritzies captured by the Italians were put at work in the fields, but, as the picture shows, a Case Tractor from Racine is doing the heavy work and the "P. W's." are posing for their photograph.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: THIS IS NOT A HALLOWE'EN PARTY—The men in the trenches may look terrifying, but it is only a little precautionary matter in connection with a gas attack. The explosion of gas shells inspired the transformation of handsome young soldiers into what look like demons. A regular daily affair in active sectors.

Lower: A TRENCH IN THE FIRST LINE—This earthwork has the appearance of a parlor compared with the trenches where some of the men spent tours of a week or more. It is evident that it has not been subjected to heavy fire recently. Note the perfect condition of communication wires.

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Above: RACINE MEN HOLDING FORMER GERMAN FOX HOLES—Photographed at Juvigny as our troops manned the railway embankment. In the foreground the fox holes which were occupied by the Germans who retired are plainly shown. Lined along the top of the embankment may be seen doughboys of the 126th Infantry.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: ADVANCE OF 32nd DIVISION IN MEUSE-ARGONNE SECTOR—The photograph gives a fair idea of what temporary trenches during an advance offered troops for shelter. They were shallow "fox holes," but in the heavily grown fields, they gave some protection from observation and fire. These troops are waiting an opportunity for further advance.

Lower: NOT A FUNERAL—IT'S JUST CHOW—The army authorities took no chances with the food supply. While men might go over the top, the provisions for the army were snugly stored in dug-outs. Here is shown a smiling chow detail bringing out the makings for the tank of slum.

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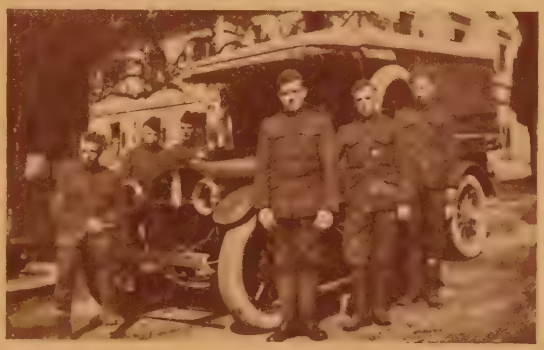

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Above: ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF LAVANNES—The 32nd Division passed over this wreck on its pursuit of the Germans. The enemy had destroyed everything in the village excepting the church. The scene is common to hundreds of other French villages.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: LINED UP FOR "RETREAT" AT SUNDOWN—These are some of the early troops of Pershing's advance guard, lined up for the ceremony of "Retreat" in a small town in France. These men still wore the old campaign hat and canvas leggings. Taken December 11, 1917. The style of houses in the background is familiar to Racine men who went overseas. The commander is saluting the colors, the men are at "Present Arms."

Lower: THE BOYS WHO MADE BALLEAU WOODS FAMOUS—This picture of a detachment of Marines was taken in December, 1917, as they were passing along to village billets close up to the western front. An evidence of the spirit of the inhabitants is shown by the little kid who is holding hands with a big marine and helping him on his march.

French Official Photograph

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

Above: AFTER REDDY FARM WAS TAKEN—The raw, fearful spectacle of a battlefield is shown vividly in this photograph. The bodies shown are those of Germans. The dead of the Allies had already been removed and buried when the picture was taken.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: READING THE SHIRT—"The Shirt" was the most diligently read of all the reading matter that reached the A. E. F. The man who sits on his helmet looks as if he were determined to get through the chapter. Power of suggestion is indicated by the man standing, who is scratching as he looks at his comrades seeking the little visitors.

Lower: MACHINE GUNNERS WAITING ORDERS NEAR CHATEAU-THIERRY—Hardly a man from Racine County who served overseas has failed to find himself in the same fix as the boys shown in this picture. The illustration depicts a moment of tension and uncertainty. They don't know where they're going but they sure will be on their way in a few minutes. Not one will admit that he is the least bit worried, however. Excepting on forced marches, most of the movements near the front were carried on at night.

Photo by H. J. Sanders

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Above: GETTING TANKS UP TO THE FRONT—The picture shows a Whippet tank moving with a divisional train along a road leading to the front early in October, 1918, The appearance and operation of the tank, hundreds of which went over No Man's Land ahead of the infantry, is indicated in the photograph.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: MAKING WAR ON GEN. COOTIE'S FORCES—The delousing stations were a welcome haven for itching men. Though the clothes that came through the process didn't look as pretty as at the start, they felt a lot better. The Racine Ambulance Company operated one of these mills for a while.

Lower: THIS CHEERED UP MANY A DOUGHBOY—Note the smile on the men back near the portable kitchen. Chow! That word got more speedy action in the A. E. F. than the command "Forward!" The kitchen has been set up in the ruins of an old barn, where the walls protect it from the sight of all but aerial observers.

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Photo by Underwood & Underwood

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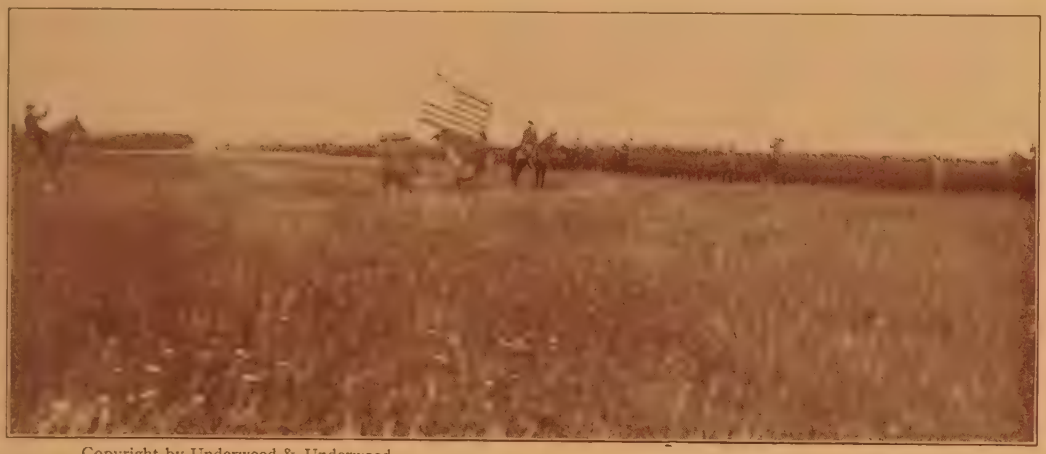
Above: FIELD PIECE PEEKING FROM ITS CAMOUFLAGE—This gives a good idea of what the Germans faced when the American Artillery was brought up late in the summer of 1918. Only the hand of the artilleryman behind the shield can be seen.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: FRENCH HONOR OLD GLORY—The Stars and Stripes carried by Americans quartered with the French Blue Devils were the subject of the ceremony on October 8, 1917. Gen. de Puygradin is seen acknowledging the display of the colors. In the line at back are both Blue Devils and Americans.

Center: MARCH THROUGH THE SNOW—Up in the Toul Sector, American troops saw the first snow in France late in 1917. These troops, it will be noted, still have the old campaign hats. By the end of the year overseas caps were being issued upon arrival at French ports.

Lower: MOVING ON TO A NEW SECTOR—This is one of the early outfits to reach France and was sent into the lines with the British and the French. The movement shown here was duplicated by thousands of American boys during 1918.



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Above: YANKS IN THE WORLD VICTORY PARADE, PARIS—Lieut. H. J. Sanders of Racine took the photograph just as Pershing's men were entering the Place de la Concorde. July 14. In the ranks were several Racine boys. The picture is a most remarkable specimen of photographic art and the scene one of the most interesting the world has viewed.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: ON THE ROAD TO GERMANY—Here is seen the head of an American column crossing through the former German lines on the way to the Rhine.

Lower: AMERICA'S ARRIVAL IN GERMANY—Many Racine men were with the vanguard of the Army of Occupation which went into the Rhine Country late in November, 1918. A little group of Germans seen on the wall are giving a reception which is typical of hundreds of other demonstrations by natives when the Allies entered enemy territory.

French Official Photo—Underwood & Underwood

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Above: WHERE THEY REALLY "FINISHED UP THE JOB"—When the last loan was floated the slogan was: "Let's Finish the Job." After the "big show" and the men were back, the State Bonus law was passed and Racine County's contingent filed applications at the history office. The picture shows a line that was continuous for nearly a month. Notice the $10-a-month smile along the line.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: BRINGING BACK THE SWAG—It is easy enough to tell these boys are headed for America. A smile on every face! They are carrying in their barracks bags trinkets and souvenirs of the world's greatest war. Note the camouflaged tin hats in the foreground.

Lower: GONE WEST—Another lad is being laid in his resting place in France by comrades. It can be seen that there was not much of a ceremony, but loving hands are rounding up the mound that covers the departed Yank. The scene is a temporary burial ground near a field dressing station.

U. S. Official Photo

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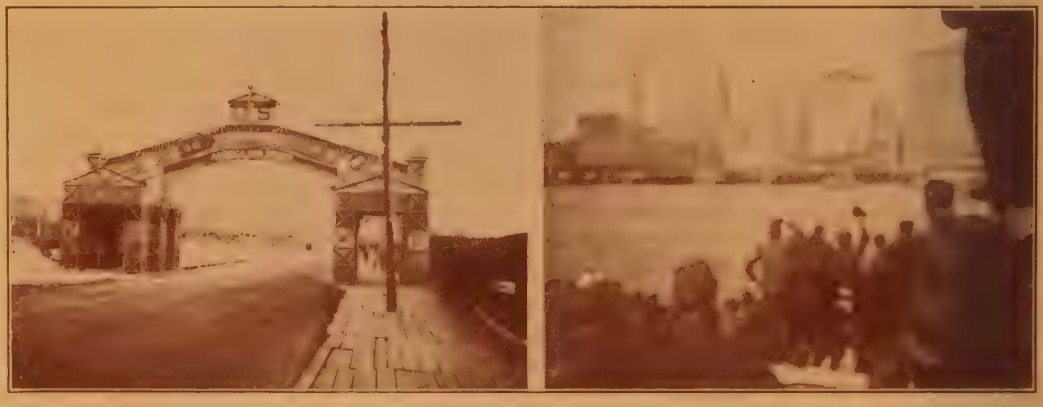
Picture by World Wide Photos-New York Times

HERE LIE TWENTY THOUSAND AMERICAN SOLDIERS—They are buried in this Cemetery, known to the A. E. F. as the "Argonne." Twenty acres are covered with the small white crosses that mark the graves of Yanks. It is situated at Romagne sous Montfaucon, France. Several Racine county men are buried there.



GOOD-BYE FRANCE! HELLO NEW YORK!—At the left is one of the familiar landmarks of Brest. When the boys marched under that arch they knew they were through with their troubles, unless sea-sickness bothered them. Then their troubles would only begin. The boys on the right are saluting Old New York. The hats in the air indicate how they feel.

CHAPTER XXXII

INCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS FROM EVERYWHERE

THIS chapter will be devoted to a little of everything important and unimportant, gathered at home, abroad, on land and at sea. It is hoped that some of the matters treated of here will serve to bring back almost-forgotten incidents to the minds of those who lived in the exciting days of 1917-19, either in Racine or in camps or bivouacs or ships. First of all will be given a short glossary of army slang, which is intended only to put on record some of the more common terms in daily use:

Some Army Abbreviations

Abri—A dugout or shelter.

A. W. O. L.—Absent without leave.

Amaroc—American army of occupation.

Buck—A private soldier.

Buddy—Comrade; usual method of addressing a stranger in the army.

Battle of Paris—Sarcastic reference to the work (and pleasures) of those in France who occupied soft jobs at the rear.

C. C.'s—Pills; the only medicine, excepting iodine, used by the army doctors. Also called O. D. pills, because of their color.

Bumped off—Killed.

Cooties—Little animal friends of the soldier, which stuck closer than a brother.

Chow—Food.

Cornwilly—Canned corn beef.

Casey—A K. of C. secretary.

Dugout hound—One who doesn't like to flirt with exploding shells.

Belly-robber—The mess sergeant.

Camouflage—Any method of concealment, disguise or trickery.

Dud—A shell which fails to explode.

Dog-tag—The identification disk carried by every soldier.

Chariot—A French baggage wagon.

Fighting unit—Any soldier who likes to tell how he won the war.

Fox hole—Shallow, temporary shelter dug by individual soldier.

Doughboy—An infantryman; sometimes used to mean any enlisted man in the army.

Frog—A Frenchman.

Fourgan—Small, covered French wagon.

Gob—A sailor.

Gold brick—One who has an easy job; especially one who uses cunning to get out of real work; sometimes applied to staff officers, M. P.'s, and men who go to hospital for a very slight wound or illness.

Gold fish—Canned salmon.

G. O.—General orders.

G. H. Q.—General headquarters.

G. I.—can—An aerial bomb or a heavy shell; so-called because of the supposed resemblance to the big cans used to collect rubbish in camps.

Holy Joe—The chaplain.

How do you get that way?—An intimation that you talk foolishly.

Hike—A march.

Jerry—The Germans; also called Heinie, or just "he."

Jumped off—Began an attack.

K. O.—The C. O., or commanding officer.

K. P.—Kitchen police, or cook's helpers.

Looey—A 2nd lieutenant.

M. P.—The military police, beloved by no one on pleasure bent.

Oofs—Eggs; from the French, "oeufs."

O. D.—Olive drab.

O. P.—Observing post; any place from which one gets a good view.

Outfit—Any unit of the army.

P. C.—Post of command; place of residence.

Police.

Potato masher—German hand grenade.

S. O. L.—Sure out of luck.

Shavetail—A 2nd lieutenant.

Skipper—The captain.

Sausage—An observation balloon.

Slum—Army stew.

S. O. S.—The service of supply; also any place where a soldier can wear a uniform but doesn't have to undergo any danger or discomfort.

Sally—A Salvation Army worker.

Sub—A submarine.

Squads east—Drill; a corruption of "squads right."

Ship—An aeroplane.

Shovel, model 1879 — The shovels issued through the French supply depots.

Sing—A gathering where soldiers are required to sing merrily whether they want to or not.

Salvage—To get what you want by any method.

Toot sweet—Right away; tout de suite.

Top kicker—The first sergeant of an outfit.

Vin Blanc—A drink that cheers but doesn't inebriate much; if mixed with red ink, it becomes vin rouge.

"48"—A French box car, marked to hold "Hommes 48 ou Chevaux 8."

Y—The Y. M. C. A.

Monkey meat—Canned roast beef.

* * *

Frederick Dellschaft, Asst. Secretary of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., attended the Citizens' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, in 1916. When the United States entered the war the War Department called on the Military Training Camps Association to obtain applicants for the Officers' Training Camps. Mr. Dellschaft was made the Racine Branch Chairman and obtained about thirty-five applications from men apparently of officer caliber for the First camp which opened on May 14, 1917. Three months later the following Racine men were commissioned from the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan:

W. Leroy Gittings, Carl M. Gevers, Frederick Dellschaft, Berne W. McClung, Henry E. Joselyn, Edmund R. Collins, Lawrence H. Smith, and John O. Flauth, Jr. Wallace Coleman attended O. T. C. at Plattsburg, N. Y., and received his commission at that time.

When Mr. Dellschaft entered the First Officers' Training Camp, W. F. MacGregor was made Branch Chairman, and as the Training Camps had been widely advertised, over one hundred applications were received for the second O. T. C. About forty of these received notice to come to Milwaukee to be examined by Lieut. F. L. Beals of the Regular Army, and of these about twenty were admitted to the Second Camp which opened on August 27, 1917, at Fort Sheridan. After taking the three month's training the following Racine men were commissioned from the Second Camp:

Stanley Raymond Belden, Benjamin T. Rogers, Ray J. Charmock, Herbert C. Wendt, John C. Fervoy, Harold F. Van Wie, John E. Belden, Irwin Raymond Witthune, Ernest W. Steiner, James F. Costello, Conrad M. Fox, Clarence Erickson, Harold L. Bickel, James Garrick, John D. Costello.

Applications for admission to the later Officers' Camps were made through other channels, but the services of the M. T. C. A. were continued to be utilitized by the War Department in other ways. Aid was given to the British Recruiting Mission during the Fall.

In November, 1917, orders were obtained from the commanding officers of the Q. M. Shop 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for enlisting about six men and these men entered the army through the M. T. C. A. Among them were Arthur E. Price, J. Roland Jones, and Ralph W. McCaughey.

During the month of December, 1917, about fifty skilled mechanics were instructed to go to Milwaukee for enlistment in the Ordnance Department, for service at the Base Depot in France.

During the month of January, 1918, thirty-six applications for inspectors in the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps were forwarded by the local committee.

During the spring of 1918 aid was given in recruiting for the Navy and applications were obtained for the Government Camps at Lake Geneva which opened July 1, 1918, for boys and school instructors.

During the summer of 1918 information was given in regard to entering the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and the Infantry Officers' Training School at Camp Freemont, California; for commission in the Ordnance Department, for inspectors in Aircraft Production, for induction into the Tank Corps, the Signal Corps as aviators, and balloonists, and the Motor Transport Corps, etc., etc.

Since the armistice the activities of the M. T. C. A. have been chiefly confined to advocating universal military training. The present Racine Committee is as follows:

Maj. Rex P. W. Capwell, Capt. Raymond H. Weins, Captain L. Paul A. Valentine, 1st Lieut. Jas. G. Nelson, W. F. MacGregor, Branch Chairman.

* * *

It was not until the middle of 1918 that the government realized the value of giving drafted men preliminary military training, prior to their entrainment for camp. The results of the system were very apparent after it was in-

RACINE WOMEN PROMINENT IN WARTIME WORK AND SERVICE MEN

At the top are Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. John W. Owen (chairman of Women's Committee, Council of Defense), Mrs. Stuart Webster (chairman Women's Committee, Council of Defense), Agnes M. Clancy (overseas welfare worker) and Mrs. Max Osius, who taught knitting to hundreds of Racine war workers.
Second—Walter Olson, Robt. Drever, J. F. Carre, C. Bethridge, John Larson, E. Kaplan.
Third—Luther Balzer, Albt. Johnson, M. M. Costello, L. F. Dinnauer, J. F. Delgen, M. G. Koch.
Fourth—Nels Larson, Herman Schacht, Tony Wuertz, Hugh Munn, Julius Nielsen, Karl C. Larsen.
Fifth—F. O. Wilson, Peter E. Madsen, B. M. Kerr, M. Wisby, Wm. King, A. J. Flanagan.
Bottom—Paul Daplo, Viggo Jensen, H. C. Gates, G. A. Rierson, Louis Monk, Geo. F. Foster.

troduced, and the contingents leaving Racine in the late summer and fall were noticeable for their orderly and military formations. The following officers and men of Company I, 7th Inf., State guards, acted as drill masters in drilling the selective service men of Local Board No. 2:

Appointed by Board: Capt. Paul M. Matson, Sergts. J. E. Wilson, P. F. Petersen, A. W. Johnson, Ed. Rasmussen, C. B. Washburn, T. L. Hermansen. Others who assisted were: 1st Lieut. W. F. MacGregor, Sergt. A. W. Clutter, Corporals Wm. Myers, D. C. Washburn, S. E. Craig, Niels Nielsen, L. A. Filiatreau, Evan Catterall, A. E. Wilkins; Privates Jesse Acklam, C. O. Beach, H. P. Christensen, Albert Hutchinson, Andrew Nickelsen, Matthew Poulson, Adrian Wilson.

* * *

Battery C of Racine had the misfortune not to get to the front in France, but there are half a dozen members of that unit, nevertheless, who are privileged to wear a star on their Victory badge because of their participation in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The story of their adventure is familiar to most of the veterans but will bear recounting here.

Early in October, 1918, the members of Battery C, stationed at Veauxhalles, began to worry over a possible ending of the war before they should be able to re-join the division. All efforts to get transferred to other batteries of the 121st Field Artillery failed, and the men were inclined to blame their new commander, a New York reserve officer, for their plight. A few of them made up their minds that they would see the front, no matter what happened. Inquiry developed that men who were absent without leave were usually picked up by the military police and hustled back to their organizations, and they evolved the scheme of declaring themselves members of other units. Some of them tried it and were sent back to Veauxhalles before they could get far enough away to deceive the M. P. officers.

Finally, however, Arthur Hader, Edward Stilb, Walter Williams and Walter Maas got on a freight train headed toward Verdun. They had learned prior to this where the Thirty-second division was in the lines. Arriving at Dombask, they reported themselves as stragglers from the 121st Field Artillery, and were immediately ordered to proceed to the vicinity of Montfaucon, where the regimental headquarters were located.

In the meantime, Sgt. Arthur Krueger and Harry Augustine had been in a hospital and had also reported themselves as belonging to the regiment without going into details as to what battery claimed them. They likewise were forwarded by the information center to the Meuse-Argonne sector.

When the men finally hiked into the valley where headquarters were located and reported to Lieut-Col. Arthur, commanding the regiment, he assigned them to Battery F temporarily, until they could be returned to Veauxhalles. Col. Arthur was feeling pretty good that day and it is a known fact that he saw through their story of "getting lost" just about as quickly as they told it, but he remarked to one of his staff that if men wanted to see the front so badly that they deserted to get there they ought to have a chance.

The men remained with the regiment at the front during the latter part of October and had a very concentrated view of battles as viewed from an artillery position. They took part in two or three defensive fights against raiding aeroplanes, participated in the start of the grand offensive on November 1st and advanced twice with the combat sections as the army gained ground.

When they finally were returned to Veauxhalles—five of them to undergo courtmartial for being absent without leave—they had all the correct "dope" on all minor battle tactics from mustard gas defense to the neatest way to dive into a shell hole when trouble was threatened. When they got back to Battery C and explained what had happened, only the signing of the armistice prevented the entire Battery, including some of the junioir officers, from making a similar dash toward the firing line, regardless of consequences.

* * *

One of the popular charities before and after America entered the war was that for the relief of Fatherless Children of France. In Racine a committee consisting of Mrs. Stuart Webster, Mrs. John G. Meachem, Mrs. H. D. Robinson and Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell took charge of the work, with Mrs. Webster as chairman. Later on Mrs. Mitchell served as chairman. It was estimated that $36 was required for a year's assistance to each child "adopted" by donors to the fund. The committee obtained $6300, or enough to support 175 orphaned children. This money was all sent to the committee in Paris in charge of the work.

Here is a letter received by Mrs. E. Bailey from the mother of one of the children benefitted:

Photo by Leonard

THE FIRST SELECT MEN FROM RACINE FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY

This contingent was drawn by Local Board No. 2 for entrainment on Sept. 5, 1917. The local board was in the front row when the picture was taken. The selective men, standing, are Michael J. Bohn, Gilbert Barr, Phil T. Clancy, Carl Christensen, Paul Sorenson, Jay Griffith Townsend, "Joe" (G. T.) Corombo and Alfred Sorenson. The two Sorenson boys did not leave with the contingent, which entrained that day. They were the vanguard of Racine's contribution to the "fighting four million" American Yanks.

Photo by Billings

THE COUNTY FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The members of the administration shown in this illustration are J. V. Rohan, F. Lee Norton and Herbert F. Johnson.

Veuilly la Paterie,
par Gandelie, June 13.

"Dear Madam:—I hasten to reply to your good letter of May 24, addressed to Paulette and which I received today.

"I thank you for your goodness in interesting yourself in her. I will have her picture taken and send you one as soon as possible.

"Unhappily, Madam, you too have had a great sorrow. Did your son die in war? My husband, after having been wounded several times, died from a wound, Oct. 2, 1918. It is very sad to have suffered 4 years and then to die just as the terrible nightmare was drawing to a close. More than that, he was a good husband and father. I came from Chateau-Thierry and have lived in Veuilly since my marriage in December, 1912. We had charge of a mill belonging to the parents of my husband and which since the invasion in 1918, has been idle. Since my husband is dead, I will without doubt return to Chateau-Thierry with my 3 children and my father-in-law who lives with me. My mother-in-law died of grief last March, not being able to console herself at the loss of her son. It is so sad when such trouble comes, after one has been so comfortable and so happy.

"You will pardon me, Madam, for having written so much, but it is that we may know each other better, although we are so far separated one from the other. I think all the same that we will become good friends.

"Paulette embraces her American God-mother and guards most carefully her letters.

"Please accept, Madam, the assurance of my friendship."

S. VERIT.

* * *

Sgt. Russell Fisher of the 127th Ambulance company, received the following citation from Gen. Pershing: "For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at the Ourcq river on August 2, 1918 in the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces, in testimony thereof and as an expression of appreciation of his valor, I award him this citation. Awarded on March 27, 1919. JOHN J. PERSHING, Commander-in-chief."

* * *

Pvt. Robert Drever, Co. B, 18th Infantry, received a citation from the First Brigade of Infantry, "for gallant conduct and self-sacrificing spirit during the battles of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne."

* * *

Maj. James W. Gilson, adjutant of the 57th Field Artillery brigade, Thirty-second division, was awarded a croix de guerre by the French command for his skill and tact in maintaining laison between the French and American headquarters.

Lieut. Jay G. Townsend had the distinction of having volunteered, been accepted and then being drafted and gaining a commission. He took the examinations for the Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan in June, 1917. He was ordered to report for the second camp on September 7th, but in the meantime was notified that he was called in the draft with the contingent to leave the same week. His discharge from the draft was recommended by his immediate superiors but was disapproved by the chief mustering officer so he remained with the 310th engineers, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant and then commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and appointed an instructor. He was promoted again while with the 214th engineers, but is on record as saying he wished he had remained a private in the 310th regiment.

* * *

When the Racine batteries first went to Camp Douglas, the men were given but one blanket apiece and the nights were pretty cold. The men slept in their uniforms and piled everything they could find on top of themselves at night. Racine people offered to furnish them blankets, but some of the officers vetoed the proposition as the state was expected to have a full supply of issue blankets within a short time, and after that the troops probably would not be permitted to use or wear anything not issued. The local Red Cross chapter decided to do something, however, so they sent pajamas to the boys. The night the box arrived at Camp Douglas, there was a great pajama parade, which was led by the regimental band and "Battering Ram Bill." Battery C's goat mascot. The men marched in lock-step clear to Camp Douglas village and back. That night they were somewhat warmer, as they wore the pajamas outside of their uniforms as they slept. They even turned out to roll call in them on the following morning, much to the envy of other outfits which had not been similarly equipped. It is with regret that it has to be admitted, however, that the wearing of pajamas as purely night garments never became a habit while troops were on field service. If one took off all his uniform clothes at night, it took too long to dress in the morning.

* * *

The capture of Battery C's goat was one of the things that will be remembered by Racine national guardsmen in the war as long as they remember the days of 1916-19 at all. The goat was the pride of the battery, and when Battery F announced that their colleagues up the regi-

Views by John Hood

SHOWING THE BOYS OF 1861 AND THE BOYS OF 1918

The marching column at the top is made up of members of the G. A. R. who fought nearly sixty years before the men in the lower picture reached training camps. The lower views show a farewell to select men about to leave (observe the hand clasp), and the train with many heads protruding from windows, just as it was leaving. The inserted picture at the left is L. A. Coughman. Those at the right are: at top, H. H. Lueschke, center John Wiechers and at bottom, Sgt. Wm. Beller.

mental street were too proud and the goat must be removed, Battery C prepared to defend its mascot with every bit of energy at its command.

It was stolen once, and found by Battery C scouts concealed in a farmyard five miles from the camp. After that three guards were put on it every night, and the battery commander's scout detail was given the task of preventing a second capture. When it was announced that Battery F was going to precede the regiment to Waco within a week or less, the precautions were redoubled.

One night Sgt. Hartvig Saugman of Battery F's battery commander's detail crept over to C street and concealed himself alongside a tent and awaited his chance. At 2:30 a. m. the three guards permitted the long-sought opportunity to come. One man was taking his turn sleeping. A second one walked to his tent to get a sweater, as the night was chilly. The third, left alone, tried to light a cigarette but as there was a high wind he walked to the shelter of a tent to strike a match. Saugman was on the job in a flash. He cut the rope that confined the goat to a tree in the company street, picked the animal up in his arms, and ran to F street, where several fellow conspirators were waiting. Here he gagged the goat so it could not bleat and then rushed toward the railroad track just as he heard the alarm being raised in C street. He had planned to wait near the picket line until the sentry's back was turned and try to slip through. He waited five minutes breathlessly without seeing a sentry and then decided to take a chance. He crossed the sentry line and ran for a swamp past the tracks. It later developed that the sentry at that moment was busy robbing the regimental canteen, which accounted for the vacant post. The sentry was caught almost in the act by Lieut. George Wallace, officer of the guard, and placed under arrest. But Saugman knew nothing of this.

He made his way by a circuitous route to Camp Douglas village, where he hired an automobile for $5, pledging the driver to secrecy. Then he carried the goat to a farm house where he had previously engaged accommodations in an old stable some three miles from camp. There the goat remained for nearly a week.

Before daylight Battery C scouts were scouring the country. One detail, posted on a high bluff, watched the vicinity all day with field glasses to detect the return of the goat's captor, but Saugman had forseen this and made his return trip through woods and under cover, by a roundabout way. He reached camp in an exhausted condition in time for reveille roll call.

The secret was well kept and even the Battery F men did not know how the animal was stolen. All in the regiment were sure that Battery F had turned the trick, however. Battery C's scouts, under command of Lieut. Harry Herzog and Sgt. Joseph Oliver, got so hot on the trail (in one case they looked in a barn on the very farm where the goat was hidden) that it was deemed wise to throw them off the trail. Arrangements were therefore made to have a telegram sent to Capt. Bryant of Battery C. To this was forged the name of President Jones of the Elks club at Racine, and the message said: "I have received the goat sent by Battery F and will return it to you by express tomorrow." This did the trick and the hunt was halted.

Two days later Battery F packed up and started for Waco. The night before the goat had been smuggled to the car in which Battery F was to put its baggage, and a guard armed with clubs and consisting of Walter Kobierski, Frank Lemanski, Joe Ulicki and Louis Warzynkiewicz watched over his welfare from midnight until the time of departure. No assault was made on the car, however, as all outside of the battery believed the goat en route from Racine to Camp Douglas.

When the train pulled out for Waco, Texas, the door of the baggage car was slowly opened and "Bill" stuck his head out and gave a "B-a-a" of farewell to his old tentmates. The roar of protest, amazement and laughter that followed will always be remembered with joy by the boys of Battery F.

* * *

On the trip to Waco, Battery F stopped off for exercise at Sioux City, Mo. A little fox terrier attached herself to the outfit and got on the train with the boys. She stayed with the battery during its training at Waco and became much beloved by the men. She was called "Sue," an abbreviation of "Sioux City." She learned how to drill, and could execute "squads right" perfectly, either acting as pivot or fourth file. She went on all drills and hikes, stood rigidly at attention during the ceremony of retreat, and at the command, "Dismissed" would dash down the company street furiously, as she had seen the men doing on occasions when it was time to prepare for mess. When the battery was preparing to leave for France, she was shipped to Racine by Sgt. William Krueger and his family kept her as a pet.

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Wallace A. Coleman, Harold Helding, F. L. Schacht, Walter Stransky, Voyle D. Ott, W. T. Lewis.
Second—Victor Bengaard, Rev. J. W. Bott, Theodore Tabbert, Nels Dybvad, Roy J. Clunie, H. C. Denig.
Third—E. W. Schacht, Roland Schacht, John D. Costello, Joseph Holub, Walter Tyborczyk, Roy G. Peterson.
Fourth—J. Christenson, Wm. H. Sorenson, John Corombo, R. H. Kellogg, John P. Becker, Clarence I. Madsen.
Fifth—Moses Torposian, Herman Weiss, P. W. Jacobs, K. Naporer, Geo. Hanrahan, A. J. Huck.
Bottom—H. C. Rothweiler, John Brown, R. A. McElroy, E. D. Calkins, Ray Filler, H. D. Paton.

Every man in the army was required to wear, suspended from a tape which encircled his neck, two aluminum identification discs bearing his name, organization and rank. These tags, popularly known as "dog tags," were about the size of a quarter of a dollar. When receiving them the men were greatly cheered up to be informed that one was to be buried with them when they died, and the other hung upon the head-board above their graves. The discs bore the army serial number of the wearer, and one form of amusement in the army was "dog tag poker," played by making the best possible poker hand of the numerals on the player's tag.

* * *

After the war a search was made for official government photographs taken of the Thirty-second division during its training at Camp MacArthur. A reply was received saying that the only one on record was a picture of a pile of tin cans near the quartermaster's office, the said cans having been salvaged for the lead and tin they contained. The picture was not ordered.

* * *

During the autumn of 1917, a large batch of reserve officers, mostly "second looies," came to every regular army and national guard encampment, to get experience in serving with troops. Their collar insignia bore the letters "U. S. R.", and because of the ease with which the government provided them in great quantities from the training schools, the men twisted the meaning of the letters and called these officers "Sears-Roebuck units." Sometimes a company would have as many of these lieutenants as it had sergeants and corporals.

* * *

Here is a scene viewed from the door of a shack used as a P. C. (post of command) near Ecclesfontaine, in the Meuse-Argonne sector:

A landscape consisting of rolling fields, dotted with patches of underbrush; a cold, misty rain is falling, and the roads are covered with a 2-inch layer of soupy, yellow mud, while the fields are a sticky mass of mire. On the southern slope of the hills can be seen hundreds of small excavations—holes dug into the earth to offer shelter to the soldiers in case of attack. A few baggage wagons and caissons are moving slowly along a road, each drawn by three pair of dejected looking horses. Overhead an aeroplane passes occasionally on its way to or from the vicinity of the front lines, where it watches the activity of the troops there. Every ten or fifteen minutes a loud "bang" is heard as a piece of artillery sends a missile toward the Boche territory just to remind "Fritzie boy" to keep his head down and not get too naughty. In a little grove of saplings, six small fires are burning. Boughs are hung above the fires to scatter the smoke, lest it becomes visible to the enemy even through the fog. On each fire is a big can, or kettle, salvaged from some place unknown, and a group of soldiers, mostly naked from the waist up, keep the contents of the kettles well stirred. Some of the men sit on the wet ground examining pieces of clothing carefully. A few are naked excepting for rain coats; all of their apparel is in one of the kettles. These men are engaged in "reading their shirts," boiling cooties and laundering their woolens. Someone strolls along and asks them how things are going. "It's a gay life if you don't weaken," is the grinning response.

"I just got an old timer," volunteers an earnest searcher, who is exploring the seams of his woolen underwear. "That cootie had three service stripes on his back. He must have been with the A. E. F. ever since Pershing landed in Paris."

"That can of water is sure getting action," said another. "I shaved with it, then took a bath in it, then washed my mess kit in it. As soon as I get through washing my clothes in it, I am going to take it down to the guns to use for wetting the swabs when we are firing tonight. I'll tell the world that I am conserving my resources."

"I hope I can get that mustard gas out of my blouse," comments a tall, sad looking youngster. "I laid down in a mess of it the other night, and it soaked through and put a blister on my back as big as a sofa cushion. The orders say we mustn't wear clothes that have been touched by it, but I won't turn in that dear old shirt until I see another coming from the supply sergeant."

"You'll never get it," retorts a companion. "All of them nice new clothes are needed back in the S. O. S. so them birds can be dressed right for the Battle of Paris. They've got to be dressed proper while they are sitting down in their nice mess halls eating the candy and ham and all those things sent over from the U. S. A. for us fighting men. What do YOU want to dress up in a clean shirt for? There ain't no mademoiselles up here to gaze on your manly form."

"You can't tell, maybe we'll see some ladies

yet," is the reply of the shirt-seeker. "I see by the papers that there are a lot of American girls over here somewhere entertaining the heroes. I guess most of them heroes are at Chaumont and LeMans. I haven't seen any of them entertainments; maybe you have. You probably get in on that. Probably you are a hero, huh? You look like one, you slab-sided old dud! If any girl ever saw you she'd take the next boat for the States. No wonder they don't come around our sector. You're enough to scare a tank."

"Why, you stiff, I am a Venus de Milo compared with you! If you ever got in a bunch of field clerks, they'd scream with terror. Why don't you wash your neck once in a while? Don't you know the orders from G. H. Q.? Every man at the front must keep his shoes shined all the time, and keep all clothes clean, pressed and in good repair. You'll get ten and twenty if the general comes and sees that hole in the seat of your pants. And where is your other sock? You know darned well you have got to have two socks."

And so on, until the cook yells, "Mess; come and get it," and the launderers wring out their wash and start for the rolling kitchen on the run.

* * *

Every man who served in the army in the United States for six months and did not go overseas was entitled to wear a white chevron on his left sleeve, just above the wrist. If he went overseas, he could not wear a white chevron, but was given a blue one. If he remained overseas six months, he must discard the blue chevron, and was entitled to wear a gold chevron. Another gold chevron was added for each additional six months abroad. If a man were wounded or gassed seriously enough to require treatment at a hospital, he was entitled to wear a gold "wound chevron" on his right sleeve. No matter how many wounds he received at one time, he received only the single chevron, but he got another chevron for each additional trip to a hospital for similar cause.

* * *

News of the world, and of the war itself, came to soldiers in very small quantities in France. The main sources of supply were the occasional copies of the Paris edition of the New York Herald or Chicago Tribune, which consisted of very highly censored reports of the battles and the official communiques. More interesting reading was contained in "The Stars and Stripes," the official newspaper of the A. E. F., which was edited by soldiers and distributed fairly regularly through the army. Frequently aeroplanes would come up and drop bundles of "Stars and Stripes" for the boys in the zone of the advance.

* * *

The censorship of mail was very strict, and when orders were obeyed strictly the soldiers could write little more than "I am well and we are sure to win this war." It is interesting to learn that out of millions of letters censored in our army, 50,700 were sent to the base censor and only one was found which would be suspected of having been written with the intention of conveying information to the enemy. Even in this instance, the charge was not proven.

* * *

The war was devoid of most of the romantic features which marked previous conflicts. Flags were never carried at the front. Attacks were seldom made in the daytime, so it was impossible to see a battle in its entirety or even to see enough to give an idea of what was going on. The infantry did not go over in mass formations, but crept or ran in small groups, seeking cover wherever possible. A line of battle was much like a series of skirmish lines, with no massed supports in sight. Even the bugle was dispensed with in the zone of the advance. Cavalry was never seen in action by the Americans, and the movements of light field artillery were mostly made at night. In the day time No-Man's Land was a torn-up stretch of land which appeared entirely deserted. At night star-shells and flares illuminated this area at intervals, as keen eyed observers sought to discover an enemy patrol on its way to obtain information from the foe's lines.

* * *

The average American soldier was interested in France and the French people because things were different than at home. It took sometime to get used to the awkward looking carts and wagons, the teams of oxen utilized for farm work, the use of hedges instead of wire fences to divide fields, narrow streets and the old stone houses which had been in use for centuries. The average doughboy did not get much education out of his stay in Europe, because he had not prepared himself by education to appreciate the old towns, castles, works of art and historical spots of France. He was more inclined to discuss the ever-present ma-

nure piles and open sewers, than he was to note the Roman architecture of the village church. He discussed the high prices of food in the little stores more than he did the kings and knights who had once lived around the corner from it. He got to dislike the French people because he would not try to understand them. For instance, he could not see why a Frenchman expected him to say "Bon jour," when passing a native. He had never been introduced, and therefore he could not see that it was up to him to be polite to the stranger. The French could not see why anyone should be so lacking in courtesy. When billetted in villages, the boys generally got on good terms with the people; this was especially true where they had learned to talk a little French. But these were personal friendships, and not a blanket approval of the nation. They all admired and praised French cooking, probably because it was better than the culinary art of the company cook. For the first time in their lives they discovered that America was the best country on earth, and "they wouldn't trade one square foot of old Wisconsin for the whole of Europe." They wanted to go home as soon as the war was "fini." "We've made the world safe for the Democratic party," they declared, paraphrasing President Wilson's declaration. "Now let's be on our way before somebody else wants to start a new war over here."

* * *

Bradley Smollen of Racine was the first private in the National army. Unable to pass the physical examination for enlistment, he got into the first draft and was ordered to report to Camp Grant. He went there four days before he was supposed to arrive and was welcomed with cheers by the hundreds of officers who needed a private to do their work for them. He worked so diligently for every general and colonel in sight, that by the time the first contingent arrived he was being promoted every time he turned around. They made him first class private, corporal, sergeant, first class sergeant, battalion sergeant major and then regimental sergeant major, as each high ranking officer in turn needed his services as clerk or courier. Later he got a commission.

* * *

The record for patriotic service by one family of Racine county undoubtedly is held by the Corbeils of Burlington. There were six brothers in the service of their country. Oliver S. Corbeil was in the navy and was on duty with the fleet. Charles D., George S. and Elmer D. Corbeil were in the army and saw service overseas. Eric T. and G. Arthur Corbeil were in the army but did not have the chance to cross the ocean.

* * *

Albert Sorenson was probably the first Racine man wounded in action after this country entered the war. He went overseas June 14, 1917, as a member of the 26th Infantry, and was wounded in November, while in the Toul sector for training.

* * *

W. C. Higgins, nephew of the Gen. Sherman who declared that "war is hell," has a certificate of discharge from the army showing that he was inducted at 10 a. m. on Nov. 11, 1918, and discharged at 7:30 p. m. the same day. Other Racine men may have spent as short a time in service, but it is doubtful if the official records show it.

* * *

The Sawyer family had the best record of service viewed from the standpoint of percentage. Charles D. Sawyer, 1605 Villa street, went into service on May 12, 1917. His father and brother were in the Canadian army, so there was a 100% enlistment from the family.

* * *

Monong Bajaksisian is an Armenian-American, if such a term is proper. He has the unique distinction of having fought on both sides in the World War. He is now living at 1017 Douglas avenue.

Bajaksisian was forced into the Turkish army in 1914, and fought against the Russians during 1914 and 1915. He was severely wounded at Cougas, Russia, and went home to recuperate. He found that the Turks had slaughtered his father, mother, wife, child, brother and sister-in-law in the massacres that had occurred at Cilic. In that community only thirty-four of 50,000 Armenians had escaped the Turk murderers.

As soon as he could move about, Mr. Bajaksisian fled the country and went to Italy, from which country he was able to secure passage to America. Arriving here as we were entering the war, he promptly enlisted in the 58th infantry and was sent to France July 23, 1918. He saw active service, was promoted to corporal for bravery in action, and found several opportunities to wreak revenge upon the central-European alliance which had caused him so much sorrow.

Photos From War History Committee

Top Row—Harry B. Peterson (see page 454), Whitey Barber, T. B. Jensen, W. L. Gittings, H. W. Greene, R. D. and C. R. Baumstark, P. C. Braske.
Second—Vincent Digandio, Archy Rango, John C. Johnson, D. Fazio, C. Radovich, R. Ohrmundt, H. F. Greninger.
Third—Edwin M. Hansen, Hilton R. Hansen, John Olsen, Hans P. Olson, Julius Roy, J. M. Manalli, Einer Simonsen.
Fourth—F. M. Mickulecky, Frank Mazzei, John C. Lange, Lester G. Johnson, M. Zacarelli, Clifton Wishau, Joe Filipone.
Fifth—J. W. McGuire, Chas. Lampe, T. W. Tulloch, L. B. Last, B. J. Olson, John A. Anderson, Andrew Sondergaard.
Bottom—W. Hansen, W. H. Hush, Frank Shimkus, N. A. Thomas, Axel Hansen, Wm. Shook, Orville Ackman, R. Sabee.

Miss Helen Converse Huguenin was working at headquarters of the Racine Chapter of the Red Cross, when news was received that her brother, Lieut. Stanley Huguenin, of the 17th U. S. Aero Squadron, was killed overseas, April 3, 1918. She immediately volunteered her services as a student nurse and was accepted in July 1918. She was sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and that winter worked in a ward of influenza and pneumonia patients.

In January 1919 she was sent to the Base Hospital, Lakewood, New Jersey, where fifteen hundred wounded soldiers from the battlefields of France were being cared for. She was then sent to the Base Hospital at Staten Island, and then to Bellevue Hospital, New York, where she was honorably discharged in August 1919, after thirteen months service.

* * *

Thorwald Nyholm, a Racine mechanic, arranged his own plan for welfare work for soldiers and sailors. With money saved from his daily wages, he sent cigarettes and candy costing more than $1,000 to men in service. At his home he has a collection of many hundreds of postal cards and letters received from boys thanking him for his gifts. After the war he kept up his contributions, the beneficiaries being the wounded men at Ft. Sheridan hospital.

* * *

Even when a military outfit knows that it is going home, it is not such a simple matter to get there. Battery C, 121st F. A. was on the way more than a month before it actually saw Monument square.

The battery, with the remainder of the regiment, started the long "hike" homeward on April 15th. The start was made from Mauvages, a small village about four kilometers from Rozieres-en-blois, in which brigade headquarters had been billeted since arriving in the Gondrecourt area.

Everything was bustle and hurry in the camp at Pershing's Park for two weeks before the men boarded trains. Other outfits enroute to Brest had been compelled to stop at LeMans, where they were deloused and given preliminary examinations. Owing to the fact that the 121st Field Artillery was detached from its division, and the need for haste was imperative, it was decided to complete all these details at the camp.

Medical examinations became as much a part of the day's routine as reveille and taps. There were two examinations daily and woe to the man on whose person or in whose clothing was found a "cootie!" It meant his separation from the rest of the battery men, and a trip to delousing plant at Gondrecourt. Not until the last semblance of a "cootie" had been removed was he allowed to return.

There were also daily check-ups on the equipment. Numerous articles were turned in that the men could not carry with them on the hike. Barrack bags were packed with personal belongings which the men desired to take home. The guns, tractors and automobiles were given a new coat of paint, and were turned in at Mauvages.

The final inspection held, and the last review a thing of the past, the morning of April 15th found the men lined up in front of the barracks, with everything clean as a whistle. The empty barracks were the only mute witnesses that soldiers had been there, for special details had worked for days policing the grounds. The whistle was blown, and the men started on the hike to Mauvages.

Fifty-two men to a box car was necessary for the railroad journey, owing to the big demand for rolling stock. In addition each car contained four day's rations for the men, and two or three boxes belonging to the quartermaster-sergeant. A non-commissioned officer was placed in charge of each car.

Under ordinary circumstances, the trip would have been a hardship, but the men were bound for home, and nothing mattered. Room in the crowded cars was at a premium, but the men accommodated themselves to conditions, part of them slinging their shelter halves from the bars of the windows and using them as hammocks.

At 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, April 18, the train pulled into Brest. The men and their baggage were hurriedly unloaded. A warm supper, the first in more than three days, was served them at the kitchens near the depot, and fifteen minutes later they were in line and had started the hike up the winding hill leading to the rest camp at Brest.

The regiment remained at Brest for twelve days, much longer than had been originally expected. During that time the men were kept busy with details in various parts of the camp. There were numerous inspections also held daily, culminating in the final pack inspection. On Wednesday, April 30th, the clearance papers were given and the regiment marched out of camp to the docks, and boarded lighters and

tugs, which took them to the battleship "Georgia," which was waiting in the bay.

The trip home on the battleship was uneventful. Owing to the shortage of sailors, the soldiers were kept busy on various details. Some were in the boiler-room helping fire, others were cleaning stacks, while still others were in the galleys. The men quartered in various parts of the ship had to see that their surroundings were spotlessly clean. Inspections were held daily. The men welcomed the work, however, as it served to pass away the time and every turn of the propeller meant that they were so much closer home.

After being thirteen days at sea (thirteen was looked upon by the men as a lucky number in this instance), the regiment docked at Boston, at noon Monday, May 12th. The big battleship lay in the harbor until the custom's officer had made his inspection and given the captain the proper papers. It was while waiting for these that tugs—one containing the Racine delegation and the other the official welcoming tugs from Boston—steamed out and gave the men a rousing welcome. The Racine tug drew up alongside the big battleship, a rope ladder was thrown over the side, and the welcoming committee from home clambered aboard.

When the "Georgia" docked at Boston, the men marched off and a half hour later, after being served with hot coffee and sandwiches by the Red Cross, were aboard trains bound for Camp Devens, near Boston.

The stay at Camp Devens was brief, and was marked by another medical examination. There was a big review held, at which the regimental colors were decorated. The Croix de Guerre and other decorations were also bestowed upon numerous men of the brigade at a big review which was held there.

Wednesday afternoon, May 14th, found the men again on the move—this time for Camp Grant, Ill., where the final demobilization took place. The Illinois camp was arrived at on May 16th at 11 o'clock in the morning. Slinging their packs on their shoulders, the men made their last hike. The preliminaries incidental to demobilization were rushed in order to get the regiment home as soon as possible. Some of the clerks remained up all night in order to make out the necessary papers. Clerks were also recruited from the batteries to facilitate matters. On Monday, May 19th, the men were civilians once more. They had gone through the mill for the final physical examination and their discharge and sixty dollar bonus was in their pockets. All of them remained in camp until Tuesday, May 20th, however, so that they could come home in a body on the special train which had been arranged for by the city of Racine.

Early Tuesday morning, May 20th, the special train, in two sections, left Camp Grant for Racine. Aboard the cars was the entire regiment, which had arranged to parade in the city. The section containing the two batteries arrived at 11:30 Tuesday morning at Racine Junction, and the triumphal march through town was held.

* * *

A large number of prominent business men in the United States offered their services to the government during the war, asking no payment for their work and desiring only to be of use in helping to win the war. These offers of service were accepted in many instances. Some of the men were given army commissions and placed on important jobs in the quartermaster department; others remained in a civilian status and engaged in lines of government work for which their training had peculiarly fitted them. They were known as "dollar a year men," because of the nominal compensation given them.

John Wiechers of Racine was called upon by the government in the early spring of 1918 to come to Washington and advise the authorities there in regard to numerous problems in regard to the manufacture and purchase of textiles for the army. He was given charge of the purchase of denim trousers and coats, and white duck trousers and coats and also made chief of the inspection and specification branch of the Light Goods section of the Clothing and Equipage division. He assumed this important position on February 19, 1918.

Purchases made under Mr. Wiechers' supervision included 8,801,163 denim coats at an average cost of $1.60; 898,624 white duck coats at an average cost of $1.73; 334,800 combination work suits at an average cost of $3.00; 288,000 cotton and 32,180 linen handkerchiefs; 9,742,020 denim trousers at an average cost of $1.60; 1,017,004 white duck trousers at an average cost of $1.79.

The most important feature of Mr. Wiechers' work, and that which enabled him to save huge sums for the government, was the changing of specifications so as to enable the manufacturer to produce the desired product in large quantities by up-to-date methods. In many cases the old government specifications

for garments provided for trimmings or thread which are difficult to obtain and substitutes were found which answered every purpose and could be more easily obtained. In many cases decided savings were made by minor changes in the pattern of the garments. Special designs were made for denim suits, white duck suits, winter caps, olive drab shirts, overseas caps, handkerchiefs and a mackinaw coat. As an example of the small items which amounted to large sums on contracts, there may be cited the case of the army barracks bag. It was noticed that when the bags were cut to pattern a 3-inch strip was wasted on each bag. It was decided to save this strip, cut it in two and substitute this for the former rope draw string. This saved 6 cents on the cost of each bag without detracting from the appearance or usefulness of the product.

In the Inspection department worked out, for the first time, a satisfactory system of garment inspection. Manufacturers asking contracts were required to make two garments according to specifications. If satisfactory, one was returned to the maker and the other forwarded in a sealed package to the depot where deliveries were to be made. The first served as a guide for the inspector at the plant, and the second at the receiving depot.

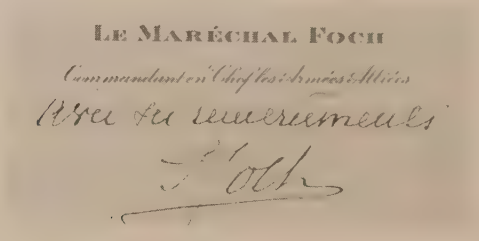
A considerable reduction in the cloth yardage required for garments was effected by the preparation of blueprints showing the most economical way for cutting cloth. A copy of the prints was sent to each manufacturer.

Mr. Wiechers had in mind numerous plans for increasing the efficiency of his department when the war ended. He found that many of the methods used in the purchasing division of the War department were antiquated, cumbersome and wasteful and little attempt had been made to make them fit in with modern industrial methods.

* * *

One Racine lad, a talented musician, Geo. B. Freeman, musician rating, achieved an enviable record for progress. He was one of the first three men accepted for navy enlistment at Milwaukee after the declaration of war. His service started on April 12, 1917. Although only 20 years old he was given the direction of Admiral Knap's flagship orchestra and led the organization during its stay in the Domonican Republic. He composed music and one effort that was published was sent to Marshall Foch of France, with the result that on January 11, 1919, he received a card from the Marshall and the following letter:

> "Marshall Foch has received copies of 'World's War Song,' which you kindly offered him. He had them distributed to various bandmasters of the French Army who will be glad to play (cause to be heard) this pretty composition. the Marshall has been exceptionally pleased with the sentiment which prompted your deed and orders me to express to you his sincere thanks. Accept the assurance of my respectful consideration.
>
> "C. SUFIER, Chief of Staff."



Card From Gen. Foch Received by G. B. Freeman

CHAPTER XXXIII

SOME FIGURES AND FACTS ABOUT CASUALTIES

DEATH was not a usurer in collecting his toll from the ambulance loads of American wounded who reached hospitals in the A. E. F. Of 222,252 soldiers admitted suffering from wounds, only six percent died. The actual number of deaths was 13,866. These figures are based on reports received in Washington up to June 1, and tabulated by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff of the War Department.

The tabulated figures are illuminating testimonials to the relative deadliness of the methods used by the Germans in close-range fighting. Perhaps the outstanding fact is the proof afforded by the figures that German gas really was a menacing casualty factor, a fact that the A. E. F., as well as the British and French forces, concealed for obvious reasons while the fighting was on.

The War Department table shows that enemy gas caused twice as many hospital casualties as any other factor, and the death rate among those gassed was fairly high. The total number of gassed American soldiers admitted to hospitals was 74,573, and of these 1,194 died, a death rate of two percent.

Shrapnel was responsible for the next highest number of men admitted for a single cause of wounds, the total being 32,753, with 2,074 deaths, or six percent. High explosive shells caused a death rate of twelve percent. among those admitted to hospitals, 2,058 men dying out of 16,740 admitted. Of 19,528 men wounded by rifle balls, 980 died in hospital.

The figures disprove a popular belief that bayonets cause many wounds—a belief which never was shared by Army men familiar with modern fighting. Classified as wounds from cutting or piercing instruments, bayonet wounds numbered only 181, and only ten men wounded by bayonets died in hospitals. The so-called liquid fire sent only 21 men to the hospitals, and none of these died. Twelve soldiers were wounded by clubs in the hands of Germans.

The total number of wounded includes 76,707 admitted to hospitals suffering from wounds of unclassified origin, as hospital surgeons in many cases were unable to determine definitely just how wounds had been received. Ten percent. of men in this classification died, a total of 7,413.

In addition to the 222,252 soldiers admitted to hospitals suffering from casualties inflicted by the enemy, there were 6,512 admitted as casualties from causes other than enemy action or disease, and of this number 4,394 died. Explosions were the greatest single factor of this class, being responsible for 813 patients, of whom 15 died. Airplane accidents sent 148 to hospital, 36 of whom died. The Army mule, assisted by the Army horse, accounted for 68 casualties, only one of which proved fatal. Extreme heat knocked out 24 men temporarily and killed one, and extreme cold disabled 60. Lightning killed one man.

Eleven men collapsed during drills and were sent to hospitals. Athletics transformed 150 players into patients, and five soldiers were admitted as injured in "fighting brawls." Ill-fitting shoes put 68 men in hospital. A rather ambiguous classification, "hot liquids," accounted for 43 patients, although the cognac casualties are not believed to have been included in this figure.

Following is a table showing the numbers of men admitted to hospitals as casualties from enemy military agencies:

	Admitted to hospital	Died in hospital
Airplane bomb	141	36
Saber	12	3
Explosion of mine	15	3
Shotgun	15	2
Shell	16,740	2,058
Hand grenade	870	70
Pistol ball	240	16
Shrapnel	32,753	2,074
Bayonet	181	10
Rifle ball	19,528	980
Secondary missile	246	5
Gas	74,573	1,194
Cutting or piercing inst.	179	2
Flaming fluid	21	—
Knife	19	—
Club	12	—
Unclassified	76,707	7,413
Total	222,252	13,866

Soldiers who go into battle are like men who go down to the sea in ships. There are those who return and those who do not, those who live and those who die. And then there are those who dwell for years in a twilight zone of uncertainty, neither life nor death, from which no word ever comes back to the shores called home.

The newspapers of the country announced that there were no more members of the A. E. F. "missing in action." The only reason they are not missing in action is that they have been "presumed dead."

There are still between 250 and 300 members of the American front-line Army unaccounted for, who, carried on the rolls for months and months as missing in action, seem to have disappeared from the battlefield as if by the wave of a magician's hand, leaving neither the ripple of a rumor behind them, the testimony of an eye, nor a footprint in all the paths of the world.

They are the irreducible minimum of the 50,000 lost, strayed or stolen men that the A. E. F. carried on the morning of November 12, 1918, as missing in action. To guard against injustice to their relatives or friends, the War Department has ordered that from henceforth they be carried as "presumed dead" instead of "missing in action," in order that their War Risk insurance benefits may be paid. That in brief explains why the American Army as it stands demobilized today technically has no "missing in action."

To get the 50,000 missing from the battlefield on the morning after the armistice down to less than 300 is a very creditable consummation of an unusually complicated and tedious piece of work, while the ways and means used are well worth while recording.

While the war was on, periodic alphabetical lists of the missing in action were made by liaison maintained between the Central Records Office and the Provost Marshal General's office, and these lists distributed to every nook and corner of Europe. They went certainly to all organization commanders, to all hospitals, to all M. P. headquarters, to all hospitals and convalescent camps, to all ports, to all prisons in enemy territory, to the headquarters of all Allied Armies and to numerous other places that from time to time suggested themselves as mediums.

As fast as missing men were found—and those who handled the records know under what queer circumstances and in what almost uncanny ways some of them were found—others would take their place in this scattered as well as lost battalion. Its ranks were always well filled, and the 50,000 that were missing at the close of the war by no means represents the sum total of all the men carried as missing in action during the war. Three times that number would be a safe and conservative estimate of the number of Americans who disappeared from the friendly eyes of their comrades on A. E. F. battlefields in ways unaccounted for.

With the firing of the last gun, however, and the realization that at last the list of missing in action was stationary, the men at the Central Records Office at Bourges began a determined effort to clear up the 50,000 names whose presence on that list was casting a shadow mingled of dread and hope in thousands of American homes.

The first step taken was the compilation of all of the names, together with their organizations and the date upon which each was last seen and accounted for, in book form. That little baby-blue colored book, prefaced by a statement from the Adjutant General of the A. E. F., went to all the mediums through which it had been found possible to locate missing men.

Diligent searches were of course made in hospitals. A careful check was made against the reports of the Graves Registration Service as isolated and unknown dead were found and identified. Agents were sent out to search every homegoing list. As organizations came and went through Le Mans or moved through other central points, their rosters were gone over and many of the missing found. The return of our prisoners from Germany accounted for several.

In the meantime, the personnel officers of all organizations in the A. E. F. had been summoned to Bourges to make a check in person of their rosters against the missing in action list, and the number of missing had been reduced from 50,000 to 25,905.

It is a toss-up as to which is the hardest to explain, the way the men got lost or the way they turned up. Not a few of them went to France for the express purpose of getting lost —not a few were German spies. There were others who had no special leanings toward the enemy or his lines, but, quite to the contrary, were moved by a decided disinclination to contact with him. Many who were carried as missing in action were simply AWOL, just as it was inversely found that many AWOL's were realy missing in action.

The bulk of the lost sheep of the A. E. F.

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Wayne O. Axtell, Mrs. W. O. Axtell, Helen C. Huguenin, Annette M. Schacht, Regina Heck, Arthur Heck.
Second—E. L. Prostredik, P. S. Fuller, W. F. Kammerrer, S. N. Bensinger, Christ Helding, R. Kowalsky.
Third—Oswald Rasmussen, H. N. Pedersen, Einer Linberg, Harry E. Williams, Victor Thompson, Arthur Nehoda.
Fourth—Frank N. Dax, Wm. Holmes, E. H. Sieverkropp, Soren Thiesen, Christ Petersen, Oscar Frings.
Fifth—Nels H. Petersen, Stanley Hood, M. P. Shellberg, J. H. Ryan, F. C. Spychalla, E. H. Price.
Bottom—C. H. Doolin, John Albin, Bernard H. Miller, John J. Eckert, Valentine Dittman, W. A. Sholzen.

were found, however, in hospitals and organizations other than their own. More than half of the 50,000 missing at the close of the war were found in this way. Another goodly portion were discovered to have put one over on all concerned and gotten away to the States. Several cases are on record of adventurous ones who disguised themselves in various ways and betook themselves on cattle boat or freighter to some strange parts and eventually back to the U. S. A.

The final official figures on the search for the 25,905 missing in action show that 23 percent. of them were dead, 16 percent. prisoners, 25 percent. lost from their organizations and subsequently returned, and 36 percent. sick or wounded in hospitals.

* * *

In the last days of September 1919 there was more than one homegoing from those parts of France which are now beginning to classify their memories of the A. E. F. While the tail end of the A. E. F. itself was wagging on the French coast, there was under way the exodus of the last of the 49,000 German prisoners who had been held in American camps since the armistice.

The German prisoners on September 1 numbered more than 40,000, almost 10,000 having been previously repartriated for various reasons. The total number of prisoners in the custody of the A. E. F. was 49,884, according to the latest revised figures, and this number included 737 Austrians.

The Inter-Allied Council in the middle of September notified the War Department at Washington by cable that all enemy prisoners would be released as soon as possible, and would not be held until the ratification of the Peace Treaty by all the signatories. The Council gave September 30 as the date when all the prisoners held by the Americans would be out of France.

The United States maintained its own good name throughout by its administration of its Prisoner of War camps in France. Despite the fact that 2,719 of the prisoners were suffering from wounds when taken, there were only a few hundred deaths in the camps. Clothed, housed, and fed as well as the average American units in permanent posts, the German prisoners were so well treated that they came to feel themselves a part of the A. E. F., so much so that a group of them at Brest proudly decorated themselves with service stripes six months after they had been captured. They were dressed in bright green uniforms, made over and colored from the doughboy's discards, with the familiar stenciled letters "P. W." as an additional distinction. The prison camps were the only places in the A. E. F. where goldfish was not in disfavor, although the sample menus that Uncle Sam's propaganda department distributed so liberally behind the German lines had not been specific about the kind of "fisch" that would be served to all who wanted to come over and get it.

The principal Prisoner of War enclosures were at Is-sur-Tille, in the Advance Section, and at St.-Pierre-des-Corps, on the outskirts of Tours. From these two points the prisoners were transferred to labor companies, approximately 125 in number each, scattered throughout France.

With the going of the German prisoners, the homeward movement of their keepers also began. Members of the Out-of-Luck Club—7,488 Yanks—composed the 104 Prisoner of War Escort Companies on September 1. They started for the United States in detachments as the prisoners started for Germany.

* * *

Thirteen cents out of each dollar spent in the war for strictly army purposes was devoted to the pay of officers and enlisted men, and the total pay roll of the army for the 25 months of the war up to May 1, 1919, was $1,831,273,000, which is more than the combined salaries of all the public school teachers and principals in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

Eliminating the $10,000,000,000 which the United States has lent the Allies, subject to repayment, the cost of the war to the end of April was $21,850,000,000, according to government statisticians. This figure includes such items as the building of ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the construction and operation of naval vessels, food, clothing, pay, and land and ocean transportation of the army, which cost almost as much after the Armistice as during the fighting. The sum actually expended on the army account was $14,244,061,000. Deducting from this sum the average peace time expenditures of the army, the statisticians estimate an army expenditure of $13,930,000,000 directly chargeable to the war.

The total cost of the war, $21,850,000,000, represented an average of $1,000,000 an hour for the whole twenty-five months. The total is twenty times the pre-war debt of the United States. It is nearly enough to have paid the

Photos From War History Committee

Top Row—John C. Powers, F. C. Bronenkart, H. D. Oneson, G. W. Stettler, Fred I. Hansen, J. A. Huck, O. Goldbeck.
Second—W. W. Feiker, Lawrence A. Nelson, N. I. Peil, Robt. A. Jacobsen, N. M. C. Due, G. O. Downing, Frank Lipp.
Third—R. S. Kinreed, J. A. Mutchie, R. Koblisek, L. A. Butterfield, F. N. Seibold, F. S. Bagdon, L. M. Pfeifer.
Fourth—Christ Sondergaard, H. Roeschen, W. F. Gersonde, A. M. Hardie, A. W. Gerber, P. Matvenik, Alfred Markusson.
Fifth—Sigwart Simonson, P. S. Peterson, A. F. Bartel, J. G. Tessner, F. C. Benecik, Edw. Kruppstadt, Chas. P. Beyer.
Bottom—E. A. Chmel, Erick Hack, B. A. McGregor, E. A. Brook, Mike Bilen, Christ Poulson, Lewis H. Lasch.

entire costs of the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war. It was sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War for a thousand years at the rate of money-spending that war involved.

In addition to the thirteen cents for pay, for each dollar directly expended for army purposes, the following distribution was figured: Quartermaster, 44 cents; Ordnance, 29 cents; Air Service, 6 cents; Engineers, 4 cents; Medical, 2 cents; Signal Corps and miscellaneous, 2 cents.

* * *

There were certain people for whom the soldier had an especial feeling, which was not exactly love. These parties were:

The guy that named them rest camps.

The guy that decided to locate a trench mortar in the next bay.

The guy with mustard gas on his clothes who took refuge in our dugout during a bit of shelling.

The guy who decided that the line of trenches we had dug to about three feet depth was "erroneously located."

The guy who assured us we would get our Christmas packages.

The guy who figured out the equipment we must take to France with us.

The guy who made us ship our surplus equipment to Gievres and assured us we could find it again.

The guy who calculated the number of cars necessary to move a battalion.

The guy who assured us at least three times a day in the submarine zone that he didn't feel the slightest uneasiness.

The guy that invented the steel helmet, gas mask and overseas cap.

The guy that yelled "Gas" every hour or so during the night, with no reason whatever.

The General who feared men would get undisciplined if they were not drilling twelve hours every day, including Sunday, when they were presumed to be in a "rest area."

* * *

When the flu epidemic was at its height in America in the fall of 1918 this story gained circulation all over the country:

"Medical officers and nurses were discovered at not a few of the camps deliberately injecting the virus of influenza into the veins of soldiers who presented themselves at infirmaries and hospitals for treatment. Camp Upton and Camp Grant were two of the cantonments mentioned specifically.

"Of course the fiends were members of the German intelligence section masquerading as American officers. They were treated none too gently. An immediate court-martial. Sentence of death. A firing squad the next morning.

"At least six nurses had already been executed. There was no telling how many such spies, male and female, were circulating freely through the camps. It was appalling. What was to be done? Could the Medical Department as a whole be trusted since it was so contaminated? And if the Medical Department was a festering sore of kultur, how could victory be won?"

The one comforting feature of this second barrage of hectic imaginings was that it was so preposterous that many of those who saw beneath the surface were not caught in it. But there are always the gullible and the excessively gullible.

Here is how the story originated. The facts were dug up by members of our Military Intelligence Department. It must be set down first that no American medical officer and no member of the Army Nurse Corps ever was suspected, or tried for such despicable treason. At two or three camps visiting parents and soldiers were near the infirmaries when the anti-pneumonia vaccine was being administered to groups of men. They were lined up by units, their arms bared, to facilitate and speed the work. With thousands of men to be so treated no time could be lost. Each injection took but an instant, and the lines were constantly moving.

Frequently such remarks as these floated through the windows of the hospital buildings to be heard by those on the outside:

"Just been shot with flu germs. That doc did sure jab me." From a soldier.

"Come on there. Shake a leg. Got a lot of you fellows to shoot before the day's over." From a medical officer.

"Shoot"—"shot"—"flu germs."

Someone messed up these terms in his head. Then, establishing his own premises, he put two and two together. Officers were shooting men with flu germs. The tale, once started, gathered material and momentum with the speed and force of a mountain slide. Nurses were brought in to garnish it. It would never have done to neglect the romantic feminine appeal.

Photos by Pavek-Leonard-Billings

Top Row—F. C. Christensen, Otto Jandl, Louis Bronenkant, A. J. Pluhar, W. E. Larson, Eric E. Christiansen.
Second—Walter Heublein, A. C. Amend, Lars K. Meyer, John F. Christenson, Peter Knudson, Rudolph Becker.
Third—M. Hommelson, Alfred E. Wright, Iner Anderson, Raymond H. Weins, A. W. Kwapil, L. K. Slama.
Fourth—Warren Williamson, Fred J. Weiss, Henry L. Larson, E. J. Cashman, John W. Harcus, Lyle K. Brehm.
Bottom—J. W. Nelson, Henry J. Weise, M. A. Hulett, Erwin Sorenson, Wm. J. Higgins, Victor Christofferson.

The final passing of the flu epidemic garnered in this crop of distortions—but not before the rumor had found its way into print under the label of fact and been strenuously denied in official announcements.

The following is taken from the Daily News of Baraboo, Wisconsin:

"Over at Camp Grant they are just dying by the hundreds. Three of our undertakers and one from Beloit worked with all the Rockford undertakers all one night last week getting bodies ready to be sent away. Mr. Wilbeck said the bodies were piled sixteen deep waiting to be cared for. They found one old villain guilty over there this week—a doctor. Every soldier in his camp died. They became suspicious of him, examined his medicine and found poison in it, so they took him out, made him dig his own grave, and shot him right down. Even that was too good, though."

The strands varied a little, but the texture of the stories was the same. Accordingly, this statement was issued broadcast from the office of the Surgeon General:

"There have been no more insidiously false reports come to my attention than those, recently widely spread, to the effect that nurses and medical officers have been executed at the 'stage hour' of sunrise for spreading influenza or pneumonia germs among soldiers.

"There have been no medical officers, nurses, or anyone else executed at any camp in the United States or abroad for any such cause.

"The reports are ridiculous and without the slightest foundation of fact. They have taken many forms, but through them all has run such a significant likeness of texture that it is not unlikely that the German propagandist is taking advantage of and spreading them. Unfortunately, as is so frequently the case, those behind the baseless reports have been and are being aided in the nefarious dissemination of them by many thoughtless persons who have not taken the time to investigate before passing the reports on."

Wrecked building at Chateau-Thierry. The horseman in the foreground is Lt. H. J. Sanders of Racine. The picture was taken July 30, 1919.

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE WONDERFUL OCCASION OF A SUPPLY TRAIN WRECK

IN EVERYONE'S life there is one day which stands out above all others as "Der Tag"—the day of days. To about 4,000 men of the 57th Artillery brigade that unforgettable occasion arrived in the early days of 1919 when, weary of waiting for embarking orders and sick of the endless routine of drills which had no purpose to men anxious to be demobilized, they were suddenly plunged into such a riot of high living as had never befallen soldiers anywhere on this cold, uncharitable earth.

Let it be understood, first of all, that money was a scarce article among all but the most successful of crap shooters, and while all men dreamed of going to Paris some day for a big time mighty few ever had a chance to cast an artistic eye about the Louvre or eat luncheon at Versailles. In the villages about Rozieres-en-Blois prices of all staples had mounted sky-high and the goods were scarce at that.

Under such circumstances came the famous train wreck!

A daily newspaper would not give much space to such a wreck; nobody was killed, and all there was to it was that fifty freight cars jumped the track and rolled into the ditch at Mauvages, three miles from the Rozieres billets.

The real news of the affair, however, laid in the fact that these cars were loaded with champagne, sweet chocolate, canned milk, candy and cookies! Nothing else; just that, and fifty carloads of it. It was intended for the French army at Verdun.

How the news travelled, no one has been able to explain. But before the train crew had wired to division headquarters for a wrecking crew, the 57th Artillery brigade was performing most remarkable feats of salvage work, and within an hour they were being ably assisted by motor truck companies and infantry from places as far away as Barleduc, thirty miles over the hills.

Every champagne bottle that was not broken was carefully lifted from the cars and carried to a place of "safety" in billets, woods or hay piles. Trucks departed with candy and canned milk piled to the arched roofs. Mule skinners who detested the idea of manual labor brought their six-mule teams to the spot on a gallop, loaded their escort wagons "on the high" and were gone for parts unknown before one could realize that they had had time to harness and hitch.

French civilians, flocking to the scene with bags and baskets, were given limited amounts of the dainties by soldiers who took their names and afterward reported them to the French authorities for stealing the goods.

Lieut. William Wadewitz was ordered to the scene in an auto by the commander of the 121st F. A. to stop the looting. If he had arrived five minutes later he wouldn't have obtained anything, but he was able to load up his car with enough to supply the officers' mess with luxuries of life for the next three weeks. Back in the barracks, the space between the board siding and the tar paper lining of the buildings was packed with cake chocolate. Doughboys staggered down the road with their packs filled with bottles of champagne and their interiors lined with the same, minus the bottles. Every cheek and chin was streaked with candy and chocolate, like a child's face on Christmas morning.

Oh, what a day it was, my countrymen!

The details of that grand and glorious occasion are too sacred for public recital, but be it said that in these days of prohibition, high cost of living, economy and thrift, no such a time as that will ever again be seen by any large group of American citizens!

There was an aftermath, which fortunately did not occur in time to affect any of the boys of Battery C or Battery F.

* * *

Lieut. Harry J. Sanders, formerly with Battery C, was transferred from the 121st F. A., during the height of the Chateau-Thierry drive,

to the Regulating Station "A." Later he was, even though on his way home, in June, 1919, again transferred, this time into the R. R. & C. Service, that is, Rents, Requisitions and Claims, not "Rest, Recreation and Comfort" as it was frequently translated.

While in that service he saw much of that very difficult side of the business end of the Claims against the American Forces.

In August, 1919, while at Tours, in the R. R. & C. service, he was handling French railroad A. E. F.—the settlement of the thousands of claims against the A. E. F. His particular department was the East Railroad, the line operating in most of the American sectors. Let him tell it:

"One claim in particular riveted my attention, owing to the large amount claimed and the peculiar nature of the alleged offense. There had been a wreck on the railroad near the town of Mauvages, in the Gondrecourt area. Several freight cars had been almost demolished and a large quantity of champagne and chocolate had been appropriated. The French claim was that the appropriating had been done by American soldiers and a little by French civilians. I was astounded at the amount of the claim—93,000 francs, with another claimant to hear from. Oh, boys! That was sure some claim. And it made my mouth water to read what the items were. Real, fine honest-to-goodness champagne. And Moet & Chandon at that! And other good brands! And they claimed our boys came with trucks to cart it away.

"And there were stacks of papers in the file all about it. Naturally, I was curious to know what organization had felt the need of wallowing in such stuff as real champagne. I searched further through the papers in the file, when, lo and behold! I met friends. The only organizations claimed implicated were the 119th and 121st Regiments Field Artillery, in both of which regiments I had formerly served and which, when I was reading, were long ago demobilized. Ye Gods, thought I, I might have known it; leave it to the old 121st to do things right. I turned to another officer in the office with me and showed him the claim, of which he had already heard. When I explained to him who were the alleged culprits he said, 'Well, if that's the organization you graduated from, I don't wonder at it.'

"On my return to Racine, when I related this to some of the 121st boys and asked how they enjoyed it, I was greeted with much laughter and many knowing smiles. But, strange as it may seem, not a soul in this town had so much as a taste of the stuff, nor does anybody know anybody else that did. Strange; Oh, ye camels, 93,000 francs worth.

"Eventually it was decided that French civilians had stolen the bulk of the articles, and while soldiers may have taken a few items, the men had now gone home and could not be held responsible."

* * *

Early in the war, the Army recruiting service furnished a number of striking posters urging men to join the colors as volunteers. On April 20, 1917, the following display advertisement, occupying a quarter of a page, appeared in both the Racine newspapers: "Your country needs you! Do not wait to be drafted. Are you not ready today? The time for excuses has passed. We want men for men's work, not for child's play. This is the time for patriotism and sacrifice. Join one of the Racine batteries."

* * *

The following extracts from the interesting private diary of Lieut. Wallace Coleman, Racine Aviator and winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, show that the life of a combat flyer was not one of ease and security:

"In St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 12, 1918—With Lt. Belzer went out on daylight patrol for three hours. Hun Albatros tackled us about Metz and we shot him down in flames. Bonyer and Johnston in one machine—Suiter and Morse in another, and myself, got in a fight with a number of Hun machines. Our two machines went down. At noon took another pilot's patrol. Had a good scrap over Eubezen with two single seater Pfalz. Shot down one which crashed in the woods.

"Sept. 13—On daylight patrol with Lieut. Aldrich. Raining very hard and we shot up a number of German prisoners before we found they were under American guard.

"Sept. 14—With Belzer volunteered for a special trip to find out location of German Infantry. Coupled up with a number of French machines and then got into a fight with eight Huns. Three of the French machines went down in flames. We were driven out on account of gun trouble and after fixing our guns went back and got into a fight with seven enemy machines which drove us out. We went in a third time and got in a fight with three more and then went home, our machine a wreck, as it was shot to pieces.

Photos by Hood-Billings-Pavek-Leonard

Top Row—James Costello, H. Christianson, J. G. Barr, Fred Reth, R. J. Schulte, Halberstadt, Oscar Sorenson.
Second—Hugh Costello, F. V. Flanagan, C. M. Creuziger, Julius Hanson, Harold Braunling, A. F. Murray, Thos. Hanson.
Third—Edw. Langdon, T. A. Ahlsgaard, H. M. Dale, A. L. Brettsprecher, Dewey Sprague, Louis Niesen, Frank Cetreno.
Fourth—Howard Layton, Chas. G. Peterson, J. A. Roeser, R. I. Svitavsky, B. L. Pennell, Albert McCourt, C. V. Stephan.
Fifth—J. F. Fedders, G. R. Harney, Louis Plantz, E. R. E. Thiede, E. R. Anderson, Minas Minasian, Karl T. Schulte.
Bottom—Herbert, T. L., and E. H. Sorenson; Joseph, Edward and Donald Oliver; George, Edmund and Adolph Peterson.

"Sept. 15—Climbed 22,000 feet and then went on a deep trip behind the lines. No excitement.

"Sept. 17—On daylight patrol with Belzer. Had arranged for a dance but lost our mess hall in a bomb raid so had to give it up.

"Sept. 18—Rained very hard all day. Everybody took a rest.

"Sept. 19—Rained. With Curtin and fleet, went over to Colmbey to arrange for new machines. Had dinner and party in the evening.

"Sept. 20—Took a new machine gunner out with me on a long trip behind the German lines in the afternoon.

"Sept. 21—Went out to shoot with some 8 inch Howitzers of the 89th Division. Had a quiet afternoon.

"Sept. 22—Took Belzer in my machine, Jagoe and Nathan in another and Schock and Drummond in another on long distance photographic trip. Had no trouble going in but coming out had a fight with a number of different formations. Got in one dog fight with two two-seater rumpers and three Hun single seaters. Crashed one of the rumpers. In the afternoon went to Neufcheateau.

"Sept. 23—Was Alert Pilot all day. Went up twice to chase Hun photographic machines away from our air dome.

"Sept. 24—Went up to the front to salvage one of our machines. Then over to Nancy to dinner.

"Sept. 25—

"Sept. 26—Second American attack on Western front.—A heavy fog and nearly made a mistake and landed behind the German lines. Recognized some German planes on the ground just in time.

"Sept. 27—Went on an artillery regale with Belzer at daylight. Used nine point one guns. At one o'clock P. M. took McDonald out for his first trip over the lines.

"Sept. 28—Rained all day.

"Sept 29—Received orders in the middle of the night to move and were on our way at daylight the next morning. Went into winter quarters.

"Oct. 1—Getting our new air dome and hangars in shape for use.

"Oct. 2—Had two patrols. Early morning and afternoon—over the lines. No excitement.

"Oct. 3—Went down to Langres to get some new transportation.

"Oct. 4—Had rain and bad weather but took a short trip over the lines.

"Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9—Very bad weather.

Oct. 10—Nice day and everybody very busy. Claud Garrett shot down in flames when coming to help my patrol in a fight against 19 Huns. We got 7 of the Huns.

"Oct. 11—An early patrol with Belzer.

"Oct. 12—An early morning and afternoon patrol across the lines with Belzer. Lt. Seal was crashed.

"Oct. 13—Had a day off. Went down to Neufcheateau and had dinner with a number of nurses from Base No. 116.

"Oct. 14—On early patrol.

"Oct. 15—Rained hard.

"Oct. 16—Went up before a Medical Board. It would not grant me leave.

"Oct. 17—Went on a long trip over the lines in the afternoon with Joe Nathan.

"Oct. 18—Rained all day.

"Oct. 19—Took the day off and went over to Nancy for a cootie bath and then to a dance at the Red Cross.

"Oct. 20—Rained hard all day.

"Oct. 21—Took a patrol over at 20,000 feet on a photographic protection. Had no trouble as the Huns could not get up to us. The thermometer was away below zero.

"Oct. 22—Supposed to have the day off but went on a special trip. Also went down to the hospital to see Jack Curtin.

"Oct. 23—Went over on a regale with Belzer and after we finished the shoot went back and shot up a German rest camp. In the evening went to a dance of the 168th Squadron.

"Oct. 25—Rained. Went over to Nancy with Lt. Seal and Major Roope for dinner and then to a dance at Base Hospital No. 51.

"Oct. 26—Went on a short patrol with Belzer and at night had a dance at our squadron mess.

"Oct. 27—Fog and rain.

"Oct. 28—Took Col. Bell on a photo protection at 15,000 feet. Too cold for the Huns.

"Oct. 29—Early patrol with Belzer. Ed Landon and Aldrich volunteered for a special mission at noon and came back about 1 o'clock. They had been in a fight and Aldrich died as soon as machine landed. Had an explosive bullet in his stomach. Belzer and I volunteered for the same mission and left at 2 o'clock. Went over the lines at 22,000 feet and then dropped down to 2,000 behind the German line squadron air domes and got out all right.

"Oct. 30—Early patrol. At noon volunteered for a special mission and took Smart and Peck along as protection. McDonald was with me. Crossed the lines at 20,000 feet and about 15 miles in got in a dog fight with 7 machines. We got split up and Smart flew southeast. I started west for Verdun and they cut my control wires. Fell 15,000 feet and was scared. It was McDonald's first fight. We got one Hun and Smart got one Hun—both in flames.

BURYING A COMRADE WHO HAS "GONE WEST," UP NEAR THE FRONT LINES

The victim was a young lieutenant of the 121st Field Artillery killed in the Argonne sector. His comrades procured a chaplain, had a shallow grave scooped out and a burial ceremony held—rather unusual in a fighting area. A few yards away was the grave of Pvt. Nick Garski of Racine, killed the same week. Below is a picture of the American section of the French military cemetery at Dijon, France.

"Oct 31—Went down to the hospital in the morning to see Jack Curtin. At noon went on a special mission with Belzer. Had two scraps.

"Nov. 1—Rained all day.

"Nov. 2—Rained all day.

"Nov. 3—The German Checker Board Squadron sent over a wireless daring us to come over and fight. Six of us went over and for an hour tried to pick a fight but they would not close. Went down and shot up a big German rest camp and Freschey Air Dome and then home. Lt. Ryan, a new gunner, was with me.

"Nov. 4—Rained all day. Went over to Nancy for dinner.

"Nov. 5—At noon was decorated by General Patrick with D. S. C. In the afternoon took Lt. Clark, a new fighting gunner, over the lines. Couldn't find a fight before dark.

"Nov. 6—Rained but took one short trip."

* * *

They were five soldiers, and they were seated about a table—a round table—in an attractive little restaurant in an equally attractive little French city. It was Christmas Day, 1918. Good things had been set before them, including turkey with real stuffing, and there was a prospect, along toward the dim and distant end of the meal, of coffee with real sugar in it.

The first of the five sighed pleasurably and let his eyes linger on the white tablecloth.

"A year ago today," he said, "things weren't exactly like this. And yet it was one of the most pleasant Christmasses I ever had. I had been in Tours for five weeks—my first five weeks in France—where it had been so mild that we used to go around the barracks grounds without our blouses. Then, two days before Christmas, they sent us up to a high hill near Chaumont. It was like changing from Florida to Minnesota. For Haute-Marne was a single sheet of snow; the air was beautifully crisp and cold, and it made you want to go out of doors and stand up straight and fill your lungs with it.

"The first day up there I was picked for K.P. When I went into the kitchen, the cook, a real old-timer, told me that K.P. tricks up thataway lasted a week. So I resigned myself to seven days of it—including Christmas.

"I didn't like the prospect at first. But when, on Christmas Eve, I saw the cook laying out I don't know how many apple pies, with real apples in them, and heard him say that he had been making tarts for soldiers for the last five Christmas Eves, I began to grow more enthusiastic.

"Christmas came, and I was still K.P. At noon the boys began to flock in—we were only about a hundred—and sat down to turkey, and I've forgotten how many kinds of vegetables, and apple pie—a piece to a man. Before they began a young aviator offered prayer. I guess he wasn't used to praying, for his prayer was a familiar, offhand kind of thing, but it was so genuinely sincere that if ever a prayer was listened to, that prayer was.

"That was my Christmas. Oh, yes, and I forgot to tell you that, being K.P., I knocked down four pieces of that apple pie—the best I ever tasted."

"A year ago today," said the second man, "I was aboard the good ship Tuscania, lying in the harbor at Liverpool. For a Christmas gift, I found in my sock a piece of hard dry bread that a rat had feasted upon, a bone—no meat on it—from the leg of a chicken, and an empty can of sardines. For Christmas dinner I had a piece of corned willie for turkey, and for cranberries I had tripe.

"And then, for entertainment, a second lieutenant came along and bawled me out for not having cleaned up the mess by my bunk that I had made two nights before when one of those sickly little waves got funny with the ship and skidded us a couple of miles out of our course.

"Now that was a year ago, mind you, and many things have happened since then. The Tuscania, as you know, went down. But the second lieutenant who bawled me out went up. He's a major now."

"A year ago today," said the third man, "I thought I was the luckiest guy in the world, because three of my Christmas packages—we got man size ones in these days, you know—came on Christmas Eve, and when I got up for a delightfully late 7:30 reveille—postponed an hour in honor of the day—there they all were, smokes and eats and socks and all the things I had been hankering for ever since my arrival in France two months back. Right there I decided to pass up Cook Louie's breakfast, and beat it back to the billet with the rest of the squad just as soon as we were dismissed, there to dejeuner on cocoanut cakes and all the other well known indigestibles. It was some breakfast.

"All this happened in the little town of Mont-le-Neufchateau, in the department of Vosges, just above the well-known Yank town of Neufchateau. Some of the gang went down there in the afternoon, after Christmas dinner in the mess shack, but I didn't. Reason? I was confined to the limits of Montey for hav-

ing gone AWOL up to Nancy with a bunch of Y.M.C.A. men.

"Well, like every other outfit that was well quartered, we had a tree up in the square, and presents for all the French youngsters and those of us who were godly went to mass in the little cold stone church and tried to keep warm by helping the wavering choir out on its 'Venite, adoremus.' And after that the battalion had a great get-together party, in the course of which the major—he's a loot-colonel now and a D.S.C.—read a speech in French, to which the mayor, who was my landlord, responded in much better French. In the course of the proceedings I made a speech, too, in which I took a slam at the major (he had confined me personally)."

"A year ago today," said the fourth man, "I was in a training camp at Langres with the snow a foot from the ground and the mercury trying to get out through the bottom of the thermometer to meet it. The features of the previous three or four weeks had been squads right, cold, candlelight, beans, slum and sore feet in generous overdoses. The afternoon before, until 8 o' clock at night, we had chased an imaginary enemy several kilometers across plowed fields and through woods, with the snow dropping from the trees down our backs—and melting.

"I answered reveille at 6 a. m. and went back to bed because the stove wouldn't burn. The Q. M. fell down and for Christmas dinner we had beans, for which there wasn't room after we had swallowed our indignation.

"In the afternoon a friend and I decided we ought to mitigate the bean atrocity with champagne. We went into town and found the places where champagne might be bought greatly outnumbered by M.J.'s, but we finally got a bottle with the understanding that we couldn't drink it on the premises.

"For two hours we hunted for a place to down it comfortably, eventually consuming it standing in the snow behind the Army Staff College, drinking out of one mess cup by turns. After eating deux oeufs—omelette—et pommes frites—oui, oui—oui, oui—I went back to the barracks. The stove was as cold and the room as dismal as the rest of the day had been. The whole room—20 men—went to bed at 8 o'clock to keep warm."

The fifth man was silent.

"Well," they said, turning to him, "how about you?"

"I haven't anything to tell," said the fifth man. "Nothing, extraordinary happened in my young life last Christmas. But if you must know——

"A year ago today, I was home."

CHAPTER XXXV

WORK OF WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS

VARIOUS welfare associations contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the men who served in the Navy and Army. To a large extent, these organizations accomplished the purposes for which they were intended. In some respects they failed, and owing to the exigencies of war any similar plan probably will always fail to reach its ideal.

The greatest of these institutions, from the standpoint of the enlisted man, was the Y. M. C. A. The good work done by this organization on the Mexican border in 1916 had convinced the governmental authorities that it was a useful and essential part of the military organization, so that when the nation entered the World War the Y. M. C. A. made immediate plans for expansion. It was in the course of this expansion that some defects developed, the main one being the impossiblility of getting enough trained men to occupy the secretarial positions in the camps.

Despite this fact, every soldier will be quick to admit that a great deal of the writing that he did was done upon stationery furnished free by the "Y," and the greater number of his most pleasant evenings in camp and cantonment were spent in the huts erected to serve him. The "Y" men were untiring in their efforts to provide amusements of all sorts for the men, and assist them in arranging entertainments with "home talent." In France, and particularly in the field, the soldiers depended almost entirely upon the Y. M. C. A. to provide him with letter paper and envelopes, and despite the shortage of chocolate and cigarettes almost every member of the A. E. F. was able to get an occasional allotment of these articles from the divisional hut.

In America there was never any serious criticism of the army Y. M. C. A. In France it developed toward the end of the war from three or four causes. In the first place, there had been some kicking because a few influential young men had gone into that service instead of into the army, and the authorities promptly put a stop to this practice. Then the "Y" men, for some reason or other, had been authorized to wear officers' uniforms and the soldiers were expected to exchange salute with them. As the men had been taught that the salute was purely a duty and privilege of soldiers, it went against their grain to salute "Y" men whom they did not know, and it put the secretaries in a position where they could not have as close associations with the men as they should have had. The same error was made in regard to chaplains, who were and are given commissioned ranks and are thus bound by the rules which prohibit social intercourse between officers and men. Capable "Y" men, like efficient chaplains, disregarded the customs of the service entirely in this regard, but many an amateur, donning his "Sam Browne" belt for the first time, enjoyed the experience of being saluted too well to admit of placing his purposes in life ahead of his pride.

Then again, regimental canteens, or stores, were abolished in France, and after this department was turned over to the "Y" the army would not provide sufficient transportation to enable it to get supplies to the soldiers and some were inclined to wrongly blame the organization.

Finally, the friends of the association at home made too elaborate claims for the character of the work being done, in the course of solicitation of funds. When doughboys in France read clippings from American papers which declared that "Y" huts were in every front line trench, well stocked with dainties given free to all comers, they arose on their hind legs and let out a roar of enraged denial. Prior to the armistice the "Y" did not give things away and was not supposed to, but the statements were made in America and the A. E. F. members felt that in some way they were being robbed of something that their folks at home had bought for them and had

expected to be delivered to them. To all of these comparatively trivial matters was added the occasional complaint that some over-zealous secretary was trying to take advantage of his position to "force religion" on some unwilling boys.

These complaints are mentioned here in detail because the consideration of them may assist in preventing similar errors in the future, and also to point out that all of them were of a nature which did not really offer cause for denouncing the "Y" as an institution. Most men who were in France will testify that the Y. M. C. A. secretaries did untold good in assisting them to send money home, obtaining supplies from distant cities, providing comfortable recreation places where it was possible, and doing all that they could to get to the regiments the candy and tobacco which the men desired to buy. From the standponit of size alone the Y. M. C. A. was the most important of all welfare organizations — probably much larger than all the rest of them combined. In home camps theaters were built, and athletic supplies provided. Abroad, woman workers were stationed at important transfer points and railroad stations to provide weary travellers with sandwiches and coffee, and many girls were taken into the organization to go to France and furnish entertainments of various sorts.

The Red Cross operated almost entirely in the hospitals of France, and the very nature of its work was such that it made friends wherever it was represented. It was not allowed to charge for anything that it provided soldiers (which gave it an advantage over the Y. M. C. A., which was required to charge for canteen supplies.) Red Cross civilian workers were stationed at all base hospitals to write letters for wounded men, communicate with their parents and otherwise assist in making them comfortable and contented. They met all transports and provided lunches for the men as they embarked or disembarked. Both in France and America they maintained railroad station canteens where men en route were able to get food and drink without cost.

The Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare board and the Salvation Army had welfare organizations of much smaller size than the other two named. They were all popular with the men, because they had the mission of distributing things free and were given a sort of roving commission permitting them to go anywhere back of the actual battle zone. The Salvation Army lassies, making a specialty of doughnuts and griddle cakes, were greatly beloved by all who came in contact with them. In the British sectors this organization was especially strong, but there were several score of "doughnut" teams working with American divisions. The Knights of Columbus field secretaries always carried with them for free distribution a big supply of "Casey" cigarettes, and many a doughboy greeted their arrival with cheers as he saw a chance to replenish his stock of smokes.

The religious work of all of these organizations was a secondary matter, but the Y. M. C. A. held an informal meeting for prayer on Sunday afternoon when a place was available. The Knights of Columbus were especially desirous of assisting Catholic boys in any way possible, and the Jewish welfare board was watching out for the interests of those of the Jewish faith.

Perhaps the lesson which may be learned from the minor tribulations of the organizations, is that in the future all welfare work should be in the hands of one organization, so that comparisons of methods will not invite dissatisfaction over details. Taken in their entirety, all of these associations performed their work fully as well as could have beeen expected under the circumstances. The rapid expansion of duties, and the consequent employment of numerous people who knew little or nothing about their duties, put a handicap upon these societies just as it did upon every branch of the government, and probably the Y. M. C. A., for example, was as efficient in its field as the army, or the United States Shipping board or the government railroad administration were in theirs.

The Racine Y. M. C. A. took an active part in war work all during the conflict. During and immediately after the war it sent overseas for service with the army L. H. Park, M. C. Wadmond, L. C. Bradshaw, R. B. Felch, H. B. Stecher, Miss Louise Clark and Miss Kathleen Freeman. For home camp services it enlisted Julius Krenzke, C. A. Draeger and Harold C. Jensen. Judge E. B. Belden was a divisional inspector of Y. M. C. A. activities in this section of the country, and was stationed at Camp Custer for several months.

On May 2, 1917, Ted. Schroeder, Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Milwaukee spoke to Batteries C and F, in the Lakeside Auditorium, of his experiences as a prisoner in the war camps in Germany. On May 4, at a special meeting, the directors of the association endorsed the $3,000,000 campaign and decided that Racine would do her share in raising funds so that the work of the Association could go with the boys

wherever they went. Wisconsin's share of this $3,000,000 fund was $100,000. The campaign was conducted May 22-25, 1917. Racine's goal was $10,000. $11,861.81 was subscribed. F. Lee Norton was chairman of the campaign committee. F. H. West, formerly Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Wisconsin was State Campaign Director. Over $5,000,000 was pledged in the entire country.

The Racine Y. M. C. A. presented a victrola with some records to the battery boys before they left. The boys took this with them to Camp Douglas and they enjoyed it many an evening that would otherwise have been lonesome.

In November, 1917, the nation was asked to contribute $35,000,000 for the extension of the Y. M. C. A. work at home and overseas. About $51,000,000 were raised.

Over $900,000 was raised in Wisconsin. Racine's goal was $50,000. Fred Osius was elected chairman of the campaign committee.

The Racine Association was called on to send Association Secretaries and Business Men on the troop trains with the boys on the way to camp. This service was rendered on several occasions and was very much appreciated by the boys. Reading material was furnished, postal cards distributed, drinking cups provided, and singing was participated in so that there was a good-natured crowd that reached Camp every time.

A recruiting committee was appointed to secure for Y. M. C. A. service at home and over seas. C. C. Gittings served as chairman of this committee.

The Association was asked to provide entertainment for the Jackies at Camp Logan. A representative committee was appointed with W. C. Davis as chairman and entertainment was furnished by Racine people for several weeks, much to the enjoyment and benefit of the boys at Camp Logan.

Just before Christmas, 1919, boxes were sent for some of the boys at Great Lakes. This appeal was made by a committee consisting of Henry Rogers, Arthur Friedman, W. C. Davis and L. C. Bradshaw, who secured contributions and purchased candy, fruit and supplies and with the help of some of the women from the Red Cross, these boxes were sent to the boys at Great Lakes and were presented to the men in the Y. M. C. A. buildings there.

Send-off gatherings were held for a number of the drafted men when a good social time was spent at the Association some evenings before the men left for Camp.

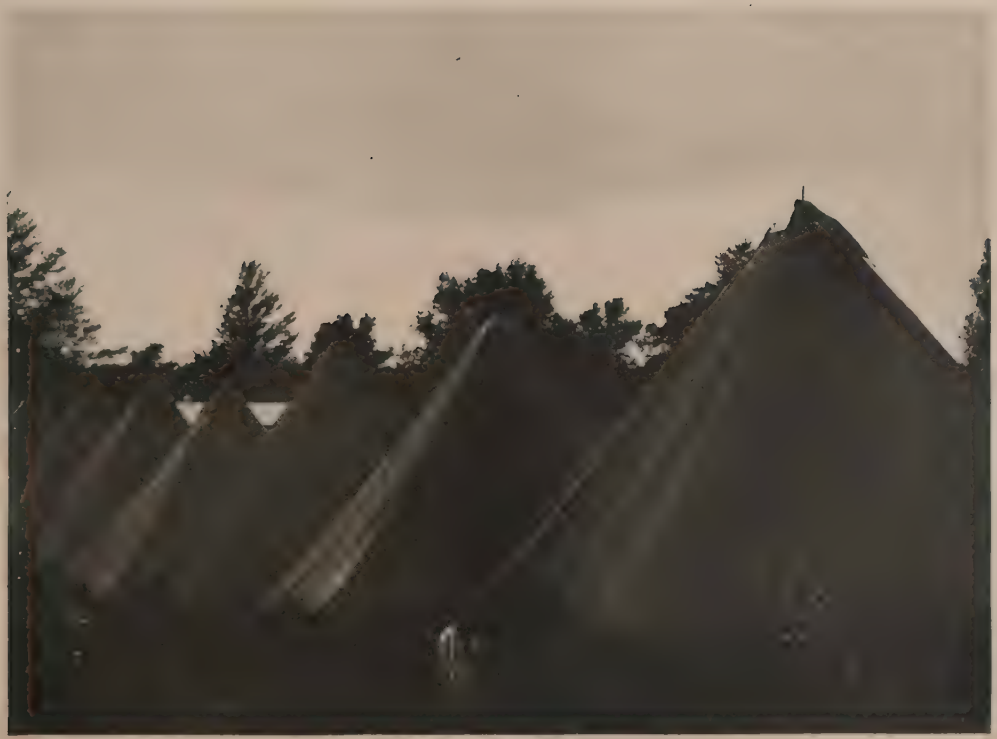
In November, 1918, the country was asked to subscribe $170,500,000 in the United War Work Campaign to provide funds for the seven organizations doing work with the men of the service at home and overseas. Wisconsin's share of this amount was $3,900,000. Racine County contributed $185,000 through the Patriot's Fund. Wisconsin pledged $4,546,706. $203,179,038 was the amount pledged by the entire country.

"Sue" the Battery F mascot, ready to join her squad at guard mount. Frank D. Smith is posing her.

PART IV

DIED IN SERVICE

1917-1919



"For God and Their Country"

IN THE following pages appear the names of those men from Racine County who gave their lives in the Great Conflict. Diligent search of all records fails to reveal others. There may have been, but up to this time the facts had not been obtainable here. The pages bear the names of the men, the date of their deaths, the place where death occurred and, where possible, the burial place. This Honor Roll does not contain the names of men who served in the war and died after leaving service. All those names appearing are of men who died while in the service of their country.

THE AUTHOR

March 1, 1920.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JAMES ALBIN

Died, January 22, 1919 — Camp McClellan, Ala.

CLARENCE A. ANDERSON

Died, October 22, 1918 — Buried at Gondrecourt, France

EMANUEL ANDERSON

Died, September 15, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

NELS JORGAN ANDERSON

Died, October 18, 1918 — Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

EDWARD C. BENNETT

Died, October 21, 1918 — Died of Wounds; France

CARL BERG

Died, July 31, 1919 — Bellevue Hospital, New York

MENZO J. BIXBY

Died, March 7, 1918 — Hoboken, N. J.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

GEORGE C. BONESS

Died, about August 1, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

JACOB J. BOSCHERT

Died, October 8, 1918 — Base Hospital 65, France

HERBERT CHRISTENSEN

Died, about October 20, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

FRITZ O. CHRISTENSON

Killed in Action — Buried in France

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHERSON

Killed, September 29, 1918 — Aeroplane Accident; England

JOHN F. CLANCY, JR.

Died, September 23, 1918 — Red Cross Hospital 10, France

EDMUND R. COLLINS

Died, March 24, 1919 — Died of Wounds, in Russia

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Fred A. Klema, Henry W. Dohne, Edmund Collins. Center—Michael Oberst, Menzo J. Bixby, Gilbert O. Evans (the first of Racine men to die in France.) Lower—Ross A. Wilcox, Frank G. Whalen, Frank K. Sawickis.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

FRANK CULOTTA

Died, December, 1918 — Died of Wounds; France

VINCENT E. CURCIO

Died, February 14, 1919 — U. S. Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

STANLEY R. DIBBLE

Died, November 8, 1918 — Jackson Barracks

HENRY F. W. DOHNE

Died, December 6, 1918 — Racine, Wis.

CLAYTON B. DREIER

Died in 1916 — Killed in Action

TRUEWORTHY DURGIN

Died, October 1, 1918 — Great Lakes Naval Station

FRANK J. ENTROP

Died, September 30, 1918 — Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Herbert Russell Christensen, Jerome G. Meischke, G. B. Rindfleisch. Center—James Thompson, Harold Kister, George T. O'Laughlin. Lower—Geo. F. Lewis, Martin W. Holmes, James Arthur Perkins.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

ALFRED B. ESSMAN

Died, July 31, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

GILBERT O. EVANS

Died, March 25, 1918 — Le Havre, France

LESTER P. EVANS

Died, October 14, 1918 — Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

FLOYD FINK

Died, November 4, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

MILTON FREEDE

Died, January 28, 1919 — Langres, France

PETER FRINT

Died, October 4, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

NICHOLAS GARSKI

Died, October 3, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

VICTOR GECENICE

Died, August 2, 1918 — Drowned at Sea

EDWARD P. GOETZ

Died, October 5, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM

No Data Available

ANTON GREIMER

No Data Available

HERMAN GURSKY

Died, January 26, 1919 — Buried at Racine, Wis.

CARL EDMUND HANSON

Died, November 29, 1917 — Waco, Texas

JOHN HARRIAN

Died, November 20, 1918 — Died of Wounds; France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LESLIE HAWKINS

Died, May 13, 1918 — Camp Grant

JAMES P. HAWLEY

Died, February 1, 1918 — S.S. Tuscania Disaster

CORRY C. HERMANSEN

Died, October 23, 1918 — Died in France

CHRISTIAN EINER HJORTH

Died, August 6, 1918 — Died of Accident, Racine Wis.

HAROLD HAUGLAND

Died, September 26, 1918 — Drowned at Sea

PAUL HECHT

Died, February 28, 1918 — Brest, France

MARTIN HOLMES

Died, October 13, 1918 — Langres, France

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Frederick C. Meyer, Fred J. Steibel, Francis A. Noble. Center—Andy M. Lange, Ervine Peck. Lower—C. E. Hanson, Oluf H. Jacobson, Chas. F. Morrissey.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LYMAN B. HORTON

Died, September 12, 1918 — Union Grove, Wis.

STANLEY ARTHUR HUGUENIN

Died, April 3, 1918 — Aeroplane Accident; England

FRED HUMBLE

Died, April 9, 1917 — Killed in Action; France

OLAF JACOBSEN

Died, April 7, 1918 — St. Paul, Minn.

PETER E. JACOBSON

Died in January, 1919 — In France

CARL A. JENSEN

Died, November 10, 1918 — Died of Wounds; France

NELS JENSEN

Died, April 27, 1918

DIED IN THE SERVICE

THORWALD JENSEN

Died, December 10, 1918 — Taliaferro Field, Texas

ALBERT W. JOHNSON

Died, October 15, 1918 — Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.

CHARLES J. JOHNSON

Died, February 3, 1919 — Killed in Accident; France

JOHN C. JOHNSON

Died, December 1, 1918 — In France

HAROLD T. KISTER

Died, August 30, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

FRED A. KLEMA

Died, March 25, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

ADOLPH KORENSKI

Died of Wounds — In France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LOUIS P. KROPP

Died, September 16, 1918 — S.S. Bucna Ventura Disaster

JOHN KUDLACEK

Died, October 19, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

ANDY M. LANGE

Died, May 2, 1918 — In France

JOHN LANGENFELD

Died, October 15, 1918 — Camp Taylor, Ky.

WALTER LEMMERHEIT

Died in October, 1918 — Great Lakes Naval Station

GEORGE LEWIS

Died, October 6, 1918 — Camp Grant, Ill.

OTTO LUTSCH

No Data Available

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Clarence O. Anderson, James P. Hawley, Edward C. Bennett. Center—O. C. Meyer, Percy Solberg, Emanuel Anderson. Lower—William J. Rowland, John F. Clancy, Trueworthy A. Durgin.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LESTER F. McLENNAN

Died, October 16, 1918 — Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. JAMES McLENNAN

Died, May 13, 1917 — Killed in Action; France

RALPH MARBLE

Died, October 13, 1918 — On U. S. Hospital Ship Mercy

RICHARD O. MAUER

Died, October 18, 1918 — Died of Wounds; France

JEROME G. MEISCHKE

Died, August 27, 1918 — In France

FREDERICK C. MEYER

Died, October 16, 1918 — Camp Taylor, Ky.

OSWALD C. MEYER

Died, October 31, 1918 — Camp Taylor, Ky.

Top Row—August Peterson, Nicholas L. Garski, Arthur S. Huguenin. Center—William Christopherson, Walter F. Obry, Jacob J. Boschert. Lower—George Boness, Chas. Schuetta, Antonin Ruzicka.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

GEORGE A. MILLER

Died, January 11, 1918 — Accidentally Killed; France

ROBERT S. MITCHELL

Died, October ,1918 — Camp Meade, Md.

CHAS. MORRISSEY

Died, October 7, 1918 — Kansas City, Mo.

ARTHUR N. NELSON

Died, March 22, 1919 — Accidentally Killed; Camp Mills

CLARENCE H. NEWMAN

Died, November 12, 1918 — Northampton, England

VIGGO J. NIELSEN

Died, October 3, 1918 — Racine, Wis.

HANS A. NIELSON

Died, November 8, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JOSEPH F. NIKL

Died, December 1, 1918 — Cognac, France

FRANCIS NOBLE

Died, October 7, 1918 — Kansas City, Mo.

MICHAEL JOSEPH OBERST

Died, September 29, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

WALTER OBRY

Died, October 16, 1918 — Camp Taylor, Ky.

GEORGE T. O'LAUGHLIN

Died, June 20, 1918 — Aeroplane Accident; France

AXEL FERDINAND OLSEN

Died, November 12, 1918 — Died from Wounds; France

ARTHUR ARNOLD PAHL

Died, October 8, 1918 — New York City

DIED IN THE SERVICE

WALTER H. PARSONS

Died, April 15, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

ERVINE D. PECK

Died, October 29, 1917 — Great Lakes Naval Station

JAMES A. PERKINS

Died, November 5, 1918 — Died at Thiaucourt, France

AUGUST PETERSON

Died, October 27, 1918 — Died from Wounds; France

HARRY B. PETERSON*

Died, October 7, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

PHILLIP PETERSON

Died, January 10, 1919 — Coblenz, Germany

VICTOR PROTOWSKI

Died in 1918 — Killed in Action; France

* Photo on page 413.

Kephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Alfred B. Essman, Christian E. Hjorth, Albert W. Johnson. Center—Fred Humble, Frank Entrop, Victor Gecenice. Lower—Nels Jorgen Anderson, George A. Miller, John Wm. Langenfeld.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LOUIS REINHOLTZ

Died in 1918 — Killed in Action; France

GEORGE RINDFLEISCH

Died, October 28, 1918 — Camp McClellan, Ala

JOSEPH RIZZO

Died, April 15, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

JOHN ROSPLOCK

Died, October 5, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

WM. J. ROWLAND

Died, January 26, 1919 — Camp McClellan, Ala

ANTONIN J. RUZICKA

Died, October 10, 1918 — Camp Taylor, Ky.

JAMES J. RYAN

Died, November 5, 1918 — Died of Wounds; France

Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—John J. Kudlacek, Edward R. Goetz, Arthur A. Pahl. Center—Floyd Fink, William Weiss, Jacob J. Streff. Lower—Louis P. Kropp, Peter Frint, Chas. L. Smith (at left).

DIED IN THE SERVICE

EDWARD M. SANNES

Died, October 26, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

FRANK SAWICKIS

Died, April 29, 1919 — Killed in Action; Russia

ERWIN R. SMITH

Died, October 16, 1918 — Madison Barracks, New York, N. Y

CHARLES SMITH

Died, October 11, 1918 — Died in France

CHARLES SCHUETTA

Died, May 29, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

HARRY SHEBECK

Died, November 22, 1918 — Base Hospital, Camp Upton

ANDREW SIMONSEN

Died, October 5, 1918 — Kansas City, Mo.

WHERE FALLEN HEROES ARE RESTING—ST. MARIE CEMETERY, LE HAVRE, FRANCE

In the lower picture the white marker is the immediate foreground bears the name of one of Racine's sons—Gilbert O. Evans—with the addition: "Batt. F. Fld. Artillery, Mar. 25, 1918 No. 2." Both pictures give one an idea of the care that the American army cemeteries are receiving in France. The mounds are well kept and flowers may be seen on the graves. Above each mound there waves the small American flag.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JOSEPH SLOVACHECK

Died, October 12, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

KENNETH E. SMITH

Died, September 30, 1918 — Liverpool, England

PERCIVAL H. SOLBERG

Died, December 13, 1917 — Died of Wounds; France

EINER O. SORENSON

Died, June 19, 1919 — Died in France

HANS SORRING

Died, November 5, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

GUS STANKIUS

Died, July 5, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

FRED J. STEIBEL

Died, December 3, 1918 — Great Lakes Naval Station

Top Row—Lyman B. Horton, James Ryan, Harold Haugland. Center—Frant Tuttle, Joseph Slovacheck, Charles J. Johnson. Lower—Erwin R. Smith, Alexander Zache, Joseph Nikl.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JACOB J. STREFF

Died, September 27, 1918 — Camp Logan

FRANK W. SWANSON

Died, October 9, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

JAMES A. THOMPSON

Died, October 12, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

FRANK F. TUTTLE

Died, January 27, 1919 — Base Hospital, Gironde, France

FRANK G. WAHLEN

Died, October 18, 1918 — Liverpool, England

BERNHARD WENTKER

Died, September 29, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

WILLIAM WEISS

Died, August 21, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

LESTER P. EVANS

STANLEY DIBBLE

EDWARD C. BENNETT

THE FAREWELL VOLLEY—A SOLDIER'S REWARD

DIED IN THE SERVICE

ROSS A. WILCOX

Died, August 7, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

ELMER WINSALL

Died, October 9, 1918 — Lambezellec, France

ALEX ZACHE

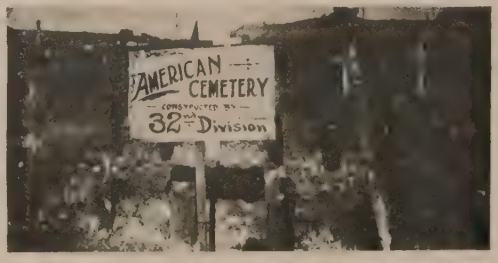
Died, December 4, 1918 — Navy Hospital; Philadelphia

PETER ZUKOWSKI

Died, October 16, 1918 — Killed in Action; France

OTTO ZWIEBEL

Died, October 29, 1918 — Camp Hancock, Ga.



PART V

DIGEST OF THE SERVICE RECORDS

OF THE RACINE COUNTY MEN AND WOMEN IN THE WORLD WAR

CHAPTER XXXVI

RECORDS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN IN SERVICE

IN THE subsequent pages of this volume appear the summarized military records of Racine county men and women who were in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; also persons attached to the military branches, as Red Cross nurses on duty with the army, Y. M. C. A. workers assigned to do welfare work in camps and cantonments, and young men inducted into the Student Army Training Corps and permitted to attend college during the autumn of 1918 instead of going into active service at once.

No effort was made to classify the names according to the type of service performed, and they are arranged in alphabetical order regardless of rank, sex or branch of service. The list is as complete as such a record could be made at the present time. Whatever omission there may be is not due to lack of diligence on the part of those compiling it, but to lack of interest by those who have made no effort to get the facts regarding their service preserved. As no complete record was kept during the war of those who entered the service from Racine county, the task of seeking them out at this time has involved personal interviews with more than 3,500 men; copying lists of the various local boards and the History Committee of the Council of Defense; checking these against "honor rolls" of localities and institutions; examining the records of various welfare organizations, and the files of newspapers for a period of three years back, and advertising extensively for information regarding those entitled to representation in these pages.

As a result of the thorough nature of the investigation, it is likely that most of the names sought will be found in their proper places. There may be some published which are not entitled to be here, on account of their having been residents of other counties when they entered service, but it was felt that if an error was to be made in this respect it would be better to give the service man the benefit of the doubt rather than to take the risk of omitting a name which deserved a place here.

The work of compiling these statistics was difficult, and it is not impossible that mistakes may have crept into some of the lines. A request was published and widely circulated that those whose names were in the lists come to the publishers' office and read proof on their individual records, and this was done in hundreds of cases. Wherever errors were suspected, or information was lacking, several letters of inquiry were sent to the last known addresses of those affected. In some instances no replies were received and the records had to be published in incomplete form. The use of the material collected by the County War History Committee of the Council of Defense was granted to the publishers of this work, and it proved of great assistance. The greatest difficulty was in gathering information relative to the volunteer soldiers and sailors who went to war from Racine. There were no local records of these men on file at any place, and the War Department at Washington had no way of classifying men by their original localities. Unless steps are continued to make sure that these men are all listed, the services of many of them will be forgotten by the community. The records of drafted men are probably complete, as their names were preserved by the local boards which inducted them into service.

In the individual records, it was the intention to show what company, regiment or other basic unit the soldier served with. It was not deemed necessary to name organizations larger than a regiment, in the case of the army. If the designation of the regiment is given, it is not difficult to learn what brigade and division the regiment belonged to, if such information is desired.

Many organizations were not merged into divisions. In the case of infantry regiments in

the divisions bearing any number above 20, the division can be found by dividing the number of the regiment by four. If the result is a fraction take the next larger whole number. Thus, to find what division the 339th Infantry belonged to, divide 339 by 4, which gives 84¾. The next larger whole number is 85, so the 339th Infantry was in the 85th division.

This did not hold true in case of the regular army divisions, numbered from 1 to 20. As many Racine men served in the first six of these, it may be noted that they were composed as follows:

First Division—16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry regiments; 5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery; 1st Trench Mortar Battery; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Machine Gun Battalions; 1st Engineers; 2nd Field Signal Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, 1st Sanitary Train, 1st Engineer Train, 1st Military Police Company and 1st Mobile Ordinance Repair Shop.

Second Division—9th and 23rd Infantry; 5th and 6th Marines; 12th, 15th and 17th Field Artillery; 2nd Trench Mortar Battery; 4th, 5th and 6th Machine Gun Battalions; 2nd Engineers; 1st Field Signal Battalion; 2nd Ammunition, Supply, Engineer and Sanitary Trains and Military Police Company, and 2nd Mobile Ordinance Repair shop.

Third Division—4th, 7th, 30th and 38th Infantry; 10th, 18th, 76th Field Artillery; 3rd Trench Mortar Battery; 7th, 8th and 9th Machine Gun Battalions; 6th Engineers; 5th Field Signal Battalion; 3rd Ammunition, Supply and Sanitary Trains, and 6th Engineer Train; 3rd Mobile Ordinance Repair shop.

Fourth Division—39th, 47th, 58th and 59th Infantry; 13th, 16th and 77th Field Artillery; 4th Trench Mortar Battery; 10th, 11th and 12th Machine Gun Battalions; 4th Engineers; 8th Field Signal Battalion; 4th Ammunition, Supply, Sanitary and Engineer Trains; 4th Mobile Ordinance Repair shop.

Fifth Division—6th, 11th, 60th and 61st Infantry; 19th, 20th and 21st Field Artillery; 5th Trench Mortar Battery; 13th, 14th and 15th Machine Gun Battalion; 7th Engineers; 5th Field Signal Battalion; 5th Ammunition, Sanitary, Engineer and Supply Trains; 5th Mobile Ordinance Repair shop.

Sixth Division—51st, 52nd, 43rd and 54th Infantry; 3rd, 11th and 78th Field Artillery; 6th Trench Mortar Battery; 16th, 17th and 18th Machine Gun Battalions; 318th Engineers; 6th Field Signal Battalion; 6th Ammunition, Supply, Engineer and Sanitary Trains.

Abbreviations have been used freely in preparing the records for the printer. This was necessary in order to conserve space. By using the "key to abbreviations" given hereafter, it will be a simple matter to translate the abbreviated words.

The following explanation is given as to the form in which each record is published, if complete:

1st Line: Name and last known address. If only a street number is given, it refers to the city of Racine.

2nd Line: (a) Organization or branch of the service. If the line begins with a letter, it is the name of the company, and this is followed by the number and designation of the regiment ("C 127 Inf" means Company C, 127th Infantry). Where the precise organization was not known, the branch of the service is given whenever possible.

(b) Rank at entry and at discharge from active service. Thus, "pvt-2nd Lt" means that the man entered service as a private and was discharged as a Second Lieutenant. Intermediate ranks were usually omitted as superfluous. In almost every instance, promotions are made one grade at a time. Commissions in the reserves are not included in this line.

(c) Camp or camps at which the greater part of the soldiers' time was spent if he did not reach the front overseas; or the stations or ships, in case of members of the navy. Thus, "Grant Custer" would mean that the soldier was stationed at Camp Grant and Camp Custer during most of his service. "Newport News USS Louisiana" means that a sailor was stationed at Newport News and later served on the Battleship Louisiana. Usually it proved impossible to cite all of the stations of men who were transferred a great many times.

3rd Line: Date of entering federal service and date of discharge. These are followed, in case of men who served overseas, by the dates of sailing and return. Thus, "July 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs. Mar. 4-18 May 12-19" means that the man went into U. S. service July 15, 1917 and was discharged May 19, 1919; that he sailed for overseas service on March 4, 1918 and returned to America on May 12, 1919. It will be noted that a dash is placed between the

day of the month, and the last two figures of the number used to designate the year. "Ovs." is the abbreviation for "overseas."

In the case of National Guard troops the date of enlistment in state service is not given; only the date of joining the national forces.

4th Line: Battles and engagements, or defensive sectors in which the soldier saw front line service. Thus, "S M-A" means that he was in action in the battles of the Somme and the Meuse-Argonne." Other abbreviations will be found in the "key."

5th Line: Other information of interest, such as the fact that a man was wounded, killed, decorated, commissioned in the reserves, captured, etc.

Wherever dates or other essential data are missing, a double asterisk (**) will indicate the omission.

It will be evident that some variations from this style has been necessary at times. For instance, if it was impossible to find a man's organization and rank, the line which should give these facts is omitted, and the second line will then contain the information which otherwise will be in the third line.

For the benefit of the men themselves, and for future historians, it is requested that anyone noting serious errors or omissions, take the trouble to write the correct facts and mail them to the author of this work at Racine, so that they may be placed on record in the archives of the county.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Records obtained too late for alphabetical classification will be found on pages at end.

A

(a)....Aviation (naval term)
A A C....Army Ambulance Corps
Adj....Adjutant
Aero....Air Service
A F S....Air Flying School
Al....Alsace sector
Am T....Ammunition Train
A-M....Aisne-Marne offensive
Amb Co....Ambulance Company
Amer Mil Mission....American Military Mission
A P O....Army Postoffice
app seam....Apprentice Seaman
A R C....American Red Cross
artcfr....Articifer
A S A....Air Service; Aviation
A S A P....Air Service Aeroplane Production
A S C....Army Service Corps
Aux....Auxiliary

B

Bak....Bakery
Bal....Balloon
B H....Base Hospital
Bkr....Baker
Blksmth....Blacksmith
Bn....Battalion
bsn....Boatswain
bsn-m....Boatswain's Mate
buglr....Bugler

C

C....Corps
C A....Coast Artillery
C A C....Coast Artillery Corps
Cambrai....Battle of Cambrai
Carp....Carpenter
Cas....Casual
Capt....Captain
Cav....Cavalry
C G....Coast Guard
Ch....Chief
Chauf....Chauffeur
Ch W S....Chemical Warfare Service
ck....Cook
cl....Class
clk....Clerk
C-M....Champagne-Marne offensive
Co....Company
Com....Commander
Const....Construction
Conv....Convalescent
corp....Corporal
C O T S....Central Officers' Training School
c p o....Chief Petty Officer
Cr....Center
cxn....Coxswain

D

D B....Depot Brigade
Demob....Demobilization
Dental C....Dental Corps
Dpt....Department
Dest....Destroyer
Det....Detention
dev....Development
Dev Bn....Development Battalion
Dtch....Detachment

E

elect....Electrician
Eng....Engineers
Evac....Evacuation

F

F A....Field Artillery
F A B....Field Artillery Brigade
F A R D....Field Artillery Replacement Draft
F A R R....Field Artillery Replacement Regiment
Field H....Field Hospital
Field S....Field Signal
1st Lt....First Lieutenant
frm....Fireman
F S C....Field Signal Corps
Fuel Tr....Fuel Train
F & G Bn....Fire and Guard Battalion

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS—Continued

G

G ..... Guard
Gen H ..... General Hospital
Gr ..... Group
Grt Lakes ..... Great Lakes Naval Station
G M M Sch ..... Gun Mechanical Motor School
G S I ..... General Service Infantry
gunr ..... Gunner
gunr m ..... Gunner's Mate

H

H ..... Hospital
h st ..... Hospital Steward
H A ..... Heavy Artillery
h app ..... Hospital Apprentice
Hq ..... Headquarters
hrshr ..... Horseshoer

I

Inf ..... Infantry
Inst ..... Institute
Instr ..... Instructor

J

(J G) ..... Junior Grade

L

l ..... Landsman
L A ..... Light Artillery
l m m (a) ..... Landsman Machinist Mate (aviation)
l r e ..... Landsman Radio Electrician
Lt ..... Lieutenant
Lt-Col ..... Lieutenant Colonel
Lt-Com ..... Lieutenant Commander
Lys ..... Battle of Lys

M

m ..... Mate
M-A ..... Meuse-Argonne offensive
mach ..... Machinist
maj ..... Major
M C ..... Medical Corps
M Dpt ..... Medical Department
mech ..... mechanic
Med U ..... Medical Unit
M G ..... Machine Gun
M H ..... Military Hospital
m m ..... Machinist's Mate
M N ..... Battle of Montdidier-Noyon
mob ord ..... Mobile Ordinance
M O R S ..... Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop
M O T C ..... Medical Officers' Training Camp
Mot M G Co ..... Motor Machine Gun Company
M P ..... Military Police
M R S ..... Motor Repair Shop
M Rpr Unit ..... Motor Repair Unit
M T C ..... Motor Transport Corps
M T D ..... Main Training Depot
M T S ..... Motor Transport Section
musc ..... Musician

N

N A R D ..... November Automatic Replacement Draft
N A S ..... Naval Air Station
Naval Tr Cmp ..... Naval Training Camp
N O T S ..... Naval Officers' Training School

O

O-A ..... Oise-Aisne offensive
O A R D ..... Overseas Automatic Replacement Draft
O M R S ..... Ordnance Maintenance Repair Shop
Ord ..... Ordnance
Ord Dept ..... Ordnance Department
O R S D ..... Ordnance Repair Supply Depot
O T C ..... Officers' Training Camp (or School)

P

p clk ..... Pay Clerk
paym ..... Paymaster
Per ..... Personnel
phar or phm ..... Pharmacist
pvt ..... Private
pvt 1st cl ..... Private First Class

Q

qm ..... Quartermaster
Q M C ..... Quartermaster Corps

R

R A R ..... Railway Artillery Reserve
R C ..... Red Cross
Rcrt ..... Recruit
r e ..... Radio Electrician
Red C H ..... Red Cross Hospital
Repla ..... Replacement
Rgt ..... Regiment
Rmt ..... Remount
R O T C ..... Reserve Officers' Training Camp
R R ..... Railroad
R S ..... Receiving Ship

S

S ..... Battle of the Somme
San T ..... Sanitary Train
S A R D ..... September Automatic Replacement Draft
S A T C ..... Student Army Training Corps
S C ..... Sub Chaser
seam ..... Seaman
2nd Lt ..... Second Lieutenant
Sect ..... Sector
sec ..... Section
Serv Pk ..... Service Park
sgt ..... Sergeant
Sig ..... Signal
Sig C ..... Signal Corps
S O S ..... Service of Supply
S P D ..... Spruce Production Div.
Spr Sq ..... Spruce Squadron
Spr Div ..... Spruce Division
spec ..... Special
Sply ..... Supply
Sq ..... Squadron
Srv ..... Serve or Served
StM ..... Battle of St. Mihiel
Subm ..... Submarine

T

Tank ..... Tank
Telg ..... Telegraph
Tel ..... Telephone
T M ..... Trench Mortar
T M Bn ..... Trench Mortar Battalion
Toul ..... Toul sector
Tr Bn ..... Training Battalion
Tr Cr ..... Training Center
Trans C ..... Transportation Corps
Transp ..... Transport
Transf ..... Transfer
T & M Trans ..... Tank and Motor Transport

U

Unas ..... Unassigned
U S C G ..... U. S. Coast Guard
U S G ..... U. S. Guards
U S R ..... U. S. Reserves
U S S ..... Ship of War

V

Vet ..... Veterinary
Vet C ..... Veterinary Corps

W

wgnr ..... Wagoner
W Tnd ..... Water Tender

Y

Y-L ..... Battle of Ypres-Lys
yoe ..... Yoeman

A

ABAN Warner M 3015 19th st
Navy; seam-bsn mate 2 cl; U S S Pres Grant
Srv Apr 16-18 Oct 9-19
9 trips ovs trnspt service

ABAJIN Eghvent 1556 Boyd av

ABBATI Eugenio 1216 Blake av
50 Const Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England
Srv Jan 11-18 Dec 24-19; Ovs Mar 16-18 Dec 2-19

ABBATI Francesco 1216 Blake av
Hq Co; pvt; Taylor
Srv Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18

ABRAHAMSON Jerome H 2824 Wright av
H school Newport; pvt

ABRAHAMSON Loyd T 2824 Wright av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Srv Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19

ABRAHANSON, Frank J 1637 La Salle st
Navy; seam 2 cl-frm 1 cl; Azores
Jul 14-18 Aug 14-19; Started ovs first of each month returned latter part of month
U S S Geo Wash Wilson 2nd trip; 6 trips with convoy and transp; ribs broken in heavy sea

ABRAMS George F 909 Wisconsin st
Navy; frm-frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Srv Mar 22-18 Jul 10-19

ABRESCH Tony 1225 Center st
226 Aero sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Srv Jan 9-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Apr 15-18 Dec 2-18

ACETO Antonio A 1438 Blake av
246 F H 12 San T; pvt
Srv Jun 18-17 Feb 1-19

ACETO Serafino 1351 Prospect st
6 Cav; pvt; Ovs**

ACKER John Burlington
E 307 F A; pvt
Srv Jul 26-18 June 1-19; Ovs Oct 8-18 May 19-19

ACKER Robert Caledonia
9 Inf 161 D B; pvt-corp; Jefferson Bks Mac Arthur Grant
Srv Aug 8-18 Dec 29-18
Sick Sep 26-18 B H MacArthur

ACKLAM Clarence R4 Bx69 Racine
Hq Co 1st Rgt; pvt; Taylor
Srv Jul 26-18 Dec 13-18

ACKLAM Roy W R4 Bx61
Navy; app seam-seam; S C 299
Srv Jan 18-18 Aug 1-19
Patrol, Atlantic and Pacific

ADAMS Jacob 2229 Mead st
E 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Srv Sep 5-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19
A of O

ADAMS Robert Glenn Burlington
D 107 Eng; pvt
Srv May 5-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-
O-A M-A

ADAMSKE Joe J 1121 16th st
I Co M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Srv Sep 4-18 Feb 4-18

ADDISON John S 1326 Carlisle av
Vet Corps; pvt-sgt; Chicago
Srv Jun 25-18 Mar 14-19

ADDISON Wayne Leroy 1326 Carlisle av
Navy; 1 m m (a); Grt Lakes
Srv Jul 22-18 Jan 11-19

ADMADT George 1100 Hayes av
Co 10 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Srv Jul 15-18 Jan 12-19

ADRIAN Roman S Burlington

AGER Reinholdt 1323 Center st
A 87 Eng; pvt; Riley
Srv Jun 28-18 Mar 15-19

AGERHOLM Carl L 2139 Asylum av
M 114 Inf; pvt
Srv Dec 17-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 May 15-19
M-A A1
Wnd Oct 28-18

AGNE Alfred L 944 Main st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Srv Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

AHLER Joseph G Lyons Wis
F 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Srv Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

AHLSCHLAGER Wm S 1604 Washington av
A 112 Inf; pvt-corp; Upton
Srv Mar 28-18 Dec 3-18

AHLSGAARD Tom A 1330 La Salle st
14 M O R S; pvt-sgt of ord; Washington Cleveland Detroit Custer
Srv Mar 2-18 Jan 14-19

AHRENS Wm A Detroit
Aero; pvt; Love Field
Srv Mar 20-18**

AIELLO James 2209 Racine st
8 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Lewis
Srv Jul 15-18 Feb 8-19

AIELLO Samuel 2146 Mead st
A 41st Inf; pvt; Funston
Srv May 22-18 Mar 11-19

AITKEN Wm R
Aero; pvt; Kelly Field
Srv Mar 8-18**

AKGORBIAN Dick 219 Wisconsin st
B Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan
Srv Jul 25-18 Dec 4-18

AKIZIAN Nesham 2001 DeKoven av
F 310 Am T; cook
Sep 24-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 22-19

AKEY Eugene C 936 Huron st
F 128 Inf; pvt-sgt-maj
Srv Jul 5-16 Feb 6-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Dec 30-18

AKVICK Conrad 1337 Hayes av
F 36 F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor McClellan
Srv Jul 25-18 Feb 22-19

ALBAN Emilian 1822 Racine st
Sent to Cmp Sheridan Aug 26-19

ALBIN James Racine
F A R D; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Jan 23-19
Died in service at Camp McClellan

ALBINO John M 1433 Milwaukee av
S A T C; pvt; Marquette Col
Srv Oct 1-18 Dec 15-18

ALBERT William C 805 Jackson st
C 354 Inf; pvt
Srv Jul 22-18 May 29-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 May 25-19
M-A

ALBERTSON Niels P 1711 Washington av
114 Spr sq A S A P; pvt; Vancouver
Srv Jun 18-18 Dec 13-18

ALBRIGHT Charles H 127 Howland av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Srv Jul 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

ALBRIGHT Charles 2022 Charles st
F 14 Eng; pvt
Srv Nov 18-17 May 7-18; Ovs Mar 14-18 Apr 29-19
A-M StM M-A

ALBRIGHT Irving J 2352 Kinzie av
C 327 F A; pvt; Taylor
Srv Jul 25-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 5-19

ALBRIGHT Sterling W 2352 Kinzie av
G 12 D B Sig Corps; pvt; Alfred Vail N J
Srv Jul 14-18 Jan 19-19

ALBY Clarence G Milwaukee
A 36 F A; pvt-ch mech; McClellan, Mills
Srv Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

ALBY Chester Waterford
19 M G; pvt; Grant
Srv Sep 5-18 Feb 10-19

ALBY Everard J 650 Herman st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Srv Oct 15-18 Dec 12-18

ALBY Roy J Waterford
B 332 F A; pvt
Srv May 27-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Feb 15-19

ALCORN William K 1715 Franklin st
2 Ar Co; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Hancock Grant
Srv Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

ALDENBERG Alfred N Waterford

ALEX Joe Racine
B 311 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Srv Jul 22-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

ALFANO Joseph L 2101 Mead st
306 Motorcycle Co; pvt-ck
Srv Dec 10-17 Nov 6-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Nov 3-19
StM M-A

ALLEMAN Lewis C Lake Beulah
Army Vocational Tr School; pvt
Srv Jul 14-19 Dec 12-18

ALLEN George B 1222 11th st
C 23 Eng; pvt
Srv Nov 3-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 Jun 8-19
Toul St M M-A

ALLEN John Wm 1222 11th st
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1st cl; Jefferson Bks Johnston
Srv Dec 10-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Aug 3-19

ALLEN Robert B 1031 Washington av
42 Co 4 Prov Gr; pvt; Hancock
Srv Aug 14-18 Jan 12-19

ALLEN Raymond 710 Tenth st
E 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1st cl; McClellan
Srv Jul 26-18 Mar 4-19

ALLEN Thomas 1031 Washington av
First Co Disch Dtch; pvt
Srv Sep 6-18 Dec 24-18

ALLEN William 3208 Wright av
Navy; Grt Lakes

ALLER Leo G 1132 Railroad st
Marines; Rgt 11; pvt
Srv Aug 6-18 Aug 6-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 29-19

ALSTAD Einer H 427 Parkview
Co D-111 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Srv May 14-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 31-19
M-A C-M

AMANTEA Frank 1618 Albert st
Co 8 2Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Srv Mar 28-18 Apr 18-18

AMEND Arthur C 1412 Villa st
B 4 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Srv Jul 25-18 Jan 3-19

AMUNDSEN Edward 1737 Hill st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Alfred Vail
Srv Sep 3-18 Jul 23-19

AMUNDSEN Louis 1737 Hill st
45 Bal Co; pvt-corp
Srv Mar 8-18 May 2-19; Ovs Sep 3-18 Apr 18-19

AMUNDSON Alton G 1542 Hamilton av
Srv Aug 2-18**; Taylor

AMUNDSON Engvald 224 Howland av
U S C G; seam 1st cl; Charleston
Srv Mar 9-18 Mar 10-19

AMUNDSON Rudolph Hill st
1st Construction Co Aero Section; pvt
Srv Mar 8-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Mar 19-19

ANCLAM Otto 1516 Lincoln st
Srv Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

ANDERKN Mike 932 Douglas av
F 2nd F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Srv Jul 26-18 Dec 15-18

ANDERSEN Alfred W 1003 Arthur av
15 Rert Co G S I; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Srv Aug 4-18 Dec 24-18

ANDERSEN Andrew E 1667 Northwestern av
Navy; seam 2nd cl; Grt Lakes
Srv Jul 10-18 Jan 30-19

ANDERSEN Axel M Chicago
3 Inf; pvt; Taylor
Srv Jul 26-18 Nov 22-18

ANDERSEN Carl E 1000 State st
A 34 F A; pvt-sgt
Srv Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19

ANDERSEN Christian 548 State st
S A T C; pvt; Valparaiso
Srv Jul 15-18**

ANDERSEN Christ H Corliss Wis
Inf; Srv Aug 8-18**

ANDERSEN Edwin 1763 Northwestern av
C 112 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Srv May 17-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Mar 16-19
Flanders Belgium M-A

ANDERSEN Elmer O 1509 Hamilton av
M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Grant
Aug 14-18 Jan 9-19

ANDERSEN Ernest T Waterford
F A; O T S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Aug 26-18 Mar 3-19

ANDERSEN George 1519 Boyd av
Navy; 2 cl seam; U S S New York
May 14-18 Jul 12-19
With Grand fleet North Sea

ANDERSEN Hans C 1519 Boyd av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Aug 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19

ANDERSEN J 811 Forest st
Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks

ANDERSEN Louis 500 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

ANDERSEN Martin 1422 Hamilton av
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jun 25-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Feb 11-19 Jun 21-19

ANDERSEN Norman 1263 Mound av
M T C 316 Repair Unit; pvt; Sweenty Auto School Ft Bliss
Aug 14-18 May 29-19

ANDERSEN Oluf C 1621 West blvd
Navy 16 Rgt; 3 cl cook; Grt Lakes
Jun 26-18 Jan 23-19

ANDERSEN Oscar 528 Hayes av
7 Zone Q M C; pvt-sgt; Chicago
Jun 29-18 Apr 5-19

ANDERSEN Reuben 1824 Holmes av
M T C 786; pvt
Jul 14-18 May 23-19

ANDERSON Adolph F 1320 Howe st
K 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Apr 27-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Mar 22-19

ANDERSON Alfred R 1 Corliss
Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field

ANDERSON Alfred E Y M C A
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 4-18
Transferred to A 119 F A

ANDERSON Andrew 1605 Flett av
3 Battery F A R R; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19

ANDERSON Andrew 1415 Racine st
M C; pvt; Camp Forrest
Sep 3-18 Jan 8-19

ANDERSON Anton 906 Walnut st
M C; ck; Gen H 9 Jefferson Bks Fox Hill
Dec 21-17 Nov 9-19
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 25-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

ANDERSON Arnold M 1629 Quincy av
Hq 67 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 21-18

ANDERSON Arthur G 416 Wisconsin st
Co 34 9 Bn 163 D Brigade; pvt
Aug 30-18 Nov 30-18

ANDERSON Arthur T 1517 Owen av

ANDERSON Arthur V 1152 Washington av
Field H 17; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 29-17 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Jul 21-19
A1 M-A StM

ANDERSON Axel 1433 Clark st
L 53 Inf; pvt
May 1-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19

ANDERSON Burton M Waterford
96 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 May 24-19

ANDERSON Carl 230 Main st
F 37 F A; pvt
Jul 19-18 Dec 19-18

ANDERSON Carl A 3014 17th st
E 34 F A; pvt-sgt; Grant
Jul 25-18 Feb 24-19

ANDERSON Carl H Hontzdale Pa
Dec 12-17**; Custer

ANDERSON Charles 1636 Kearney av
May 27-18**; Grant

ANDERSON Charles C 2710 W 20th st
C 18 Am T; pvt; Travis Sam Houston
Jul 25-18 May 27-19

ANDERSON Chester 1112 Hayes av
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Minnesota; Trnsp Srv
Mar 13-18 Aug 23-19

ANDERSON Christian L 1523 Boyd av
Co 7 10 Bn N A R D; pvt; Taylor
June 29-18 Mar 25-19

ANDERSON Clarence A Eau Claire
E 127 Inf; pvt-cook
Mar 29-17 Oct 22-18; Ovs Feb 27-18
A1 A-M O-A M-A
Died of pneumonia Evac H 9; Buried American cemetery 677 Gondrecourt France

ANDERSON Clarence 103 Howland av
S A T C; Beloit

ANDERSON Earl 1263 Mound av
Co 13 4th Bn 153 D B; pvt
Jul 15-18 Mar 18-19

ANDERSON Edwin Renold 1434 State st
Dental C; 119 F A; 1st Lt-capt
Sep 1-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 25-19
A-M O-A M-A

ANDERSON Elmer S Racine

ANDERSON Emanuel 1152 Washington av
Marines; Co 80 6 Rgt; pvt-sgt
Jan 18-18 Sep 15-18; Ovs May 1918
M-A
Killed in action Sep 15-18

ANDERSON Enevold 943 Marquette st
A 34 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 20-19

ANDERSON Ernest Waterford
F A; Taylor
Aug 27-18 Mar 3-19

ANDERSON Ernest 1605 Flett av
Navy; seam; Newport R S at Boston U S S Covington Sagua Williams; transport service 11 trips
May 21-17 Oct 2-19

ANDERSON Frank E 1813 W Sixth st
127 Amb Co; pvt-mech
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
A1 A-M O-A M-A A of O
Injured Pranzey France Apr 19-18

ANDERSON Fred 1710 Howe st
36 F A; pvt; Devens
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

ANDERSON Florence 1411 Howe st
Unit No 11 B H; nurse; Nantes France
Sep 10-17 Apr 29-19

ANDERSON Harold 1833 Racine st
Nov 10-18; Nov 12-18; Custer

ANDERSON Harry 1321 West blvd
Rcrt; Logan
Nov 10 Nov 11-19

ANDERSON Henry Pleasant Prairie
B 10 M G Bn; pvt
Sep 21-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Jul 27-19
M-A

ANDERSON Henry A 3304 Wright av

ANDERSON Iner 1006 Wisconsin st
1 Flying Cadet Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Omaha Dick
Dec 13-17 Dec 13-18

ANDERSON Irving J 911 11th st
Sply T 1 Cav; pvt-wgnr
Jun 5-17 Sep 13-19

ANDERSON James C 815 Center st
Navy; app seam-gunr m 1 cl; R S Norfolk U S S New Jersey U S S Nebraska
May 3-17 Sep 25-19
Convoy duty in the North Atlantic

ANDERSON James L 1332 Wisconsin st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

ANDERSON Jens 622 State st
B H 105; 1st Lt
Jul 12-18 Sep 16-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Sep 20-19

ANDERSON Jens P 3417 Washington av
Fire Hose & Truck Co 311; pvt; Grant
May 29-18 May 22-19

ANDERSON John 932 Peck av
Q M C; pvt-corp; Travis Sam Houston Stanley
Oct 1-18 Apr 13-19

ANDERSON John Franksville
D 104 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 Mar 5-19; Ovs Apr 19-18 Feb 16-19
C-M A-M M-A StM

ANDERSON John 1112 Hayes av
M C Unas; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meade
Mar 8-18 Jun 25-19

ANDERSON John 1724 Holmes av
F 131 Inf; corp
Aug 1-17 Apr 11-10; Ovs**
Somme M-A

ANDERSON John A 1312 Carlisle av
20th Eng; pvt-2nd Lt; Hancock Taylor
Dec 13-17 Feb 13-19

ANDERSON John R 1813 W Sixth st
Navy; m m (a); Grt Lakes
Jul 16-18 Feb 15-19

ANDERSON Knud G 724 Main st
Co 561 Cas; pvt; Lee
Jul 24-18 Jan 4-19

ANDERSON Louis A 3304 Wright av
F 310 Eng; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-18
M-A StM

ANDERSON Ludy Davenport Ia
Aug 14-18**; Sweeney Auto School

ANDERSON Martin Corliss
Mech Rpr Unit 306 M T C; pvt; Holabird
Apr 29-18 Feb 28-19

ANDERSON Nels G Corliss
Rcrt Co 15; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Oct 1-18; Died Oct 18-18 Jefferson Bks

ANDERSON Nels J 1219 Hamilton st
Cooks & Bak School; pvt; Mills
Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19

ANDERSON Nis Corliss
Apr 29-18**; Custer

ANDERSON Norman 1263 Mound av
M T C; Regt 316 Repair Unit; pvt
Aug 14-18 May 29-19

ANDERSON Orville Clarence Waterford
D 61 C A C; pvt; Ft Screven Monroe Eustis
Dec 21-17 Mar 6-18; Ovs Jul 17-18 Feb 28-19

ANDERSON Oliver 1630 Woodrow av
C Dev Bn No 1; pvt; Grant
May 28-18 Dec 16-18

ANDERSON Oscar 1332 Wisconsin st
Q M C Zone 7; pvt-sgt
Jun 29-18 Apr 5-19

ANDERSON Otto 1793 Grange av

ANDERSON Peter 943 Herrick av
Hq Troop 4 Div; pvt
Nov 18-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs May 10-18 Aug 1-19
Toul A-M M-A StM

ANDERSON Russel J 411 Randolph st
Coast Guard; surfman; Kenosha
Mar 5-18 Dec 31-18

ANDERSON Soren C 1629 West st
Co 7 161 D B; pvt; Custer Grant Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

ANDERSON Stanley Walter 1232 13th st
41 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

ANDERSON Thorlief 1629 Morton av
A 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

ANDERSON Thorwald 2336 Kinzie av
Q M C; pvt-corp; Beau Desert H Center
May 24-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Sep 1-18; Jul 15-19

ANDERSON Victor 2047 W High st
Dec 12-17**; Custer

ANDERSON Victor A 913 La Salle st
Bkrs & Cks School; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Humphreys
Custer Benjamin Harrison
Dec 11-17 Feb 21-19

ANDERSON Walter 1211 Racine st
F 2nd F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

ANDERSON Walter Edmond 1222 N Main st
Navy; yeo 3 cl-yeo 2 cl; U S S Biesbasch
Jul 1-18 Apr 17-19

ANDERSON Walter W 2639 Wright av
B 6th F A R D; pvt
Jul 26-18 Dec 12-18

ANDERSON William J 1209 Villa st
Co 307 Tank Corp; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-18 June 5-19; Ovs Oct 22-18 Apr 3-19

ANDRES Alfred G Burlington
B 39 Inf; pvt
Sep 22-17 Aug 16-19; Ovs Mar 26-18 Aug 9-19
A-M M-A

ANDRESUNOS George 506 Center st
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; MacArthur
May 27-18 Apr 7-19

ANDREWSON Alfred Franksville
Co 7 161 D B; pvt-sgt
May 27-18 Apr 10-19

ANDRIANOS John D 1329 Washington av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

ANDRUS William H 1705 Flett av
Aug 31-17**

ANGSTON Mathias Burlington
Co 41 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

ANNA Vince 1522 Prospect st
Mar 15-18**; Jefferson Bks

ANTERON Aziy 960 Milwaukee av
334 Sply Co; pvt

ANTOCHOWSKY Leonard L 1445 Junction av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ANTONIEWICZ Micylan 1839 Center st
L 28 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Sep 4-19
M-A StM

ANTONIEWICZ Stanley 1839 Center st
D 2nd F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18

ANTRASIAN Ezegian Oil City Pa
Aug 9-18**; Taylor

APPLE Addison A Waterford
Aero; pvt 1 cl-2nd Lt; Kelly Field Payne Field
Wilbur Wright Garden City
Oct 1-17 Dec 18-18

ARABOGLOUS Peter G 609 6th st
B Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Nov 30-18

ARAMAIN Mike 954 Huron st
Hq Co 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

ARANDT Raymond J 1520 Owen av
F 354 Inf; pvt-sgt
Apr 26-18 May 31-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 22-19
M-A StM

ARCADIPANE Joseph 1439 N Main st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
Mar 17 Apr 30-19

ARCHAMBAULT Adelbert 1528 Packard av
M C 121 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 29-17 May 22-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 15-19
A1 A-M O-A M-A

ARCHER Vance D 1405 Wisconsin st
195 Aero Sq; pvt-aero pilot; Gerstner Field
Oct 27-17 Mar 8-19

ARENSBACH William 1507 May st
Marines; 3 Co; pvt
Oct 11-16**; Haiti expedition

ARGENTINA Gasperi 2236 Mead st
Hq Co 340 Inf; pvt
Mar 28-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jun 1918 Apr 1919
M-A StM
Wnd; B H 4

ARMAGHANIAN Dickram 1642 Asylum av
D Dev Bn 1; pvt
May 28-18 Dec 16-18

ARMSTRONG Sam Hiles Milwaukee
E 333 F A; pvt-sgt; Grant Robinson
May 27-18 Jan 19-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jan 4-19

ARNDT Charles W 1528 Geneva st
109 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 Jan 16-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Dec 10-19
M-A

ARNDT Harry Wm 1740 Howe st
K 3 Inf; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 8-18 Dec 11-18

ARNDT William F 1314 Geneva st
Hq 160 D B; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-17 Mar 31-19

ARTHEY Adolph H 1432 Chatham st

ARSENEAU John 530 Monument Square
B 78 Inf; pvt-ck
Jun 18-18 Jan 22-19

ASDOURIN Hayop 2001 DeKoven av
Convalescent Center Co 1 160th D Bri; pvt; Custer
Mar 29-18 Mar 19-19

ASMUS Fred Caledonia
May 27-18**; Grant

ASPLUND John 2916 17th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

ASTOCKIES Sarkes 948 Geneva st
Co 4 Disch Dtch; Grant McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 3-19

ASQUITH Clarence 1522 Flett av
Ord Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 Mar 29-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Mar 14-19

ASZUDIS Steve 615 6th st
B 131 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 19-17 Jun 4-19; Ovs Apr 25-18 May 3-19
Somme Albert M-A A of O

AUGUSTSEN Wm Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

AUGUSTINE Harry E 1115 Center st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 Jan 31-20; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 5-19
M-A
Sick B H 15 90 and Gen H 21

AUGUSTINE Leland B 1118 Park av
Navy; l m m-m m 2 cl (a); Norfolk Boston
Dec 12-17 Dec 3-18

AUGUSTINE Oliver Russell 1115 Center st
Navy; app seam; Ft Benj Harrison Newport
Jun 1-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 28-19

AUL Ernest R 1439 Quincy av
Sect 515 Army Air Service; pvt
Mar 29-18 May 24-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Apr 20-19
O-A
Attached to First Colonial French Div

AUL Richard A 512 Barker st
Cas Dtch 13 163 D B; pvt
Aug 30-18 Dec 24-18

AUSTIN Daniel F 1427 Buchanan st
May 27-18**; Grant

AUTERMAN Louis T Lake Beulah
F 14 Eng; pvt
Nov 18-17 May 7-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Apr 26-19
A-M M-A

AVARD Harold 1032 Ninth st
437 Eng; pvt; Syracuse Washington
Aug 1-18 Jan 21-19

AXTELL Mrs Deborah 1335 W Sixth st
MC Div of Reconstr; Reconstr Aide Occupational Therapy
Oct 1-18 Jul 27-19; New Haven Conn Hosp 16

AXTELL Wayne Osman 1335 West 6th st
310 Eng; pvt R O T C-capt; U of W Sheridan
Custer North Russia A E F
May 12-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 19-19
Awarded British Military Cross and Russian Order of St. Stanislaus

AZARAU Alex Kenosha
Mar 29-18**; Custer

B

BABICK John H 1414 Ann st
Aero; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England
Dec 6-17 Dec 31-18; Ovs Jul 28-18 Dec 14-18

BADDAKER Nicholas J 1312 N Wisconsin st
15th Rcrt Co; Jefferson Bks
Oct 1-18 Dec 14-18

BADER Frank G 608 6th st
H 114 Inf; pvt
Aug 7-18 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 3-18 May 6-19

BADERIAN H 800 LaSalle st

BALDWIN Harold C Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BALDWIN Edward D 1100 Irving pl
F 121 F A; trans to C A C; pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-17 Sep 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 4-19
Injured in accident France; Gen H 28

BAGDISSIAN Hoosep 219 Wisconsin st
Hq 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

BAGDON Frank S 1025 La Salle st
A 328 F A; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 19-18 Mar 28-19
Toul

BAGGESON Clarence H 2315 Constance dr
F 121 F A; wgnr
Jul 15-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 5-19
A-M M-A StM C-M

BAGGOTT Edmund E 820 Grand av
Navy; Pub Wk Dpt; 2 cl seam-p o; Grt Lakes
Jun 17-18 Jan 10-19

BAHR Frank L 1907 Clark st
Co 3 1 Cas Ord Bn; pvt; St Jean de Monte France
Jun 14-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 22-18 Jan 22-19

BAHRKE Max J 1610 Washington av
41 M G Co; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Feb 4-19

BAJAKSISIAN Monong 1017 Douglas av
C 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 22-17 Jul 23-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jul 12-19
StM M-A
With Turkish army 19-14-16; Wnd twice 1915 at Couges Russia; Went to Italy and America; Lost father, mother, wife, child, brother by Turks

BAKER Chas A Franksville
May 27-18; Grant

BAKER Edwin 925 High st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 24
Mar 29-18 Nov 3-19; Ovs May 8-18 Oct 29-19
M-A StM

BAKER Elmer H — Franksville
Co 20 Evac Amb; wgnr
Jul 23-18 Jun 24-19
M-A

BAKER Frank J — 1422 10th st
B 114 Inf; pvt
Mar 28-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Jan 4-19
A1 M-A; Wnd Oct 12-18

BAKER Frank P — 1012 Superior st
A 120 F A; pvt-mech
May 31-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19
A1 A-M; Wounded

BAKER Irving F — Franksville
Sply 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

BAKER John F — 925 High st
K 8 Cav; pvt
Jul 27-18 Oct 14-19
Mexican border service

BAKER Rudolph Herman — Franksville
337 M T C; pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Apr 3-19

BAKER Will — Franksville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BAKKEN Lawrence S — 724 Wisconsin st
A 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Sep 13-18

BALABANIS Ton — Cleveland O
22 Inf; pvt; Sherman
Aug 15-18 Dec 3-18

BALCH Cleon F — 830 Lake av
Co 3 Disch Dtch; pvt
Sep 3-18 Jan 7-19

BALDWIN Roy — 1018 Davis pl
L 125 Inf; pvt-sgt
Feb 21-16 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 18-19
A1 A-M O-A M-A

BALDWIN Walter R E — 1018 Davis pl
L 125 Inf; pvt-sgt
Jul 8-16 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 May 18-19
A1 A-M O-A M-A

BALESKI Edward — 1324 Freeman ct
2 Co Disch Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 22-18 Dec 18-18

BALIAN Artine — 932 Douglas av
M T C; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 May 20-19

BALICE Guiseppe — 938 Wilson st
Navy; ck-frm 3 cl; U S S Hancock
Jul 16-18 Oct 21-19 Srv in West Indies

BALL Alfred J — Union Grove
Navy; 2 cl seam; R S New York
Jan 3-18 Aug 21-19; Ovs May 18-18

BALL Charles J — 1658 N Main st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Jefferson Bks
Jul 28-17 Aug 27-19

BALLACK Harold — Kansasville
Navy; Regt 15 Aviation; l m m (a)-Q M 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 6-18 Dec 26-18

BALTZER Luther Thomas — 512 Eighth st
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; S C 309, Puget Sound
Jun 17-18 Feb 8-19

BANE Maks — 1208 Racine st
A 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

BANKENBUSCH Martin — 1414 Ann st
A 9 T M Bn; pvt; Dodge
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

BANOOSIS Philip — Waukegan
Sep 22-17**; Custer

BARADZUK Peter — 1145 Geneva st
C 16 Bn F A R D; pvt
Disch Sep 26-18

BARCA Alphonse — Kenosha
Jul 16-17**; Columbus Bks

BARINA Jos — 310 Gould st
Jul 16-18; Columbus Bks

BARKER Orrin William — 1704 Quincy av
S A T C; Milwaukee Normal School
Oct 7-18**

BARKER Rowland C
Dtch 10 Park Utilities Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Apr 19-18 May 21-19

BARNDT John E — R 25 Waterford

BARNES Allan Wallis — 1119 Sixteenth st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

BARNES George K — 1100 Main st
127 Amb Co; pvt-bugler; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Transferred to Battery C 121 F A

BARNES Jack — Kenosha
L 356 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 8-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Jun 4-18**
A1 StM
Wnd Sep 12; Evac H Gen H 28 Ft Sheridan

BARR James G — R 4 Box 21
A 310 Am T; pvt-sgt
Sep 5-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 12-19

BARSAMIAN Harry — 804 State st
A 30 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Funston
Jul 6-18 Jan 27-19

BARTA George E — R 2 Box 58
D Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock
Sep 5-18 Mar 8-19

BARTEL Arthur F — Franksville
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

BARTEL Roland E — 313 6th st

BARTELS Elmer J — 1601 Boyd av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BARTH Anthony J Jr — Caledonia
A 37 M G Dtch; pvt; Lewis
Jul 16-18 Jan 6-19

BARTH Edward O — 1551 Asylum av
352 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ellington Field
Oct 27-17 Jan 24-19

BARTH George Emil — Parkstown
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BARTH William — Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BARTHOLF Glenn Ellis — Burlington
Navy; 2 cl seam; Grt Lakes Caldwell Rifle Range
Jun 18-18 Sep 27-19

BARTHOLOMEW Charles E — 1836 N Main st
4 Inf Repla; pvt
Oct 26-18 Dec 27-18

BARTKUS Joseph — 1731 Howe st
110 Trans C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 29-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 Jul 6-19

BARTLETT Geo Jr — 1711 Wisconsin st
S A T C; Oct 1-18; Dec 15-18; U of Wis

BARTLETT Louis E — 1420 Center st
F A R D Unas; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 10-18

BARSOTTIE Nich — 2101 Mead st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

BARTOS Joseph — Milwaukee
A Rgt 4; pvt; Custer
Apr 27-18 Nov 18-18

BARTOZEWIZ Stanley — 3005 Wright av
Oct 1-18 Dec 10-18; Jefferson Bks

BARTZ Albert H L — 1913 N Erie st
878 Aero Sq A S A; pvt
Jul 14-18 Jan 20-19

BARTZ Herman A — 1913 N Erie st
B 310 Eng; pvt-corp
Sep 20-17 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jul 18-19
Vologda North Russia

BARWICH Carl A — 1011 Hagerer st
Navy; 1 m m (a); Grt Lakes
Jul 18-18 Jan 10-19

BARSEMIAN Taskes — 928 Huron st
Co B 28 Inf 1 div; pvt; Custer
May 27-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Aug 4-18 Feb 16-19

BASHIRIAN Mihren — 924 Douglas av
28 Inf M G Co; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19
StM M-A

BASS Joseph N — 1741 Racine st
C 803 Prov Inf; pvt
Jul 2-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jun 18-19
M-A

BASSINDALE Floyd R — 2340 Kinzie av
Co 2 O M R S; pvt; Raritan Arsenal
Aug 14-18 Jan 31-19

BASSINDALE Wesley M — 2148 Kinzie av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 May 4-19

BASSINGER Walter I — 315 Main st
Hq 3 F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jun 30-18 Jan 14-19

BASTEYNS John — Racine
Co 38 4 Gr M G T Cr; Hancock
Aug 12-18 Jan 28-19

BASTIAN Arthur — 1124 12th st
Navy

BASTIAN Leonard — 1705 Frederick st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BATMAN Russell — 1422 Ann st
Navy; Q M; Grt Lakes Brest France
Jul 5-18 Jan 23-19; Ovs Oct 18 Dec 18-18

BATES Howard H — Racine
Inf; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

BAUER Charles — 2028 Carter st
Co 61 M T D; M G T Cr; pvt; Augusta
Jul 15-18 Feb 8-19

BAUER Edwin A — Union Grove
M G Bn 49; pvt; France
Jul 16-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jan 21-19

BAUER Frank — South Milwaukee
Q M C; pvt; Shelby
Oct 24-18 Mar 12-19

BAUER Henry C — South Milwaukee
C 21 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jun 10-19
M-A Toul StM

BAUM Harry H — 1020 Blaine av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18

BAUMAN Charles — Burlington
D 340 Inf; pvt-ck
Sep 6-17 Feb 21-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Feb 11-19
M-A
B H 91

BAUMAN George W — 502 Water st
M T C; pvt-corp; Custer Vancouver
Sep 21-17 Jun 11-19

BAUMAN Roy — 502 Water st
F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

BAUMAN Wallace E — 1624 Grand av
Q M C Utilities Dtch; pvt; MacArthur
Oct 1-18 Mar 5-19

BAUMANN Carl M — 1536 Superior st
Navy; seam 2 cl-frm 3 cl; Grt Lakes Hampton Rds
Aug 6-18 Jul 7-19

BAUMANN Irvin — 606 Randolph st
K 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 27-19
StM M-A
Wnd Oct 16-18

BAUMBLATT Leonard — 314 Tenth st
M G; pvt-instr; Columbus Bks
Jul 6-18 Jan 15-19

BAUMEISTER Alex A — Burlington

BAUMGARDT Henry C — 1437 Buchanan st
Inf Dev Gr; pvt-sgt; Hancock
Feb 13-19**

BAUMGART Elmer M — Burlington
Navy; Grt Lakes
Jun 10-18 Feb 8-19

BAUMGARTNER James — Burlington
311 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 22-19

BAUMSTARK Clarence Peter — 1715 Grand av
Sply 125 Inf; pvt-wgnr
Sep 21-17 May 20-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 9-19
Al O-A A-M M-A A of O

BAUMSTARK Richard J — 1715 Grand av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BAX Lambert — 1537 Hamilton av
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Apr 10-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

BAXTER Richard B — 1120 Grand av
S A T C; pvt; Indianapolis Chamber of Com
Aug 31-18 Dec 8-18

BAYER John C — 1739 Northwestern av
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BAYERMANN Mark F — 1642 Villa st
Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks

BAZYLEWICZ Kasimier — 1900 Franklin st
A 339 Inf; pvt; North Russia A E F
May 27-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 30-19

BEACH Theodore E — 1650 Holmes av
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs May 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BEAUGRAND Marshall — 1246 Milwaukee av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 3-18 Dec 13-18

BECK Alfred H — 1529 Prospect st
Navy

BECK Jacob M — 1572 Packard av
E 2 Prov Rgt; pvt- corp; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

BECK Nels C R — 909 State st
Q M C Rmt Depot 309; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19

BECK Nels A — 810 College av
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

BECK Thorwald M 716 Park av
Infantry; pvt-2nd Lt; Pike
Aug 15-18 Dec 3-18

BECKER J P 1732 Villa st
Navy; mach mate 1 cl -chief mach mate (a); U S S Los Angeles Killingholm England
Jul 27-17 Jan 15-19; Ovs Oct 1918 Dec 1918

BECKER Herman 1029 State st
A 147 Eng; pvt
Aug 28-18 Dec 8-18

BECKER John Phillip 1732 Villa st
Navy; 1 cl mach-ch mach mate
Jul 27-17 Jan 15-19; Ovs Dec 12-18
In engagements with submarines

BECKER Paul 1732 Villa st
Co 14 2 Rgt A S M; pvt
Dec 3-17 Jul 7-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 Jun 16-19

BECKER Rudolph 1222 Villa st
Sep 5-18 Jan 3-19; Grant

BEDIRIEN Haji 800 La Salle st
Co 1 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 Jan 3-19

BEDNAR Frank 2105 N Main st
U S C G

BEDNAREK Bernard 2816 Wright av

BEDNARSKI Frank 720 Eighteenth av
Mar 29-18**; Custer

BEEBE Edwin Dewitt 820 Grand av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

BEECHUM William 1723 Racine st
M C 4th Bn 157 D B; pvt
Aug 3-18 Apr 5-19

BEEKER Rudolph 1029 Pearl st
B 13 Bn; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Jan 3-19

BEERE Frederick G 1520 Villa st
Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Dec 12-17 Jun 14-19

BEESTON Harold R Y M C A
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

BEHREND Arthur J Waterford
Inf; pvt-sgt; Grant
May 27-18 Apr 24-19

BEHREND Ernest F 1636 Thurston av
Co B 28 regt 1 div; Inf; transf Hdq Bn M P; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 19-19
StM M-A

BEHREND Louis E 217 Main st
C 28 Eng; pvt
Dec 8-17 Nov 8-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 8-19
M-A
Inj May 18-19; H 52 120 88 65 28

BEHRENS Bernard Carl Corliss
127 Amb Co; 1 cl pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

BEHRMAN Wm P 1407 Prospect st
Nov 11-18**; Meigs

BEICHER Paul 901 Wisconsin st

BELANGER Edward Joseph 1501 Irven av
Navy; ships ck-ships ck 3 cl; U S S Lydia U S S Hoven
Jul 2-18 Sep 12-19

BELDEN Ellsworth B 1232 Main st
In general charge Y M C A service among officers Central Dept U S Army; with troops at Camp Custer during flu epidemic; Mrs Belden was active in the Red Cross and at Custer was "Regimental Mother" for 338 Inf

BELDEN John 2129 N Main st
Navy; app seam-seam
Feb 12-17 Aug 6-19
Transp service; 4 trips; U S S Minnesota; ship struck by torpedo on Sept 29-18
Re-enlisted in Navy Dec 6-19

BELDEN John E 1232 Main str
O T C Ft Sheridan; C 338 Inf; 160 D B; Co 28 M P; student officer-2nd Lt-1st Lt
Aug 27-17 Dec 11-18

BELDEN Stanley R 1232 Main st
2 O T C Ft Sheridan; A 338 Inf; 160 D B Custer; student officer-1st Lt
Aug 27-17 Dec 16-18

BELL Alois J 290 Jones st
F 121 F A; A 301 Tank Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 Mar 13-19
Somme

BELL Bernard Caledonia
K 120 Inf; pvt; Douglas MacArthur
May 21-17 Apr 5-18

BELL Earl M 290 Jones st
Nov 10-18**; Logan

BELL John 602 State st
Co 5 161 D B; pvt
Aug 29-18 Jan 22-19

BELLAIRE Clarence J 1633 Boyd av
B 9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

BELLER Fred A Burlington
Co 41 161 D B; pvt
May 27-18 Jun 21-18

BELLER Wm Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Marquette Uni
Oct 1-18 Mar 5-19

BELLER William J 1433 Racine st
Aux Rmt Depot 320; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-17 May 20-19

BELTRANO Guiseppe 2301 Mead st
A 305 Eng; pvt
Sep 19-17 Mar 26-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Mar 26-19
C-M M-A
Gassed Nov 9-18 B H 56-26-4

BENCE George D 1541 Phillips av
Aug 14-18**; Sweeney Auto School

BENDA Christ 1224 Summit av
B 38 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Monroe
Apr 12-17 Feb 3-19

BENDEL Alfred 1731 N Main st

BENGAARD Victor 1415 Ann st
A 28 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Oct 12-19
M-A StM
Wnd B H 27-52

BENICEK Frank C 2037 N Wisconsin st
F 310 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19
M-A StM

BENJAMIN Ira F 822 Racine st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Calais France
Dec 13-17 Feb 24-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 Feb 11-19

BENJAMIN Thomas E 711 Grand av
Aug 25-18**; Kansas City

BENNET Edward C Union Grove
L 38 Inf; pvt
Sep 22-17; Died between Oct 21 and 25
StM M-A
Died of wounds; buried at Romagne France

BENNETT John 210 3rd st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

BENNETT Ralph Waterford
May 27-18**; Grant

BENNICI Frank G — Milwaukee
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

BENNIKE Bue — 1524 Hamilton av
Aero Sq 74; pvt; England
Mar 11-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Aug 31-18 Dec 11-18

BENRUBY Haim — Chicago
Q M C; pvt; Custer
Apr 27-18 Dec 9-18

BENSINGER Sidney Nathan — Elks' Club
F 121 F A; B 7 T M Co; pvt-2nd Lt
Jul 15-17 Jan 28-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jan 9-19
Al

BENSON Guy A — Racine
Q M C O T S; pvt; Chicago
Nov 6-18 Nov 20-18

BENSON Leonard B — 724 Main st

BENSON Wm C — 1206 Carlisle av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

BENSON Walter V — 1535 Hayes av

BENTLEY Wm George — 1242 Washington av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

BENTSON Elmer N — R 3 Box 76
89th Depot Service Co A S C; pvt-corp
May 27-18 Jul 19-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19

BENZ Henry J — 796 Lake av
332 M G Bn; 208 M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Dijon
May 26-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jun 28-19

BENZ Walter — 1328 Washington av
A 46 Inf; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks
Jul 26-17 Feb 18-19

BERDINNER Armond — 705 Grove av
Sply Co 41 F A; wgnr; Custer
Jul 25-18 Jan 16-19

BERES John P — R 1 Box 108
Fire Truck & Hose Co 335; pvt; Shelby
Oct 22-18 May 22-19

BERG Arthur — 1805 Northwestern av
C A C; pvt; Angel Island Cal
Mar 11-18 Dec 21-19

BERG Barney Ben — 1631 Hamilton st
140 Sq S P D; pvt; Vancouver
Aug 5-18 Jan 20-19

BERG Carl — Racine
Canadian Army; pvt
Died at Bellevue Hospital N Y from shell shock July 31-19

BERG Charles A — 1103½ Villa st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

BERG Frank — 1512 Geneva st
M P; M G T Cr; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Gordon
Jul 16-18 Apr 11-19

BERG Harold J — 1512 Geneva st
Co 13; Wheeler
Nov 6-18 Nov 13-18

BERG Harry E — 1536 Holmes av
E 2 Repla Bn Inf; Aux Rmt Depot 324; pvt-corp; MacArthur
Jun 16-18 Mar 22-19

BERG Thomas I — 2406 Thor av
Rcrt Co 15 G S I; pvt-corp
Dec 13-17 Feb 7-19; ovs Sep 16-18 Jan 28-19

BERGELSON Andrew — 1429 Grand av
Inf; pvt-corp

BERGERON Philip F — 1421 Hamilton av
Aero Sply Sq 674 A S A; pvt; Morrison
Nov 8-18 Dec 19-18

BERGERSEN Rudolph M — 1314 Summit av
Sply Co 312 Q M C; pvt; Nevers France
Apr 30-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 7-19

BERGHOLTE Louis G — 826 College av
F 34 F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

BERGSTROM Claude O — 724 Grove av
131 Aero Sq; pvt; Kelly Field Sam Houston
Jul 28-17 Nov 19-17

BERGSTROM Roy E — Kenosha
E 3rd Am T; pvt
Jun 24-16 Sep 3-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 Aug 24-19
StM M-A A of O

BERLIN Archie — 935 Superior st
Hq T 32nd Div; pvt
Jul 8-16 Dec 17-18; Ovs Mar 22-18 Nov 7-18
Al A-M

BERLEY William G — 914 Wisconsin st
C 1st Bn Ord C; pvt; Jievres France
Dec 10-17 Jul 30-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 19-19

BERMAN Kaufman — North Cape
May 27-18**; Grant

BERNARD Gerald O — Y M C A
Oct 1-18**

BERNATSKI Harold C — Milwaukee
Oct 8-18**; Sherman

BERNDT John Emil — Waterford
B 102 Inf; pvt
Feb 12-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Apr 6-18 Apr 8-19
Toul A-M M-A
Wnd Jul 18-18; B H 6

BERNHARDT Julius — 820 Superior st

BERNER Peter — 2224 Racine st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

BERNSTEIN Benno — Milwaukee
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

BERQUIST Ernie — 900 16th st
Unas F A R D; pvt; Grant
Aug 7-18 May 30-19

BERRIS William J — 1547 Franklin st
Co 3 Inf Repla; pvt
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

BERTELSON Andrew P — 1429 Grand av
F 310 Am T; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 17-19
Al StM

BERTELSON Einer — 636 Grove av
B 301 Bn; Tank C; pvt
May 11-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Mar 13-19
Somme

BERTELSEN Jens H — Milwaukee
Apr 27-18**; Custer

BERTELSON Peter — 636 Grove av
F 36 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

BERTERMAN Charles A — 1841 N Erie st
Aero 816 Sq; pvt; Custer
Nov 23-17 Dec 12-18

BERTHELSEN Holger — 1592 Quincy av
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf Hancock
Sep 3-18 Jan 23-19

BERTHELSEN Lawrence — 1510 Junction av
D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

BEST Edw T — Waterford
A 6th Sply T; pvt-corp
May 2-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 22-19
M-A
B H 48

BETH Harold C 1301 14th st
C 313 Am T; pvt-wgnr; DeSouge France
May 28-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Aug 17-18 May 29-19

BETHKE Gustave 1715 N Erie st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

BETTRANO Guiseppe 2301 Mead st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

BEYER Chas F 1525 Flett av
D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19

BEYER Frank 909 Prospect st
Navy; ships cook 4 cl-cook 2 cl
May 22-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Feb 23-19 Jun 14-19

BEYER Henry W 3015 Wright av
8th Aero Sq; pvt
Aug 30-18 Jan 30-19

BEYER Oscar A 906 Prospect st
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

BEYERSDORF H 957 La Salle st
A Disch Dtch 2; pvt
Jul 17-18 Jan 21-19

BEZUCHA Washington E 1640 Milwaukee av
Hq 121 F A; musc-musc 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 14-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Gassed; B H 69

BICHA Arthur 2026 Carlisle av
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Apr 15-19

BICHA August 2026 Carlisle av
Utilities Branch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Mar 21-19

BICKEL Frederick McIntyre 1635 College av
F A; cand-2nd Lt; Sheridan Taylor Sill
Jul 27-18 Feb 10-19

BICKEL Harold LeRoy 1635 College av
Hq 156 F A; 1st Lt; Sheridan Taylor
Aug 27-17 Jan 7-19
Capt F A; U S reserve corps

BIDSTRUP Emil H 1724 Woodland av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BIDSTRUP Emil H 1724 Woodland av

BIE James E 1621 Phillips av
Navy; 21 Reg 12; 2 cl blksm; Grt Lakes
Aug 20-18 Dec 24-18
Died at Kenosha Mar 1-19

BIE William H 1621 Phillips av
M T C Hq S O S; pvt-corp; France
Aug 24-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs Jan 7-18 Aug 4-19

BIENEMAN Lawrence J Burlington
Ord C; pvt; armament school
June 15-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jan 22-19

BIERL Bernard 749 Villa st

BIESACK Norbert J 219 Howland av
F 128 Inf; pvt; MacArthur
Jul 20-17 Mar 7-18

BIKISEN Krereit 922 Douglas av
M C; pvt; Custer Des Moines
Mar 30-18 Feb 10-19

BILEN Mike 932 Douglas av
M C; pvt-corp; Taylor
May 27-18 May 21-19

BILHORN Orrin F 312½ Main st
Co 42 Rgt 12; 159 D B; pvt-2nd Lt; C O T S; Gordon
Jul 24-18 Nov 3-18
Com 2nd Lt U S R

BILUK John 901 Washington av
Q M C Utilities Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Mills
Jul 16-18 Jun 24-19

BINDEL Alfred 1731 N Main st
111th Aero Sq; pvt-corp; St Jean de Monte
Dec 10-17 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Dec 23-18

BINDEL William F 2011 N Wisconsin st
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Sep 19-19

BINDSTROM Hans 1104 Eighth st
Oct 22-18**; Jefferson Bks

BING Clarence E 1146 Racine st
S A T C; pvt-sgt; Beloit College
Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18

BING Holger Hansen 1402 Washington av
M T C; pvt-1st Lt; Raritan Rock Island Arsenal Ft Sill
Aug 26-17 Jan 3-19

BINSTOCK Albert Corliss
31st D B; Grant
May 27-18 Aug 22-19

BIRK Lawrence James Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BIRKHOLZ William August 1611 Douglas av
Navy; 1 (a); Grt Lakes
Jul 25-18 Jan 25-19

BITTORF Arthur A 1172 N Wisconsin st
U S C G Co 281; surfm
Sep 8-16 Dec 31-18
In coast patrol North Atlantic

BITTORF Arthur A 1712 N Wisconsin st
U S C G; ch eng-mach 1 cl
Nov 16-17 Dec 31-18

BIXBY Menzo John Union Grove
F 121 F A; buglr-1 cl pvt; Douglas MacArthur
Jul 15-17 Mar 7-18
Died Mar 7-18 at Hoboken N J; buried Union Grove

BJORKMAN Erwin E 111 Howland av
Hq Dtch Demob Gr; Grant
Sep 4-18 Sep 5-19

BJERKE Jerome O 1037 Hayes av
B 1 Ord Co; pvt-sgt
Oct 1-18 Dec 13-18

BLACK John Jr 1522 Packard av
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

BLACK Walter 233 Main st
Sply 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Dec 9-18

BLACKBURN Richard Samuel Nekoosa
May 27-18**; Grant

BLACKOWSKI Konrad Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BLAESING Leo Roy W 1839 Mead st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit College
Oct 15-18 Dec 11-18

BLANCHFIELD Oliver 1612 Packard av
Co 138 Trans; pvt; Montier Chaurne France
Jul 22-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 6-19

BLANK Elmer A 805 Grand av
B 136 M G Bn; pvt
Apr 27-18 Apr 20-19; Ovs Sep 12-18 Apr 1-19
Ypres-Lys

BLATZ Ray W 1327 Carlisle av
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

BLISH Harvey J 1333 N Main st
A 12 M G Bn; pvt
Nov 8-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jul 29-19
Toul

BLISH Irving E 1331 N Main st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BLISH Louis A 1333 N Main st
Navy; frm-eng 1 cl; U S S Flusher
May 24-17 Jan 25-19; Ovs Jul 6-17 Jan 1-19

BLISH Russell A 827 Villa st
Navy N O T S; seam 2 cl-ensign (d); U S S Yellowstone
Dec 15-17 June 13-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 May 23-19
Troop transp service

BLOCK Edward 1622 West st
C Dev Bn No 1; Dodge
Aug 20 18 Dec 1-18

BLOCK Frederick 1622 West st
Marines; F Rgt 11; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 18-18 Aug 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Aug 6-19

BLOCK Joseph Caledonia
Veterinary Unit; pvt; Beauregard
Jul 26-18 Jan 9-19

BLOCK John 1614 West st
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

BLOCK Phillip Burlington
Auto Mech school; pvt-sgt; Valparaiso Lansing
Jul 15-18 Jan 7-19

BLOOM Leo 702 Lake av
S A T C; Oct 4-18 Dec 15-18; Marquette Uni

BLOUNT Jesse Middleton
Jul 28-18**; Ft Riley

BLOSSER Willard Abraham N Lima O
49 159 D B; pvt-corp; Taylor**

BOBERG Edwin J Eau Claire
M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19

BOBROWSKI Lucas 1602 Center st
Q M C at large; pvt; Ft McPherson
May 26-18 Sep 30-19

BOCHAKLAN Parseh 942 Huron st
160 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Apr 26-18 Jul 23-19

BOCKHOUS Ernest R 1 Box 28
L 3 Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Aug 8-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Mar 24-19

BODEN James J 1017 16th st
321 Amb Co; 306 San Tr; pvt-corp
Aug 14-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Oct 31-18 Jun 26-19

BODEN Walter F 1017 16th st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BOEHMER F H 2250 Kinzie av
107 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 23-17 Mty 27-19; Ovs May 1-18 May 18-19
A-M M-A

BOERGER Martin Gotlob 2023 Main st
Navy; m m 2 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Craven
Aug 22-18 Jul 12-19

BOERNKE Carl Albert 1136 Irving pl
F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 30-18

BOGAGIAN Manoog Carrollville

BOGHASIAN Gavebed 922 Douglas av

BOGOSIAN Peter 960 Milwaukee av
Apr 27-18**; Custer

BOGUCKI William 1720 Howe st
M 64 Inf; pvt-corp
May 16-17 Jun 26-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Jun 18-19
Al

BOGUSZEWICZ Stanley 722 West 6th st
15th Rcrt Co G S I; pvt
Oct 1-18 Dec 5-18

BOHLMAN Edward F 1441 Clark st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 81
Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19

BOHN Alvin H 1000 16th st
Co 6 Disch dtch; pvt
Dec 5-17 Dec 24-18 Ovs Jul 16-18 Dec 4-18

BOHN Frank Superior st
A 120 F A; pvt
Jul 27-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19
Al A-M
Wnd Aug 10-18 in A-M battle

BOHN Herbert M 1012 Superior st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Rhode Island U S S Dekalb
Oct 24-17**

BOHN Louis J Y M C A
1 M G; pvt-maj; Columbus Bks
Jul 16-18 Jan 25-19

BOHN Michael J 1714 Mead st
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt
Sep 5-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19

BOHN Peter J 1714 Mead st
D 36 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

BOHNSACK Jesse J 1102 Mound av
M C; Evac Amb Co No 51; pvt-pvt 1 cl; St Emilion
Aug 19-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jan 19-19

BOKAHOLIAN Bakdasor 1556 Boyd av
B Disch Dtch; Grant
Jul 24-18 Jan 15-19

BOKOSIEN Karabert 932 Douglas av
M C; pvt; G H 26; Ft Des Moines
Mar 30-18 Feb 15-19

BOLDUS Roland 1831 N Chatham st
B 48th C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 16-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19

BOLESLAV Broznaski 1901 Clark st
Aug 2-18 Dec 19-18; pvt

BOLLER Charles G 339 Wisconsin st
M G Co 128 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 3-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 1-19
Al A-M A of O

BOLMES Jacob F 2600 Washington av
D 16 Am T; pvt-sgt; Kearney
June 29-18 Feb 22-19

BONDE Hans 500 Sixth st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BONDE Knud C 313 6th st
C 107 Eng; pvt
Dec 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

BONNAR James J 2119 Slauson av
Hq Co Demob Gr; pvt-sgt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Oct 18-19

BONESS George C Union Grove
F 39 Inf; pvt; Custer Greene
Nov 19-17; Ovs 4 or 5 May 18
Died about Aug 1-18; buried National Cemetery France

BOOTH James A Burlington

BORANES Paul 1521 Douglas av
18 Co 5 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Feb 16-18

BORASKA Alex 1301 Vil'a st
Nov 18-17**; Custer

BORCHARDT Herbert 515 Luedtke av
Co 22 Bn 6 Prov rgt 2; pvt
Jun 24-18 Jan 9-19

BORCHARDT Leo James — Carroll College
S A T C Oct 9-18 Dec 14-18; U of W

BORCHARDT Leonard W — 517 Park View
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 28-17 Nov 27-17
Navy Aug 12-18 Feb 19-19

BORCHARDT Paul F — 515 Luedtke av
Hq Co 354 Inf; pvt-musc 2 cl
Apr 26-18 May 31-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 May 20-19
M-A

BORGENSON Louis — 1317 Villa st
D 36 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18**

BORGERSON Louis — Waukegan
D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

BORIS Tony — 1602 Center st
D 55 Eng; pvt
Apr 4-18 Jul 19-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 4-19

BORN Frank J — 1324 Racine st
B 163 D Bn; Dodge

BORSANIAN Takis — 928 Huron st

BORSH Frank — R 3 Box 98
S A T C; Racine College
Oct 17-18 Dec 14-18

BORZUCH Waclaw — 1729 Center st
M C; Det Camp 28; pvt; Greenleaf
Jul 24-18 Jan 1-19

BOSCHERT Jacob J — Burlington
36th Inf; pvt
Aug 8-18 Oct 8-18; Ovs Sep 29-18
B H 65
Died Oct 8-18 pneumonia Kerhuon France; buried American cemetery at Lambezellec France

BOSLEY Frank Sherman — 1438 Deane blvd
E 4 M G; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18

BOSSE Elmer — 708 Park av
D 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

BOTCHER Julius — 2810 17th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 20-18

BOTSFORD Gerald F — 1114 14th st
Navy; seam 2 cl-q m mate 2 cl
May 14-18 Jan 16-19

BOTSFORD Norman A — 1114 14th st
Navy; app seam-phar m 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 10-18 Sep 15-19

BOTT John W — 1723 Grand av
S O S with 41 Div; chaplain at front with 1 Div and 35 Div
Feb 7-18 May 23-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 22-19
Montdidier Al M-A StM

BOTTING Harry — Lamberton
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BOTTING Herbert — R 1 Box 68J
161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 22-18 Dec 27-18

BOUCHER Fred — 815 Jackson st
Feb 26-18**; Custer

BOVYN Henri — Corliss
G 59 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May 5-18 Aug 1-19
A-M M-A Toul A of O O-A
Cited for bravery twice

BOWDEN Eynsart N — 742 Villa st
Sept 5-18**; Grant

BOWDIN Harvey — Doylestown Wis
F 143 Inf; pvt
Jul 10-18 Jun 10-19; Ovs Sep 28-18 May 31-19
A E F

BOWEN Carl — R 1 Box 2
M C; pvt-corp; G H 5; Ft Ontario
Aug 14-18 Aug 22-19

BOWERS Edward J — 1504 Ann st
Aug 26-18 Sep 7-18; Sherman

BOWERS Robert — Corliss
Co 374 Motor Command American Mission Reserve Mallet; trans from D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jun 19-19
Somme O-A Montdidier-Noyon D C-M A-M
Wnd May 28-18 Chauteau-Thierry

BOWMAN Herbert J — 1531 Asylum av
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A A of O

BOWMAN Jesse M — Y M C A
F 310 Eng; pvt-ck; Custer
Sep 21-17 Mar 20-18

BOWMAN Lester F — 1420 Milwaukee av
Sply Co 326 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs 8-19 Feb 15-19

BOWSER Lester S — Youngstown
I 4th O R S; pvt-sgt of ord
Dec 12-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Mar 20-19

BOXLEY Frank S — 1304 Deane blvd
Aux 2-18**; Taylor

BOYLE CLARENCE E — 1335 Franklin st
E 49 Inf; pvt
May 28-18 May 22-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jan 16-19

BOYE John C A — 1328 Arthur av
E 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Feb 3-19

BOYE Nels P — 1328 Arthur av
Co 9 Dev Bn No 3; pvt
Aug 1-18 Oct 1-18

BRAATZ Henry R — 312 6th st
D 120 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19
A-M O-A M-A

BRABAZON William E — 712 DeKoven av
B Co M G Bn; pvt; Shelby
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

BRACKER Bernard W — 1402 Layard av
Sply Co 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 11-19

BRADFORD Chester A — Burlington

BRADFORD John A — 2105 Clarence av

BRADL Henry J — 1573 Packard av
Q M C; pvt-wgnr; Custer
Jul 23-18 Apr 12-19

BRADLEY Alfred L — 1607 Villa st
Ord Dtch 4; pvt- ord sgt
Dec 14-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jun 29-19
M-A A-M

BRADSHAW Clifford W — 1405 Villa st

BRADSHAW Louis Charles — 1625 Wisconsin st
Field secy Y M C A
Apr-19 Apr 7-19; Ovs Feb 15-19 May 15-19

BRADTKE Gustave H — 1430 Washington av
Navy; Grt Lakes

BRADTKE Henry C — Peru
May 27-18; Grant

BRADY G W E — Racine
C 356 Inf; pvt-sgt
Disch Jan 28-19

BRAGAR Ralph P — 817 Hamilton st
F 121 F A; K 44 Inf; B 131 Inf; pvt
Aug 5-17 Jan 4-19

BRALEY Kenneth B — 838 Lake av
L 364 Inf; pvt
Disch Apr 20-19

BRAMOW Clarence 1211 Geneva st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BRANCASCIO Francesco 1412 Blake av
Q M C Salvage Corps; pvt; Beauregard
May 20-18 Mar 14-19

BRASSARD Henry Corliss
13 Eng; pvt

BRATT David 1403 Liberty st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 85; Angers France
Mar 29-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Mar 18-19

BRATZ Walter F Kansasville
M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Sep 5-18 Mar 6-19

BRAUER Charles Phillip Corliss
D 13 Inf; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Jan 24-13 Aug 18-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 26-19
M-A

BRAUER Henry H R 1 Corliss
1 Dev Bn; pvt
Disch Mar 5-19

BRAUN Frank M 811 18th st
D 20th Bn U S Guards; pvt-sgt; Houston
Mar 28-18 Jan 11-19

BRAUN John Corliss
48 F A; Co 14 C A C; pvt-sgt
Dec 12-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19

BRAUND Arthur Caledonia
Mar 30-18**; Custer

BRAUNLING, Harold 1109 Geneva st
D 36 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan
Jun 25-18 Feb 26-19

BRAUTIGAM August F 1409 Franklin st
312 Co 403 Sply T; sgt; Overseas Convalescent Camp France
May 23-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Jan 7-18 Dec 19-18

BRAUTIGAM Carl 638 St Patrick st

BRECKENFELD Elmer 1334 Center st
Hq Co 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 15-19

BREHEIM Harry C 1632 Phillips av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BREHM Edmund Alfred 1021 Washington av
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18; en route to Houston

BREHM James F 1211 Geneva st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BREHM Lewis Henry Burlington
M O R S; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 15-18 May 15-19; Ovs Aug 30-18 May 5 19

BREHM Lyle J 1007 11th st
Co 5 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 4-18 Dec 29-18

BREIT Joseph 1736 Franklin st
C 111 Inf; pvt-mech
May 27-18 May 9-19; Ovs Nov 4-18 Apr 19-19
M-A

BREITSPRECHER Adelbert L 1524 Augusta st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Doulaincourt France
Jun 14-18 May 27-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 May 17-19

BREITSPRECHER Henry A 1524 Augusta st
Navy; seam-painter 3 cl; Puget Sound
Jul 11-18 Feb 19-19

BREITUNG Sylvester L 815 13th st
A 1 Cav; pvt; Douglas Ariz
May 23-17 Sep 27-19

BRIERLY Leslie E Burlington
Hq Co 127 Inf; pvt; 242 M P Co; Winchester Eng
Nov 23-17 Mar 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 8-19

BRINKMAN Clarence W 1374 Dean blvd
Hq Dtch Per Office; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 9-18 Mar 10-19

BRINKMAN Fred C 1514 Superior st
Co 335 Fire Truck & Hose Co; pvt
Oct 20-18 May 22-19

BRINKMAN George J 1514 Superior st
D 340 Inf; pvt-mess sgt
Nov 18-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 May 15-19
M-A

BRINKMAN Edward Madison
C 121 F A; pvt

BRODDA Fred W Burlington
M T C; sgt; Ft Sheridan
Oct 13-17**; Ovs Feb 28-18 Jul 9-19
Hill 772

BRINKMAN Harry E 1374 Dean blvd
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BRIDGMAN S C 1641 Boyd av

BRISKE George H 1441 Villa st

BROATZ Arthur
Navy; seam 2 cl
Discharged Feb 26-19

BRODEL Hellie 1028 16th st
1st Arsenal Co; sgt
Dec 7-17 Mar 17-19

BRODZINK Peter 1145 Geneva st
C 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 20-18 Sep 26-18

BROECKER John P 1334 Villa st
32 Amb Co; pvt; Travis
Sep 3-18 Jan 11-19

BRONNENKANT Frank C 813 11th st
Hq Co 61 Inf; pvt
Aug 9-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 20-19
M-A A of O
Wnd Nov 1-18

BRONNENKANT Louis J 813 Eleventh st
C 326 F A; pvt; De Souge France
Jul 25-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 15-19

BRONSON George E 1121 Geneva st
F 34 F A; pvt-corp; Devens
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

BROODER Benjamin F 1402 Herrick av
Co 129 Ord Dept; pvt-corp
Oct 20-18 May 7-19

BROOK Arvin A Burlington
Sect 522 Amb Corps; pvt; with French Army
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

BROOKS Geo L 308 Main st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit College
Jun 15-18 Jun 20-18

BROONAN Victor 1519 Hayes av

BROSE Charles T 2224 Washington av
41 Co M G Tr School; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

BROTHERSON Howard 315 Main st
Unas; pvt; en route to camp
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

BROTHERTON William D
Navy; commander in the U S N 1887-1891; Annapolis graduate; Commanded U S S Monadnock U S S Monterey

BROWN Alfred Einer 2336 Kinzie av
Marines; pvt-q m sgt
Apr 6-17 Aug 12-19

BROWN Einer Thorvald 2336 Kinzie av
B 330 M G Bn; 297 Co M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 26-19
B H 32 Toul France till May 8-19

BROWN Harold C 2336 Kinzie av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles; B H 38 Chantillon
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BROWN Harold V Y M C A
Marines; Co 378; pvt
Oct 14-18 Feb 28-19

BROWN Herbert E 1620 Asylum av
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 29-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

BROWN Lawrence A Jr 1124 Grove av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes; Convoy Service
May 6-18 Feb 24-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Dec 15-18

BROWN Paul V 1124 Erie st
21 Eng; 1st Lt-capt-staff officer on reconnaisance
May 13-17 Aug 20-19; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jul 29-19
Toul M-A StM

BROWN Stephen J 1620 Asylum av
Am T 16 Div; pvt-wgnr; Kearney
Jul 25-18**

BROWN Viggo 2336 Kinzie av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound
Jun 4-18 Mar 1-19

BROWN William D 1620 Asylum av
352 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt-maj; Roosevelt Field
Dec 10-17 Jan 24-19

BROWNELL Roy S 1624 Murray av

BROZNOSKI William 1922 Racine st
B 12 F A; pvt; Devens

BRUNETTO Salvatore 1606 Prospect st

BRUNETTO Sam 1115 Hartmann ct
L 50 Inf; pvt
M T Co 344; pvt-corp
Dec 17-17 Mar 12-19

BRUNKER William J 1512 Junction av
F 121 F A; pvt
Oct 22-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 25-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BRUNO Oswald 421 Main
Navy; l q m (a); mach 2 cl; Pensacola Fla
Jun 4-18 Mar 22-19

BRUNSON Oscar T 1528 West st
C Repla Bn 1; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Mar 5-19

BRUSCHA Frank 417 6th st
M T C Splv Unit 324; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 9-18 May 16-19

BRYANT Richard G New York
C 121 F A; capt
Jul 2-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 5-19
StM M-A

BRYS Alfred 1351 State st
F 8th Bn J R T C; pvt
Sep 4-18 Jan 13-19

BRZOSKA John 1728 Franklin st
F 310 Eng; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19
M-A StM

BUBA Frank 1415 Blake av
D 2 Prov Regt F A R D

BUCHBERGER Jos Waterford
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

BUCHMAN Harold P 1213 Villa st
D 14 Am T; pvt-corp; Custer
Jun 14-18 Jan 28-19

BUCKINGHAM Clifford C Davenport
May 27-18**; Grant

BUCKINGHAM James A 924 Huron st
Navy

BUCKLEY Frank M 904 Center st
Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl
Aug 6-18 Oct 3-19

BUCKLEY Richard Joseph 904 Center st
E 7 Inf; pvt
May 28-17; Ovs May 15-18 May 25-19
StM M-A

BUDKO Max 901 Washington av
Co 1 1st Bn 159 D B; pvt
Aug 19-18 Dec 10-18

BUDNEY Bill 1921 Howe st
A 9 Bn U S G; pvt; Grant Ft Niagara Pickine N J
May 26-18 Feb 4-19

BUDNIK John Ambrose Selfridge
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BUELOW Ralph J 702 Racine st
159 D B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18

BUENDING William 1227 Michigan blvd
F 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

BUENGERS Harry A 512 8th st
Navy; Grt Lakes

BUENTING Roy 1000 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; en route Logan

BUENGER Joseph 935 La Salle st
Sply Co 328 F A; pvt
Sep 21-17 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19
Toul sector

BUERK George A 1323 Hamilton st
C 4th Bn Repla & Training troops; pvt; Mac Arthur
Sep 2-18 Mar 5-19

BUETOW Charles F 1015 Yout st
M P Co 297; pvt; France
Sep 19-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jul 6-19

BUETOW Edwin J 1015 Yout st
C 328 F A; pvt
Sep 21-17 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

BUFFHAM Roy W 2315 Washington av
Co 3 4th Mech rgt; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 29-18 Jun 13-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jun 9-19

BUHLER Louis F R 3
310 Am T; pvt-2nd Lt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Aug 21-19; Ovs Aug 11-18 Aug 20-19

BUHLER Walter L Racine
B 4 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18

BUISSE Louis Corliss
6 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

BUISSE Victor Corliss
D Dev Bn; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Oct 29-18

BULGRIN Edward M 559 Main st
160 D B; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-17 Mar 15-19

BULGRIN Frank H Burlington
M G Bn Unas; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19

BULGRIN William F — Burlington
F 79 F A; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Jun 20-19

BULL Benoyt — Chicago
O T S; pvt-1 Lt F A; Taylor
Aug 20-18 Dec 6-18

BULLETTE Charles — 1125 Frederick
Nov 10-18**; Logan

BUNKA Alexander — 1916 Mead st
Co 2 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 22-19

BUNKE Herman A — 918 Huron st
E 139 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

BURAN Jos — 1201 Douglas av
S A T C; pvt; Valparaiso
Jul 19-18**

BURDICK Howard — 823 15th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

BURDICK Russell — R 1 Box 167
F 34 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

BURDICK Stanley C — 905 Porto Rico av
D 2 F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 15-18

BURDICK Willard J — 905 Porto Rico av
Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt-1st sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 29-18

BURGEREIT Elmer — 1919 Chatham st
Aug 15-18; Kansas City

BURKE Edward — 1028 9th st
69th C A C; pvt
Dec 10-17 Mar 8-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Feb 18-19
StM

BURKHARDT M F — 1628 Center st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Logan
Apr 30-18 Jan 29-19

BURKMAN Earl R — 923 Milwaukee av

BURKMAN Ralph H — Ft Sill
M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Jefferson Bks Ft Riley B H

BURNE Edward C — 903 12th st
Inf; pvt; Custer

BURNS Robt J — 1300 16th st
D 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

BURRIS James H — Corliss
Nov 19-17**; Custer

BURROUGHS Byrnard W — 1807 Asylum av
A 4 Rgt F A R D; pvt-drummer; Taylor
Aug 2-17 Dec 20-17

BUSCH Charles J — 1622 Packard av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BUSCH Elmer — Burlington
A 9 T M Bn; pvt; Jackson Nicholls Dodge
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

BUSCH James J — 1749 Grand av
Q M C; pvt; Mars-sur-Aller France
May 14-18 Jun 14-19; Ovs Aug 29-18 Jun 9-19

BUSE Arthur T — 709 La Fayette av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BUSH Duane N — Somers
Co 297 M N; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 6-19

BUSH Harold D — Somers
Field S Bn 326; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 18-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Aug 27-19

BUSHMAN Raymond — Burlington
Oct 1-18; Marquette Uni

BUTLER Myron J — 1500 Flett av
Disch Mar 1-19

BUTLER Leroy H — 709 10th st
seam 2 cl; U S S Philadelphia
May 28-18 Dec 23-19

BUTLER Richard D — Clintonville
119 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 May 15-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 3-19

BUTLER Samuel — 330 6th st

BUTTERFIELD Lambert A — 1239 N Main st
M C; pvt; B H 85; Angers France
Mar 29-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 19-19

BUTTLES Naomi L — Burlington
Jun 5-18**

BUTZINE Edward Andrew — 1533 Packard av
A 9 Bn U S G; pvt; Grant Ft Niagara Ft McHenry
May 27-18 Mar 6-19

BUTZINE Walter — 418 Wisconsin st
74 Aero Sp; pvt-pvt 1 cl; U of W Ft Crook
Aug 15-18 Jun 1-19

BUCHBERGER Edw — Waterford
Jul 25-18**; Taylor

BUXTON Alfred R — 1433 College av
Navy; app seam- cxn; Grt Lakes
Jul 31-18 Jan 10-19

BYERLY Edmund A — 173 Wright st
C 121 F A; pvt-2nd Lt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 Aug 23-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 22-19
Commissioned at O T S Saumur May 1-19

C

CADWELL Morell D — Burlington

CAHOON Elizabeth C — 1300 College av
Y M C A; Canteen Service; Entertainment Secretary; Moncé-en-Saosois LaFerté-Bernard; LeMans; 3 Bn 362 Inf 91 Div
Dec 5-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Dec 21-18 Aug 1-19

CAHOON Edward D — 1300 College av
7 Amb Co; pvt-corp
Nov 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

CAINE James Clinton — 1519 Holmes av
Apr 27-18**; Custer

CAINE John Raphiel — Green Bay
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

CALATH Guisseppe — 1514 Frederick st
K 340 Inf; pvt; LeMans
Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Jun 2-19

CALLEN William J — Caledonia
42 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 24-18

CALONTI Joseph — 1415 Frederick st

CALVINO Napoleone — 2108 Mead st
F 101 Inf; pvt
Nov 19-17; Still in Service; Ft Sheridan Hosp
A-M Seicheprey M-A
Wnd Jul 23-18; B H 15-50-8-65

CAMOLO Mike — 2028 Racine st
app seam; Grt Lakes
Jul 19-18 Mar 15-19

CAMPBELL Carroll Jerome 1614 Hamilton av
app seam-seam 1 cl
Jul 23-18 Jun 20-19; Ovs Mar 17-19 Jun 2-19

CAMPBELL Frank L 917 Carroll st
22 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 26-18 Sep 3-18

CAMPBELL John A 1718 Dean blvd
Navy; seam 2 cl-q m 2 cl; U S S Pierpont Morgan U S S Gopher
Dec 12-17 Jan 25-19

CAMPBELL Roy 1350 State st
Co 15 C A C; pvt
Jun 5-17 May 20-19

CANDIDO Joseph 1114 Railroad st
Hq 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 25-18 Oct 23-18

CANNON John Delavan
Apr 27-18**; Custer

CAPELIK Mike 1816 Mead st

CAPPADONA Stefano 1720 Frederick st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

CAPPAZZO Antonio 1326 Prospect st
pvt
Aug 3-18 Feb 11-19

CAPPAZZO Tony 1326 Prospect st
D 107 Eng; pvt
Jul 17-17 May 27-18; Ovs Jan 29-17 May 18-19
O-A M-A

CAPPOCK James G 1605 Holmes av
M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Ft Sheridan
Jul 18-18 Sep 19-19

CAPUCCINO Denato 1148 W Ohio st
Mar 29-18**; Custer

CAPWELL Rex P W 1404 Wisconsin st
345 F A; 1st Lt-maj; Greenleaf M O T S
Sep 10-17 Feb 10-19
Adj at Camp Travis Dental Dept to above

CARASSO Isaac Detroit
May 27-18**; Grant

CARDWELL Lawrence J 938 Grove av
Co 9 161 D B; pvt; Payne Field
Oct 7-18 Feb 17-19

CAREY Herman Wesley 1608 Packard av
Mar 29-18**; Custer

CARLS Henry E 1636 Howe st
Q M C at large; pvt
Oct 20-18 Apr 15-19

CARLSON Arvid C 1408 N Wisconsin st
E 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

CARLSON Edwin Gustave 1500 Flett av
F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 11-18

CARLSON Emanuel C 1429 Clark st
B 59 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19

CARLSON Harry E 1833 Roe av
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 3-19

CARLSON Marshall 1821 Roe av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

CARLSON Oscar 1628 Douglas av
K 109 Inf; pvt
Jun 25-18 May 2-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Apr 18-19

CARMEN Warren P 1609 Asylum av
Aero Sq 259; pvt
Mar 8-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Jul 25-18 Dec 4-18

CARPENTER Chas H Chicago
Navy; ensign; Key West Miami Pensacola
Jun 14-18 Feb 11-19
Pilot in Reserve Flying Corps and flying instr

CARPENTER Elbert H Chicago
Navy; seam 2 cl- ensign; Municipal Pier Cleveland Pelham Bay
Apr 10-18 Jun 10-19

CARPENTER John A 1612 Dean blvd
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18; Dec 14-19

CARPENTER Russell Chicago
Aero; 1st Lt-capt
Jul 30-17 Dec 24-18
Toul sector

CARRARO Pietro 1411 Kewaunee st
B 1st Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 13-19

CARRE John F 1109 4th st
Hq Co 44 F A; musc 3a cl- sgt of personnel; Travis
Jun 4-17 Feb 18-19

CARRELL Bryan Philadelphia
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
May 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

CARROLL Charles P 1544 Villa st
Inf Tr C Unas; pvt-corp
Sep 26-17 Sep 7-18

CARROLL Charles Patrick 1544 Villa st
Cav; 2nd Lt
Aug 27-18 Apr 16-19

CARSTEN Philipp Wm 1228 Park av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

CARSWELL Edward P Chicago

CARVSO Antino 1610 Erie st
405 F A; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Sep 2-17 Dec 30-18

CARUSO Antonio 1415 Blake av
310 Am Tr; pvt; Custer Vancouver
Sep 22-17 Dec 31-18

CARUSO Santo 1220 Forest st
1st Dev Bn; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jan 28-19

CARY George W 1403 Grand av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

CASE George A 821 Hamilton st
M O R S Unit 314; pvt
Nov 1917**

CASE Harry J 1700 College av
C Hq Bn G H Q; pvt-corp
Nov 18-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jun 30-19

CASHMAN Edward J 123 Riverside dr
S A T C; pvt; Milwaukee Normal
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18

CASKEY Harry A 1730 College av
Rpr Shop 321 M T C; pvt-corp; Meigs
Feb 23-18 Feb 28-19

CASPERS Franklin J 2409 Douglas av
Utility Branch; pvt-sgt
Oct 20-18 Mar 31-19

CASTELINE Arthur 2236 Mead st
Med Dtch 104 F A; pvt
Mar 30-18 Feb 12-19
StM M-A

CASTROVILLI Tony R 1 Box 9m
Q M C 316 Sply Co; pvt
Mar 27-18 Apr 15-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Mar 2-19

CATAPANO Mike 1211 Blake av
Hq Co 3 Med Sect; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Jan 20-19

CATLEY Fred 1535 West 6th st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

CAUGLOSI Peter Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CECHINE Nicola 2145 Howe st
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

CEDEMAN Walter 1935 Asylum av
K 340 Inf; pvt; disch Apr 26-19

CEFALU Vincent 1620 Liberty st
54 Co C A C; pvt
Mar 15-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Mar 25-19

CERLETTY Ben 1633 Thurston av
Hq Co Rcrt Co 4; pvt- pvt 1 cl; Greene
Dec 11-17 Dec 8-19

CERNY George 928 Garfield st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; en route Logan

CERQUA Dominik Kenosha
May 27-18**; Grant

CHADEK Edward J 1639 N Superior st
F 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

CHADEK Joseph F 212 Barker st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Feb 21-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 10-19
Al A-M O-A

CHADEK William J 1403 Chatham st
Navy; seam 2 cl- eng 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Feb 14-18 Feb 18-19

CHADJIAN Neshan 1126 Liberty st
Inf; pvt; Custer

CHAFFEE Leo S 1625 Hamilton av
Navy; ck-ck 2 cl; N O T S; U S S Gopher
Nov 5-17 Jan 24-19

CHAIN Pete 420 Wisconsin st
15 Co 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant
Jun 24-18**

CHAMBERLAIN Albert 1651 N Chatham st
C B 121 M G Bn; pvt-sgt
May 29-17; May 22-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A-O
Wnd Oct 5-18 in Argonne

CHAMBERS Harold Nelson Union Grove
Navy; seam 2 cl-carp 3 cl; Mt Pleasant S C
Aug 27-18 Feb 18-19

CHAMBERS Oliver Q Union Grove
311 M P 86 Div; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Mills France
May 27-18 Feb 6-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jan 17-19

CHANBASIAN Martin 947 Huron st
Hq Dtch 13 A S A P; pvt
Aug 16-18 Feb 8-19

CHANDLER David G 803 Lake av
337 M T C; pvt-sgt; Meigs Meade
Dec 8-17 Mar 8-19

CHANDLER Milton 805 Lake av
Aero; pvt 1 cl; Dayton Buffalo
Jul 6-17 Jun 12-18

CHAPPELL Robert J Detroit Mich

CHARBAJIAN Aram 1303 State st
9 Co 3 Dev Bn; pvt; Logan
May 28-18 Dec 6-18

CHARLTON Benjamin 1651 Asylum av
Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks

CHARMOCK Roy J Omaha
F 52 Inf; 1st Lt
Aug 27-17; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jun 12-19
M-A

CHARTRAND John 822 Silver st
3 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Feb 26-18 Jan 25-19

CHEBOROFSKI Peter 1748 Racine st
B 1 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
May 26-18 Dec 14-18

CHEPLA Anton R 1
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CHESNER John Franksville
May 27-18**; Grant

CHEVALIER Emil 1412 Howe st
D 344 Inf 1; pvt
May 25-18 Dec 23-18

CHIAPPETTA Joe 1412 Blake av
B Dev Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Nov 24-18

CHICKADAUNCE John 1112 Frederick st
M C Dev Bn; pvt; Greenleaf Oglethorpe
Jul 24-18 Dec 11-18

CHIPES John 1422 Marquette st

CHMEL Emil A 953 Marquette st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound N T S; U S S Princeton Hampton Rds
Jun 6-18 Feb 25-19

CHOBANIAN Leo 321 Wisconsin st
Co A Dev Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Nov 16-18

CHOBANIAN Mike 1601 N Erie st
42 Co 11 Bn 159 D B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18

CHOBANIAN Pete 960 Huron st
B 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18

CHOCTAIT Wm 1529 Howe st
Nov 12-18; en route Custer

CHORRIGIAN Miron 1216 State st
B Dev Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Nov 30-18

CHOUR Frank Lewis 2002 N Chatham st
Navy; c p o; U S Radio School Transp Service
Apr 23-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Oct 10-19

CHOUR Joseph I 2002 N Chatham st
E 12 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 3-17 May 15-18; Ovs Mar 1918 Aug 6-19
A-M O-A C-M M-A

CHRISTENSEN Alfred M 935 10th st
San Det 318 F Sig Bn; Leavenworth
Disch Apr 1-19

CHRISTENSEN Alfred 2014 16th st
314 Fire & Guard Co; pvt-corp; Stuart
Aug 2-18 Oct 21-18

CHRISTENSEN Allen 416 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

CHRISTENSEN Alvin Bernhard 2246 Kinzie av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
May 17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M M-A O-A

CHRISTENSEN Andrew M Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSEN Anton John 1222 8th st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Denver Esperanza; Convoy Service
Dec 10-17 Dec 10-18

CHRISTENSEN Arthur C 1718 Oak st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Jul 1-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

CHRISTENSEN Arthur J 1829 Roe av
4 Co 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer
Nov 19-17 Mar 18-19

CHRISTENSEN Axel 1204 Washington av
309 T M Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jan 28-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Jan 12-19
M-A

CHRISTENSEN Axel M 1301 Grove av
U S Tr Dtch 2; pvt; Shelby
Aug 31-18 Dec 24-18

CHRISTENSEN Bernard 2036 Carmel av
Q M C 424 Bak Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17**

CHRISTENSEN Carl 2917 Wright av
Sply Co 340 Inf; saddler
Sep 5-17 April 25-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

CHRISTENSEN Carl 218 Frank av
E 311 Eng; pvt; Bordeaux France
May 26-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

CHRISTENSEN Charley J 218 Frank av
A 12 Cav; pvt; Canal Zone
Aug 14-18 May 20-19

CHRISTENSEN Christ 1644 Austin av
May 27-18**; Grant

CHRISTENSEN Christ 1923 Grange av
I 7 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 26-19
M-A

CHRISTENSEN Christ A 934 Forest st
Aero; Co 42 166 D B; pvt-corp
Disch Mar 28-19

CHRISTENSEN Christ P 1540 Hayes av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 30-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSEN Edward A Y M C A
E 139 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

CHRISTENSEN Einer 1318 Roe av
May 27-18**; Grant

CHRISTENSEN Einer 1954 W Prospect st
Aug 15-18**; Kansas City

CHRISTENSEN Einer Lindberg 1309 Howe st
Navy; ck 4 cl-ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 5-18 Aug 7-19

CHRISTENSEN Elmer 1331 Monroe st
Navy

CHRISTENSEN Elmer C 816 Blaine av
M R S; pvt-corp
Oct 16-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Nov 26-17 Apr 17-19
Toul O-A A-M M-A

CHRISTENSEN Frank R 1635 Franklin st
Nov 12-18; en route to camp

CHRISTENSEN Franklin Edgar 2334 Kinzie av
Eng O T S; junior eng; Armour Inst
Jul 22-18 Nov 28-19

CHRISTENSEN Fred H 1715 Hamilton st
A 120 F A; pvt-mech; Taylor
May 31-17 May 1-19

CHRISTENSEN Frederick C 1503 State st
M C; 1st Lt; Leavenworth
May 28-18 Dec 17-18

CHRISTENSEN George T R 3 Box 93
Marines; 75 Co 6 Rgt; pvt
May 10-17 Nov 14-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Sep 28-19
M-A A-M Al
Wnd Jun 18-18; B H 5-6

CHRISTENSEN Harry 2917 Wright av
I 51 Pioneer Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 1-17 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 6-19
M-A A of O

CHRISTENSEN Harry F 216 Wickham blvd
C 4 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 20-18

CHRISTENSEN Henry 1214 N Erie st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CHRISTENSEN Henry 1204 Milwaukee av
M C; Conv Cr 12; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 22-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 May 30-19

CHRISTENSEN Henry P 1356 Washington av
28 Eng; pvt-master eng; Meade McElroy
Jan 31-18 Jul 1-19

CHRISTENSEN Henry W 1624 Austin av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSEN Herbert 1215 Superior st
F 30 Inf; pvt
Dec 5-17 Oct 20-18; Ovs May 1918
M-A
Killed in action Oct 20-18

CHRISTENSEN Herman 1109 West st
F 26 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 4-19
M-A A of O
Wnd in M-A

CHRISTENSEN Herman 1036 Blaine av
127 Amb Co; pvt
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 9-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

CHRISTENSEN Herman Sam 920 12th st
Navy; frm 3 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Wyoming
Dec 8-16 Dec 13-19
Participated in surrender of German High Seas fleet Nov 21-18; with Grand Fleet in North Sea

CHRISTENSEN James Dewey 1222 Eighth st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Maine Minnesota Aeolus; Convoy in transp service
Jun 9-17 Jul 9-19

CHRISTENSEN Jens 1231 Mound av
M C; B H 1; pvt; Sam Houston
Jun 27-18 Dec 5-19

CHRISTENSEN Jens 953 Marquette st
Co 4 23 Eng; pvt-wgnr
Dec 5-17 Jul 16-19; Ove Mar 30-18 Jul 8-19
M-A

CHRISTENSEN John F 1816 Roe av
I 12 Bn Prov Inf; pvt

CHRISTENSEN Melvin O 918 Walnut st
7 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Shelby
Oct 20-18 Jan 12-19

CHRISTENSEN Oscar M 1600 Blaine av
D Sig C 424 R R Tel Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 14-18 Jan 18-19

CHRISTENSEN Otto F 1704 Winslow st
5 Co Dev Bn No 2; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 20-18

CHRISTENSEN Peter 435 Riverside dr
Aero Sq 272; pvt; Ellington Field
Mar 8-18 Mar 5-19

CHRISTENSEN S 1513 Owen av
Feb 21-18**; Vancouver Bks

CHRISTENSEN Soren C 2306 Kinzie av
Ord Dept 707 Co; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 26-19; Ovs Oct 22-18 May 21-19

CHRISTENSEN Theodore J Franksville
F A R R Bn 1; pvt
Jun 29-18 May 9-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 1-19

CHRISTENSEN Thorwald Miller 1814 W Sixth st
Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S West Compo U S S Montpelier
Jun 29-18 Oct 11-19

CHRISTENSEN Tinus J 1503 State st
Aero; 2nd Lt; Barron Field Talliaffero Field Carlstrom Field
Sep 29-17 May 28-19

CHRISTENSEN Walter 218 Frank av
H 1 Tr Bn; pvt; Forrest Dodge
Jul 30-18 Jan 6-19

CHRISTENSEN Walter O 501 LaFayette av
Q M C 343 Bak Co; pvt-sgt
Nov 3-17 Jul 1-19; Ovs Apr 6-18 Jun 9-19

CHRISTENSEN William B 1941 Asylum av
Ord Dpt; pvt
Aug 20-18 Feb 10-19

CHRISTENSEN William McKinley R R 2 Box 21
Navy; app seam- seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes; Transp service 5 round trips
Nov 21-17 Feb 14-19

CHRISTENSEN Wm T 1511 Ann st
Navy; m m 1 cl; U S S Lamson U S S Falbot H M S Tasman
Apr 25-18 Aug 25-19
Mediterranean Channel and North Sea

CHRISTENSON Alvin B 2246 Kinzie av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSON Harold 3017 Wright av
K U of W Tr Dtch; pvt; Madison
Aug 14-18 Dec 14-18

CHRISTENSON Herbert C 2030 W High st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSON Herman 1036 Blaine av
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 2-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

CHRISTENSON T R 4 Box 3
E 19 Inf; pvt-corp; Inf School Dtch
Jun 10-15 Oct 30-19; Reenlisted Nov 1-19

CHRISTIAN Carl Burlington
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

CHRISTIAN L J 1829 Roe av
615 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Mar 27-19

CHRISTIANSEN Alfred Union Grove
Aug 2-18**; Syracuse

CHRISTIANSEN Arthur J 1520 Boyd av
Q M C; Const Div; pvt- Q M sgt
Jul 15-17 Mar 1-19

CHRISTIANSEN Arthur J 1829 Roe av
5 Co 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer
Nov 18-17 Mar 8-19

CHRISTIANSEN Axel Mitchell 1509 Owen av
Aug 31-18**; Indianapolis

CHRISTIANSON B O Waterford
M H 7; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Jul 7-19
C-M A-M M-A

CHRISTIANSON C J Waterford
Nov 19-17**; Custer

CHRISTIANSON Carl 218 Frank av
E 311 Eng; pvt
May 29-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

CHRISTIANSON Carl J Charlotte
330 M T C; pvt-sgt; Custer Greene
Nov 19-17 Mar 26-19

CHRISTIANSON Carl 500 Sixth st
E 311 Eng; pvt; Bordeaux
May 29-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

CHRISTIANSON Chris Kenosha
Nov 12-18; en route to camp

CHRISTIANSON Eric Eugene 501 LaFayette av
1 Army Ord Dpt; pvt; France
Dec 9-17 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Apr 21-19

CHRISTIANSON Irving 1827 Roe av
C 30 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Funston
Jul 6-18 Jan 28-19

CHRISTIANSON John F 218 Frank av
I 12 Repla Co; pvt; Grant MacArthur
Jun 14-18 Feb 1-19

CHRISTIANSON Wm 521 Randolph st
41 Co 4th Gr M G; pvt; Hancock Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 10-19

CHRISTIEN Frank P Burlington
Q M C; pvt-2nd Lt; Jefferson Bks Custer Meigs Johnston
Dec 12-17 Aug 5-19

CHRISTOFFERSEN Christoffer O 1424 Howe st
Eng 10 Trans C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 17-17 Jul 11-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 30-19 Toul

CHRISTOFFERSON T C 439 Riverside dr
Co 8 M G 1st Prov; pvt-corp; Hancock
Jul 15-18**

CHRISTOFFERSON Victor D 2327 Jeanette av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Apr 11-19; Mar 4-18 Mar 16-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTOPHERSON Swen 439 Riverside
13 Sig C; pvt; Alfred Vail
Oct 23-18 Apr 1-19

CHRISTOPHERSON William 2135 Carmel av
Aero Sq; 1 cl pvt; Jefferson Bks Kelly Field Wilbur Wright Field
Nov17-17 Sep 29-18; Ovs Jan 19-18
Died Sep 29-18; Injured in aeroplane accident; buried Stamford Eng

CHRODIJIAN Miran 805 State st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CHULIK Arnold J 1414 Villa st
115 T M B; pvt
Disch Jan 25-19

CHURCH Alanson 1518 Ann st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

CIAMPAGLIA Sam 1720 Frederick st
M G Co 42; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Mar 24-19

CICERO Frank Box 11 Northwestern av
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Dec 11-19

CICERO Joseph Box 11 Northwestern av
E 304 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 30-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 May 29-19 M-A

CICHANOFSKY Gerhard A 323 Main st
Aero Sply Sq 610; pvt; Middletown
Dec 10-17 Mar 31-19

CILLETTI Dominick Corliss
M 78 Inf; pvt-pvt 1st cl; Custer
Dec 28-17 Jan 29-19

CINCLINSKI Peter 1532 Owen av

CIOLINA Jos Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CIPELEK Lou Kenosha
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

CIRILLO Frank Chicago
Aug 7-18**; Jefferson Bks

CISCO Louis J 526 Wisconsin st
C 4 Regt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 14-19

CITRANGOLA Paul 1515 May st
1 Bn 159 D B; pvt-pvt 2 cl; Taylor
Jul 25-17 Mar 11-19

CLANCY Agnes Mary 1200 Wisconsin st
K of C; Canteen service; Mills
Dec 1-18 May 1-19

CLANCY James Dempsey 1200 Wisconsin st
1st Divisional Eng (Canadian); pvt-sgt-maj
Dec 12-16 Apr 2-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 Mar 28-19
Lens Ypres Amiens Arras LeMans Quent
Du Court (Hindenburg Line) Valenciennes
Wnd Lens; 13 Am Gen H Boulogne

CLANCY John F Jr 1200 Wisconsin st
127 Amb Co 107 San T; pvt; MacArthur Meritt
Jul 2-17 Sep 21-18
Died Sep 21-18 A R C Hosp 10 France
Buried Plot E Grave 188 France

CLANCY Lester J 233 11th st
8 Inf; 160 D B; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer Greene
Mar 29-18 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 6-19

CLANCY Philip T 1308 College av
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt; France
Sep 6-17 Mar 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Feb 22-19

CLAREY Edward T 513 Center st
M C; pvt; Greenleaf Ft Hamilton
Sep 3-18**

CLAREY Louis Owen 611 Mead st
Nov 12-18; en route to camp

CLARK Andrew Secor Lake Beulah
M G Bn; pvt; U of Iowa
Aug 13-18 Jan 10-19

CLARK Benedict Corliss
Apr 17-18**; Dodge

CLARK Guy S 1180 Reilly ct
Navy; c m 3 cl; Newport

CLARK James M 936 Center st
Inf; 2 D B Inf; pvt
Disch Dec 17-18

CLARK Leslie Lake Beulah
M G Bn; pvt
Mar 30-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Aug 4-19
M-A

CLARK Lorin Wilson 1346 Park av
M C; pvt; 69 Med Unit; Greenleaf Bordeaux
St Aignan Brest
Sep 3-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Mar 16-19

CLARK Thos J Cleveland
108 M G Bn; pvt; Liverpool Le Havre
Jul 15-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Oct 15-18 Mar 9-19
Sick B H 52

CLARKE Miss Louise C 903 Lake av
Y M C A canteen worker
Dec 2-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Dec 21-18 Aug 1-19

CLARKE Warren San Diego
May 29-18**; Lewis

CLAUSEN Antonio C 1144 Center st
Navy; frm 2 cl-w tnd; U S S Arkansas
Apr 24-17 Oct 4-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Dec 26-18

CLAUSEN Evald V 325 LaFayette av
S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College
Oct 18-18 Dec 20-18

CLAUSEN Fritz 909 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

CLAUSEN Hans P 911 Graham st
M C; corp; B H 85
Mar 29-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Apr 18-19

CLAUSEN Henry Burlington
Cas Repla F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19

CLAUSEN John Waterford
F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18

CLAUSEN Soren C 1415 Thurston av
15 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Jan 7-19

CLAUSEN Walter 1363 Deane blvd
Nov 19-17**; Custer

CLAUSSEN Arthur 815 Jackson st
F A Sply 2nd R S; pvt
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18

CLEMENS Roy N 1318 Center st
Aero Sq 811; pvt-sgt
Jun 14-18 Jan 20-19

CLEMMENSEN Jens C 1712 Maple st
C 16 Rert Co Gen Serv Inf; pvt
Oct 3-18 Dec 6-18

CLEMMENSEN Carl P 1712 Maple st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CLEMENT Clarence 1422 Racine st
Co 5 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

CLEMMENS William J Kansasville
M G 20 Prov; pvt; Grant Hancock
Sep 5-18 Jan 7-19

CLEMENTS Charles Corliss
B 75 C A C; pvt-corp
Mar 12-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19

CLEMONS Harrison LeRoy
C 121 F A; 2nd Lt-capt
Jul 15-17 Jan 24-18; Ovs Feb 20-18 Aug 22-18
Al
Sick Feb 22-19; France

CLICKNER Glenn F 1433 Racine st
C; 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

CLICKNER Rob L 610 College av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 5-18 Dec 22-18

CLUNIE Roy James 1422 Thurston av
Navy; seam-ck; Grt Lakes Peekskill Logan
Jun 26-18 Dec 14-18

CLUNIE William L 1435 Owen av
Unnas; Custer
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

COCHINE Nicola 2145 Howe st
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

COCHRANE Jay E 1244 Herrick av
A 9 F A; pvt; Dodge
Oct 23-18 Dec 18-18

COLBERT Carter N
Navy; Lt; Grt Lakes
Jun 18**

COLBERT Cornelius M 1223 Wisconsin st
301 M G Bn; 2nd Lt; Dodge Logan Devens
May 15-17 Aug 11-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jul 23-19

COLBERT John 1204 Geneva st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

COLBERT William T 1204 Geneva st
F 34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

COLBURN Wm John Horicon
Navy; seam; Convoy service with trancp
Apr 12-17 Jun 2-19; Ovs Dec 4-18 Dec 28-18

COLE Frank 1651 Chatham st
122 M G Bn; pvt-wgnr
May 27-18 May 29-19; Ovs Aug 18 May 19
M-A A of O

COLE Herbert J W Waukegan
6 Repla Co M G; pvt-corp; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jul 14-19

COLEMAN Vinton Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18

COLEMAN Wallace A 1024 Packard av
135 Aero Sq; pvt-1stLt-pilot Observation Gr
May 1-17 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jan 15-18 Jan 23-19
Atchd British Flying Corps Jul 2-18 Jul 13-18
With first all-American equipped Sq to fly Liberty planes into Germany
Cited for heroism at Jaulny France Sep 13-18
Awarded D S C
Cited by French and British in Oct 1918; by American army in November 1919

COLES Frederick Edgar 1819 Douglas av
F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor Sheridan Grant
Aug 2-18 Dec 18

COLES Herbert E 1109 Wisconsin st
M C attached to 17 F A; pvt
Sep 18-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Aug 4-19

COLING Ervin D Union Grove
Navy; 1 cl mach (a); Grt Lakes
Jul 5-18 Jul 21-19

COLLAR Harry B 805 Grand av
D 107 Sply T; pvt
Jun 19-16 Jun 1-10; Ovs Feb 5-19 May 1919
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

COLLICUTT Buford C 917 Wisconsin st
Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S Zirkel; Naval ovs transportation service
Jan 17-17 Apr 8-18

COLLIER Kenneth J Union Grove
Hq 147 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 8-17 May 24-19; Ovs May 1-18 May 1-19
Al A-M M-A

COLLINS David 812 9th st
Q M C Rmt Depot 309; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19

COLLINS Edmond 1322 Blake av
F 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

COLLINS Edmund R 1300 Buchanan st
1st Lt; Ft Sheridan Custer
May 10-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Jul 25-18
Archangel front Russia
Killed in action Mar 24-19 Archangel Russia; Body brought to Racine for burial

COLLINS Emerson 812 Ninth st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Manhattan U S S Nopaten
Dec 10-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Jun 29-19

COLLINS John 15-19 Superior st
B 147 Eng; pvt; Ft Ben Harrison
Sep 4-18 Dec 8-18

COLLINS Lewis M 1932 Douglas av
Navy; frm 2 cl-eng 2 cl; 1 trip ovs
Jun 7-17 Feb 15-19

COLLINS Paul Francis 1300 Buchanan st
Inf; 2nd Lt-1st Lt
May 10-17 Mar 2-19; Ovs Apr 29-17 Feb 27-19
Laguy Sect Marboche M-A

COLMAN Frank 1506 Washington av
D 122 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 28-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Jun 1-19
M-A A of O

COMPTY Edward L Jr 1316 Buchanan st
M T 515; pvt; Hoboken
Nov 4-18 Jul 25-19

COMPTY John M Franksville
Navy; 1 m m (a); Grt Lakes
Aug 15-18 Dec 20-18

COMWOLF Joseph 1816 Grand av
U S C G; C G station 283

CONIGLIARO Antonio 2105 Washington av
4 1 Co Dev Bn 165 D B; pvt
May 8-18 Jan 12-19

CONANT Claude Toledo
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CONFER Charles Waterford
Oct 8-18**; Sherman

CONNOLLY Harry 1244 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl-q m 3 cl; transp and convoy service ovs
Mar 28-18 Jul 14-19

CONNOLLY Robert Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CONRADY Henry H 1016 Davis pl
Aero; 2 Const Co; pvt; England France
Mar 3-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 19-19

CONRADY Nicholas 1016 Davis pl
Co 14 Aero Sq 51; pvt; Grant France
Mar 8-18**; Ovs Jan 27-19**

CONTO Vincent R 11 Box 25
H 1st Cav; pvt
Apr 4-17 Sep 27-19

COOK George John 109 Hubbard st
Navy; ck-baker; Asiatic Fleet Sply Ship
May 22-17 Oct 11-19

COOK L L 832 Carroll st
Jul 26-18**; Sherman

COOKE Roy V Franksville
A 136 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Mar 23-19
Ypres

COOK Walter Fred 1433 Clark st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

COOK Walter R 1640 Packard av
Nov 11-18 (10 a m) Nov 11-18 (7:30 p m)

COOLEY Raymond C 705 West blvd
40 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Oct 22-18

COOPER Harry E 2109 Racine st
Aero; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Kelly Field Carlstrom Field Fla Brooklyn
Dec 6-17 Jun 14-19

COPUS Willard F Belle Center
7 Vet H; pvt
May 24-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jun 24-19

CORBEIL Charles D Burlington
Aero; pvt-sgt; McCook Field Kelly Roosevelt France England
Dec 2-16 Dec 2-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Mar 7-19
Injured by fall from airplane

CORBEIL Elmer D Burlington
M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meigs
Dec 2-17 Jun 19-19; Ovs Jan 3-18 Jun 14-19

CORBEIL Eric T Burlington
Tank C; pvt; Greene
Nov 4-18 Dec 31-18

CORBEIL George Arthur Burlington
13 Inf; pvt; Lewis Fremont Mills Merritt
Jul 16-18 Jul 27-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 (put back to port same day)

CORBEIL George S Burlington
Navy; seam 3 cl- ensign; U S S Prairie and New Hampshire Pacific and Atlantic fleets
Mar 1-12; Still in service; Ovs all during war
In Mexican waters San Domingo and Cuba

CORBEIL Oliver S Burlington
Navy; seam 3 cl-c p o; U S S Albany St Louis Yale
Mar 2-12; Still in service; Ovs during war
Sea duty in English channel

CORBETT Charles H — Elgin
Aug 1-18**; Custer

CORBETT Wm — 1106 West st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

CORN Abe — 1120 Villa st
D 372 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Oct 27-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Feb 11-19
C-M

CORNARDY Henry — 911 14th st
Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field

CORNISH Henry T — 1627 Center st
Bak & Ck school; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Grant
Sep 18-19 Feb 20-19

COROMBO George Theodore — 1401 Washington av
Sply Co 58 Inf; pvt
Sep 5-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Apr 3-18 Jun 5-19
A-M M-A Toul
Disch at Coblenz Jul 15-19; Returned Jan 8-20

COROMBO John T — 1401 Washington av
S A T C; pvt; Texas
Jul 15-18 Dec 19-18

CORR John T — 2902 16th st
M C Dpt of Ophthalmology-capt B H; Custer
Sep 21-17 Dec 3-18

CORYELL Theo M — 500 Water st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Rhode Island
Delpley Hampton Roads
Dec 26-17 Aug 15-19

COSTABILE Frank — Milwaukee
May 17-18**; Ft B Harrison

COSTELLO Hugh M — 1010 Hamilton st
40 M G 40 Bn; pvt
Aug 14-18 Jan 24-19

COSTELLO James F — 1010 Hamilton st
12 Co 2 Rgt P T C; capt; Asst Chief Air Service Purchase Div at Paris
Aug 27-17; Ovs Dec 13-17 Aug 12-19
O T C at Ft Sheridan Oct 1917

COSTELLO John D — 1010 Hamilton st
352 Aero Sq; 2nd Lt; Kelly Field
Aug 26-17 Feb 20-19
O T C at Ft. Sheridan Oct 1917

COSTELLO Michael M — 1010 Hamilton st
108 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 8-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Sep 25
M-A A of O

COSTER Sidney — 408 Main st
C 1 F Sig Bn; pvt

COUTO H J W — Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

COUTON George — 1110 11th st
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes
May 25-18 Mar 1-19

COUTTS Earl S — 1701 Rapids dr
Q M C Salvage Div; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 28-18 Mar 25-19

COUTTS Ralph Boyland — 1701 Rapids dr
U S C G; ord seam
Mar 6-18 Mar 5-19

COWART Geo Dewey — 2026 16th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

COWEN Archibald — 1656 Park av
Q M C; pvt
Jul 24-19 Jan 27-19

COX William John — 1006 Sixteenth st
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

COXE Albert E — Pittsburg
Ch W S; pvt-corp; Washington D C
May 31-18 Dec 10-18

CRAIG Chas Henry — 1548 Kearney av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

CRAMER George — 1614 Franklin st
May 27-18**; Grant

CRAMER John Joseph — 1536 Center st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

CRAMPAGLIA Sam — 1720 Frederic st
M G Bn Wagon Co; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Mar 24-19

CRANDALL B F — Del Prado Hotel Chicago
107 F Sig Bn; corp-capt
Jul 2-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 19-19
A-M O-A Al M-A

CRANE William Vernon — 1655 Park av
Aug 14-18**; Bradley Institute

CRANSTON Bruce — 1119 16th st
Navy; m m-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 6-18 Dec 31-18

CREMER Bartholomew — 1614 Franklin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

CREMER George H — 1614 Franklin st
Hq 392 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 13-19

CREUZIGER Charles M — 1504 Owen av
64 Amb Co; pvs-wgnr; U of W Crane Pa
Aug 14-18 May 10-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Apr 24-19

CREUTZBERG Fred — 1809 N Main st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

CREUTZBERG Wm C — 1809 N Main st
E 211 Eng; pvt-sgt
Mar 29-18 Jan 31-19

CREWE Kenneth O — 1131 Hayes av
M T C 812; pvt
Aug 14-18 Apr 3-19

CREWE Robert E — 1131 Hayes av
Aero; 15 Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 2-18 Mar 26-19

CRIER John — Burlington
Sep 22-17**; Custer

CRISWELL Lurian Wesley — 1418 Owen av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

CRONIN Maurice James — 1227 Marquette st
10 Prov M G Co; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

CROOK Lester L — Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CRZANNA Rudolph — R 12 Caledonia
Jun 28-18**; Riley

CULBERTSON Guy M — 207 Kewaunee st
Inf Unas; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 8-18 Dec 18-18

CULLEN James Charles — 1312 Park av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 21-19

CULLEN John — 1601 Flett av
D 7 Rgt F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Nov 23-18

CULLEN Patrick — 1601 Flett av
B 101 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Nov 27-18 Apr 4-19

CULOTTA Frank — Racine
127 Amb Co; transf to 127 Inf; pvt
Aug 1-17 Dec 5-18; Ovs Mar 4-18
Killed in action in France December 1918

CUMMING Harold W — 1416 Thurston av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 6-18 Dec 14-18

CUMMINGS Henry 1121 Michigan blvd
Jul 1-18**; Columbus Bks

CUNNINGHAM Leonard Burlington
14 D B; pvt; Custer
Mar 30-18 Apr 18-18

CUNNINGHAM Raymond Burlington
M T C; pvt; Taylor
Jul 1-18 Dec 12-18

CUNNINGHAM Raymond E Kansasville
F 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

CURCIO John 1020 Blaine av
7 T M B; pvt
Aug 14-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Nov 1-18 Jan 8-19

CURCIO Vincent E 1020 Blaine av
Navy; seam 3 cl-1 cl heavy gun pointer
Jul 6-18 Feb 14-19; Ovs Dec 25-18
Died Feb 14-19 spinal meningitis Ft Smith Va
Buried Mound cemetery

CURLEY Oscar J 1126 Chatham st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

CURRAN James 1535 Packard av

CURTISS George J 1435 Owen av

CURTISS Harold A 1414 Wisconsin st
5th Central M G O T S; pvt; Hancock
Oct 4-17 Dec 11-18

CURTISS Ward C 1414 Wisconsin st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CURTISS William Bry 1509 Howe st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

CURTY Joseph 2033 Racine st
M G T Co Inf; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19

CUSHING Thurber W Elks- Club
F A O T S; pvt-2nd Lt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Nov 26-18

CUSHMAN John Box 199 Racine
S A T C St Johns' Col
Oct 1-18 Nov 28-18

CWIKLINSKI Peter Rosholt
Pvt
Jul 23-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19

CZACHOROWSKI Bronislaw 1925 Howe st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CZAKOWSKI William 824 Jackson st
Q M C; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 Dec 30-18

CZARNECKI Walter 1735 Grand av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

D

DACCUS Jack R F D Box 11a
San Dtch 121 M G; pvt
May 29-17 May 20-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 12-19
Al M-A M-A

DACENO John R 2 Box 11-A Racine
121 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 12-18 May 15-19

DACQUISTO Fred 1118 Forest st
Q M C Aux Rmt Dpt 308; Hancock
Jul 15-18 May 13-19

DACQUISTO Mike 1312 Forest st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

DACQUISTO Nich 1445 Milwaukee av
C 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

DACQUISTO Nickols 907 Porto Rico av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

DADIAN Kalos 1301 Liberty st
1st Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
May 26-18 Aug 12-18

DADIAN Mihran 1301 Liberty st
670 M T C; pvt; Grant Johnston Mead
May 26-18 May 20-19

DADIAN Nazar Frazee Minn
Apr 16-18**; Dodge

DADIAN Nazar 1301 Liberty st
18 Inf; Sherman
Oct 26-18**

DAHL Eldo 1109 College av

DAHLEN Clarence Charles 1424 N Wisconsin st
N A R D; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18

DAHSE Wilhelm Lyndhurst
May 27-18**; Grant

DAIRES Jesse
**

DALBEE Frank 814 Eleventh st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

DALE Ernest 1542 Hamilton av

DALE Harold M 716 Yout st
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 28-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DALE James D Milwaukee
Navy (a)

DANEK Clarence R 2 Box 62
Q M C Utilities Branch Const Div; pvt; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Mar 31-19

DANEK Frank 1915 St Clair st
Navy; l m m; Submarines M-1 H-1
Jun 26-18 Dec 12-18

DANEK George R R 2 Box 62
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 16-18 May 12-19

DANEK Joseph M 1918 St Clair st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Rock Island Arsenal
Sep 7-17 Apr 28-19

DANHAUSER Jerome Peter 1632 Phillips av
4 C A C; pvt; New Orleans
Jul 14-18 Dec 17-19

DANIELS Clemens M 1818 Michigan blvd
Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

DANIELS Lawrence William Burlington
Navy; cxn; Newport News
May 24-18 May 17-19

DANIELS Raymond Erwin 1516 Hamilton av
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; S S Sun Oil U S S
New Hampshire U S S Edellyn
Nov 14-17 Sep 20-19; Ovs four times

DANIS Boleslaw 1705 Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DANZER Alfred 1021 Yout st
30 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 2 cl; Funston
Jul 15-18 Jan 22-19

DANZER Fred P 1021 Yout st
Ord Dtch 121 F A; pvt-ord sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DANZY Sheen Union Grove
Aug 15-18 Jan 11-19

DAPLO Paul Union Grove
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Dec 4-18

DARGES George 1654 Chatham st
A 31 F A; pvt
Jul 24-18 Dec 6-18

DARGIS Dominik 1017 Birch st
C Dev Bn No 2; pvt; Beauregard
Aug 8-18 Dec 4-18

DARMODY Roman W Wayne
M C; pvt; B H 41 France
Jul 24-18 May 13-19; Ovs Nov 4-18 Apr 25-19

DARNSTADT Herman L 1242 Racine st
M T C; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Custer Meigs Holabird
Dec 14-17 Apr 20-19

DARRAR Arthur D Kansasville
Sep 22-17**; Custer

DASE Gustave Arthur 2055 Green st
Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl
Jun 9-17 May 5-19; Ovs Feb 24-18 Mar 12-19
Transp service Wales and France

DAUNYAION Peter Yeni 219 Wisconsin st
36 161 D B; Inf; pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Apr 6-19
StM

DAVERES Jos 2246 Mead st
Aug 30-18**; Dodge

DAVID Edward H Burlington
Co 9 3 U S Mech; pvt-corp
Dec 10-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jun 30-19

DAVID Frank Burlington
Inf; pvt-corp; Custer Gordon Ft Plesoy
Mar 30-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 14-19

DAVIDIAN John 1021 Gideon ct
Hq Co 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Oct 12-18

DAVIDSON Andrew C Chicago
3 F A; pvt; DeSouge France
Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19

DAVIDSON J Hyman 1425 Park av
S A T C; pvt; U of Wis
Oct 1-18 Dec 31-18

DAVIES Clinton William 744 College av
S A T C; pvt; U of Wis
Oct 10-18 Dec 12-18

DAVIES Franklin Case 744 College av
Aero; pvt-2nd Lt; Love Field Ellington Field
Sep 12-18 Dec 1-18

DAVIES Geo E Utica N Y
64 Inf; pvt-sgt; Dodge
Aug 30-18 Jun 14-19

DAVIES, Jesse Wolf Apartments
Navy; (a); Grt Lakes

DAVIES John Pugh 744 College av
Aero; pvt-1st Lt
Jul 3-17 Nov 10-18; Ovs Jul 18-18 Oct 30-18
StM

DAVIES Michael A 1325 Villa st
Navy; elect 3 cl; Armed Draft Detail R S N Y; Ovs
Nov 19-17 Aug 18-19

DAVIES Robert E 1022 Davis pl
3 F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 May 21-19

DAVIES William 1325 Villa st
Q M C 309 Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Syracuse Philadelphia
Aug 3-18 Mar 8-19

DAVIS Albert Le Roy 1023 Gideon ct
M C Sply Depot 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Gievres France
Mar 29-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 13-19

DAVIS Clyde William 1319 Grand av
Nov 12-18

DAVIS David E Winnebago
19 Co 5 Bn 158 D B; pvt; Sherman
Aug 26-18 Nov 29-18

DAVIS Edgar J R 4 Box 76
Co 5 161 D B; pvt
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

DAVIS Gertrude Elizabeth Paris France
French Ministry of War; Army nurse
Jun 8-17 Feb 2-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 Jan 28-19

DAVIS Jack G 1325 Villa st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 2-17 Jul 15-17

DAVIS James 1901 Racine st
Oct 27-17**; Custer

DAVIS Martin Waterford
M P; pvt; Grant
May 27-18**

DAVIS Richard 406 Main st
Ord Dept

DAX Frank N 1241 College av
Navy; Band 1 Regt; musc 1 cl; Philadelphia Navy Yard
Feb 21-18**

DAY Claude F 2135 Carmel av
C 150 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 20-17 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 May 9-19
C-M A-M M-A

DAY Elwin Albert 710 10th st
Navy; app seam-3 cl p o; U S S Arizona
Jan 10-18 Jan 31-19

DAY William H 1633 Owen av
A 56 M G Bn; ck
Disch Jan 31-19

DEAN Henry J Washington D C
Eng; pvt-1st Lt; Eng O T C
Jun 1-16 Jun 30-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jun 9-19

DEBBERSTEIN Seb Burlington
Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf

DE BACK Peter Waterford

DE BAETS Emil Union Grove
F 58 Inf; pvt
**Ovs Jun 19-18 Aug 1-19
A-M
Wnd Aug 4-18

DE BAETS Henry Union Grove
C 108 Eng; pvt
Jun 12-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 22-18 Jun 27-19

DE BARGE David 448 Park View
C 121 F A; pvt; Douglas
Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17

DE BONIS Nicola 1018 Railroad st
Sply Co 36 F A; pvt
Jul 27-18 Feb 15-19

DE BRIER Percy S 1428 Geneva st
3 A Spec Guard; pvt; Greenleaf Ft Barravicas
Sep 3-18 Dec 29-18

DE BRODER Fred 1509 Quincy av
M C; pvt; G H 38
Sep 3-18 Apr 15-19

DECK Arthur W 1202 St Patrick st
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Mar 28-18 Mar 17-19

DEDADIARE Mehran 1301 Liberty st
1st Disch Unit; pvt; Grant
Mar 29-18 Dec 13-18

DEDEION Nazarett 1303 State st
F 138 Inf; 1 cl pvt
Apr 17-18 May 12-19; Ovs May 7-18 Apr 15-19
Al M-A
Wnd; B H 24

DEDERICH William M 1215 Racine st
M C 40 F A; pvt; Custer
Jun 27-18 Feb 4-19

DE FRIEZ Thomas Jr 1709 Dean blvd
C 16 Bn U S G; pvt; Custer
Apr 27-18 Jan 30-19

DEGADIA Vincent 1310 Forest st
A Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 12-18

DEGANDIO Vincent 828 Silver st
342 Butcher Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 2-19

DE GARMO Loren M 1004 Blaine av
C 2 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18

DE GELLEKE Josiah H Waterford
Hq Co 310 Eng; pvt-master eng
Sep 5-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 11-18 Jun 27-19
M-A A of O

DE GRAEVE Jules R 4 Box 86
4 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 20-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Aug 4-19
C-M M-A StM

DE GROOT Peter Caledonia
12 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 17-19

DEINKEN Alphonso P 2007 Douglas av
344 Sply Co; pvt
May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19

DE JASLAIS William 1832 Asylum av
A 43 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 7-18 Feb 11-19

DELANGER Edward J 1046 Pearl st
Navy; ck-ck 3 cl; U S S Lydia U S S Hoven
Jul 2-18 Sep 12-19

DE LANO James Burlington
Hq Co F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 17-18

DE LARGY Leo 1633 Charles st
B 30 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 26-19

DELGEN John R Chicago
L 130 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 22-17 May 31-19; Ovs May 16-18 May 30-19
M-A A of O

DE LONG John 1009 Hilker pl
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

DELLSCHAFT Frederick Paris France
Second Section G H Q A E F; War Prisoners Commission American Peace Commission; 1st Lt-capt; Paris Berlin
May 13-17 Mar 19-19; Ovs Sep 19-17; discharged in France
Commissioned 1st Lt F A R O T C Ft Sheridan Aug 15-17; capt Jun 1-18

DELVECHIO Vincent 1201 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

DELVELIOS Frank 619 Standard st
Co 11 161 D B; pvt-buglr; Grant
Jul 9-18 Jan 12-19

DEMANT Louis Franksville
C 338 Inf; pvt
Jul 15-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DE MARS Arthur 827 Villa st
Postal Express Serv; pvt
Jul 1-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 Jun 23-19

DE MARS Edward J 1703 N Sixth st
Ord Dpt; 2nd Lt; Raritan Arsenal Metuchen
Oct 24-18 Dec 30-18

DEMBROWSKI Bronislau 1912 Racine st
6th M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Feb 3-19

DE MINT Rauland A 1019 Blake av
M 13 Marines
Jul 18-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 8-19
West Indies Port Cities

DEMIR Fair 311 Wisconsin st
158 D B; pvt
May 26-18 Dec 6-18

DEMETRIOS Demopoulos 613 6th st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

DEMOBOSKY John A 1430 Clark st
D 36 Rgt 12 B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Nov 26-18

DENIG Herbert D Burlington
pvt-sgt
Aug 22-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19

DENMAN Joseph 1514 Carlisle av
E 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 9-18

DEQUISTO Nick 1445 Milwaukee av
C 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

DERAGOWSKI August 946 Superior st
328 F A; pvt
Apr 27-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 12-19
Toul

DERGARIAN Harry 1339 Wisconsin st
May 27-18**; Grant

DE ROCHER Harry Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

DEROSA Raffaeli 1234 Forest st
M C; B H 5; pvt; France
Jun 28-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 11-18 Jul 16-19

DEROSA Rosaria 1234 Forest st
M C Med dtch No 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
Mar 29-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 13-19

DERITT Junior F 507 Wisconsin st
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer

DERSINANIAN Sarkis 954 Huron st
E 53 Inf; pvt
Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19
M-A

DESCHLER Howard R 1124 Frederick st
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 7-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

DESENS Hugo A 512 Barker st
C 9 M G Bn; pvt
May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jul 12-19
M-A

DESHAIS Gasper 212 Hubbard st
M T C Rpr U 328; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jan 17-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Sep 11-19
M-A StM

DESJARDIN Edward J 1125 Center st

DE SIMONIAN Sarkis 1013 State st
H 53 Inf; pvt
May 1-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 5-19
Al M-A

DESPINS Edwin W D — 1109 16th st
Ord Dpt; pvt
May 1-18 Dec 17-18

DETTMAN Wm — Hales Corners
May 29-18**; Grant

DEURT William — Lake Beulah
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

DEUTSCH Samuel — 1304 Racine st
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Jan 18-18

DEVINE Tom J — 203 Main st
Co 14 R R & C; A S C; pvt-corp
Sep 3-18 Aug 7-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 29-19

DEVITT John F — 834 Carroll st
Hq 139 Inf; pvt
Nov 18-17 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 11-18 Apr 26-19
StM M-A

DE VOY Clayton — 1212 Yout st
Mar 16-18**; Jefferson Bks

DE VROY Anthony J — 1542 Owen av
M C San Sq No 8; pvt-sgt
Aug 5-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

DE VROY Reuben J — 1542 Owen st
Eng San Dtch 107; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 15-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

DE WECCHIO Vincent — 1201 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

DE WILDE Harry — 2310 20th st
Hq Co Dtch 11; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Dec 20-18

DEWITZ Otto A — 1606 N Main st
Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

DEXTER Bernard — 728 Prospect st
Veterinary C Dtch 301; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jan 29-19

DEXTER Dan — Waterford
B 312 Eng; pvt-wgnr; Custer Pike Dix
Nov 19-17 Jul 9-18; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 25-19

DEXTER Rennie J — Waterford
B 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 Apr 1-19; Ovs May 5-18 Mar 4-19
A-M M-A
Wnd Sep 29-18

DE YOUNG Walter A — 3208 Wright av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DEYTCHAEVEN Sarafeen — Corliss
Nov 19-17**; Custer

DIBBLE Harry E — 1533 Phillips av
Provost G Co; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 18-19

DIBBLE Perry D — Corliss
Aero Sq 1106; pvt-corp
Dec 3-17 Sep 13-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Sep 5-19

DIBBLE Stanley R — 1533 Phillips av
Unas Rcrt; pvt; Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Nov 8-18
Died Nov 8-18; Flu; Jackson Bks
Buried Mound cemetery Racine

DIBBLE Vernard — Burlington
F 120 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 4-19

DI CARLAISE Tony — 1440 Blake av
Q M C Rmt Depot 321; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 Apr 11-19

DICK Arthur — 1633 North St Clair st
Co 6 2nd Rgt A S M; pvt-corp
Dec 10-17 Feb 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 2-19

DICKS Beauford H — Racine
Sply 121 F A

DICKSEN Gustave — Kansasville
Hq Co 341 Inf; pvt; Grant Upton
May 27-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Mar 13-19

DIEM Charles — R 1 Box 130
B 17 Cav; pvt-corp
May 11-17 Jan 4-19

DIEM Herman E — R R 1
Hq Dtch 1st Bn C A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Feb 18-19
Al

DIETRICH William J — Franksville
Co 41 161 D B; pvt
May 27-18 Jun 22-18

DIFFATTE John — 1505 Owen av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

DIGAUDIO Vincent — 828 Silver st
342 Butcher Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 16-19

DIGGLEN Samuel S — Franksville

DIKKERS Henry — R 2 Box 124b
Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf

DI MATTEO Antonio — 1615 Albert st
Hq Co 72 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Bordeaux
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

DINNAUER Loyal Frank — 1132 College av
C 311 Sply T; pvt-sgt
May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 3-18 Jul 20-19

DISTEL H E — 1515 La Salle st
Navy; 2 cl ck; Grt Lakes
Apr 25-17 Dec 23-19

DITTMAN Valentine W — 1104 State st
A 6 Field Sig Bn; pvt
Mar 28-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 10-19
Al M-A

DIXON John Thomas — 1304 Grand av
Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18

DIXON Price W — Union Grove
C 9 M G Bn; pvt
May 27-17 Aug 25-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 18-19
M-A

DOBBERSTEIN Seb — Burlington
pvt; Greenleaf Oglethorpe
Sep 4-18

DOEBEREINER John Herman — 1002 Center st
M C; pvt-sgt
Sep 3-18 Feb 6-19

DOHENY John D — 1632 Milwaukee av
S A T C; pvt; Madison
Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18

DOHENY William H — 1632 Milwaukee av
Co 15 C A C; pvt-corp
Oct 30-14 Jun 17-19

DOHERTY James H — 734 College av
151st M G Sch; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

DOHNE Henry F W — 1435 West blvd
Navy; seam-bsn m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Philadelphia
U S S Sylph Severn Tallahasse Jarvis
Jul 8-11 Oct 13-18
Died Dec 6-18; Tuberculosis; Racine

DOKLETOR George — 1019 Herrick av
C 5 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 4-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Feb 29-19

DOLCE John — 913 Center st
Navy; ck 4 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 30-18 Dec 10-18

DOLEZAL Thomas — R 1 Box 139
Navy;seam; Grt Lakes

DOMBROWSKI Fred C 1232 Cherry st
Navy

DOMM Millard Herman Duluth
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

DOMONICK Pozzi R 1 Box 9d
pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 5-17 Sep 23-19

DOMSKY William 1435 Ann st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

DONALDSON Elmo V Y M C A
42 4 Inf; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Jan 11-19

DONOVAN Dennis 1519 Superior st
Rcrt
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

DOOLIN Chas H 309 14th st
C 121 F A; pvt-1st Lt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DOOLIN Edward H 309 14th st
Navy; seam 3 cl-ensign
Nov 5-13; still in service
1 trip abroad

DOOLIN George A 309 14th st
pvt; Logan
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

DOONAN Frank P 1110 Douglas av
Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

DOONAN John R 1110 Douglas av
M P; pvt-corp
Oct 20-18 Sep 27-19

DOORAK George 1600 Douglas av
161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 4-18 Apr 18-19

DOPIERALLA Frank A 1129 14th st
D 8 M G Bn; pvt
Nov 19-17 Sep 2-19; Apr 2-18 Aug 25-19
A-M C-M M-A

DORIAN Nazar 1301 Liberty st
C 157 Dev B; pvt
Aug 26-18 Dec 6-18

DORKA Stanley 1911 Racine st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DORSEY John Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

DOUGARD Adam Jacob 1037 Grand av
Navy; 1 m m (a)-m m 2 cl; Charleston N A S
Niantic
Dec 20-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Dec 18-18
France and England

DOW William 1206 Park av
Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S Vesuvius
Apr 30-18 Aug 25-19

DOWDING James A Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DOWNING Glenn O Corliss
D 13 Eng; pvt-sgt
May 29-17 May 14-19; Ovs Jul 21-17 Apr 28-19
C-M M-A

DOYLE James E Racine
Navy; Grt Lakes
Disch Jul 5-19

DRAEGER Charles A 2911 Wright av
Ass't Building Sec'y; Travis
Y M C A War Work; May 8-18

DRAEGER Walter Ray 1734 Michigan blvd
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl
Jul 30-18 Aug 11-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Jun 28-19
3 trips

DRAGINIOS John E 1540 Thurston av

DRAVES A R 940 Park av
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt
Nov 19-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19

DRAVES Harry H 2046 Geneva st
Co 1 Rcrt Depot; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 30-18

DRAVES Leo R 2046 Geneva st
pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 3-18 Jan 20-19

DREHER Bernard J 1418 10th st
D 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

DREIER Calvin Henry
D 2 F A; pvt12 cl musc; Jefferson Bks Presidio
Sill
Jun 17-14 Mar 26-19; Ovs Sep 18 Jan 19

DREIER Clayton B Spokane
Canadian service Royal Lancers; pvt
May 15 16; Ovs Between Jul & Sep 15
Mons Ypres
Died 1916; killed in action; buried France

DREIER David C 3000 Northwestern av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Decatur Grt Lakes
Jul 8-18 Feb 1-18

DRESCHER Ferd Franksville
May 27-18**; Grant

DRESEN John A 431 Wisconsin st
D 36 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

DRETZKA S H 1401 Douglas av

DREVER Robert 3018 Wright av
B 18 Inf; pvt-corp
Jun 26-16; still in serv; Ovs Sep 8-17 Jun 9-19
Montdidier Noyon A-M StM M-A
Cited in Gen Orders 5 Jun 1-19 of 1 Inf Brig
French order 13978 entitles him to wear shoulder
cord decoration

DREXLER William 1749 Asylum av

DRIER Amos C 1348 Prospect st
148 M G Bn; France

DRISNER August Los Angeles Cal
D 12 Am T; pvt-buglr; McClellan Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 20-19

DRIVER Camilles Ogden 1400 College av
Navy; Med Dpt; c p o; U of W
Jul 9-18 Dec 20-18

DRIVER Isaiah L 938 Washington av
Navy; mach-ensign; U S S Isabella New York
Jan 11-18 May 17-19; Ovs Nov 21-18 Jan 10-19

DRIVER James Shearer 1530 Flett av
Const Co 1 Brick Laying Air Service; pvt-pvt 1
cl; England
Jan 16-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Aug 9-18 Mar 22-19

DRIVER Romayne P 1400 College av
A 14 Am Tr; pvt-chauf 1 cl; Custer
Jun 15-18 Jan 16-19

DROGINIS John E 1636 Hamilton av
E 19 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 14-15 Jul 18-17

DROST William C 313 6th st
F 48 C A C; pvt-corp
Mar 29-18 Apr 16-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 24-19

DROUGHT Lawrence Corliss
May 27-18**; Grant

DROUGHT Thomas Caledonia
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

DROYSEN John W 617 St Patrick st
C 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Custer
Jun 14-18 Jan 14-19

DROYSEN William 1229 N Main st
C 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Beloit College Custer
Jun 15-18 Jan 14-19

DRUSEN Wm 327 Wisconsin st

DRY Harry L 316 5th st
B 14 Light Railway Engineers; pvt
June 28-18 May 6-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Apr 27-19
StM M-A Sheppy Sector Somme
12 136 M G; pvt-sgt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19

DU BOIS Otto Darrel 1344 Grove av
Navy; l m m (a);-m m 1 cl
Jan 9-18 Aug 15-19
Charleston and Pensacola Naval Air Stations; Grt Lakes

DUBUQUE Earl Joseph 1640 Frederick st
Navy; frm 3 cl- frm 1 cl
Jul 3-18 Oct 4-19; 7 trips

DUBUQUE George J Jr 1640 Frederick st
L 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Jul 22-18 Aug 24-19
M-A A of O

DU CHARNE Henry Northwestern av
Navy; Grt Lakes

DUDA Harry 1208 Mound av
A 72 Rgt C A C; pvt
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

DUDA Reuben G 1208 Mound av
M C; pvt; West Point
Aug 14-18 Sep 4-19

DUDEK Edward 200 Lawn st
Co 2 Inf Repla; pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Dec 26-18

DUE Christ 1309 Gerhardt av
Aero; Const Co 4; pvt; Little Hampton Eng
Jan 16-18 Dec 23-18; Ovs Jun 30-18 Dec 11-19

DUE George C 1857 Asylum av
124th M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

DUE Hans Henry 1309 Gerhardt av
Navy; seam-carp
Dec 12-17 Apr 19-19

DUE Nels Martin C 1622 Kearney av
F 121 F A; pvt-2nd Lt
Jul 15-17 May 28-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 20-19
M-A

DUERR Harold Wm Chicago
42 4 Inf 159 D B; pvt-1 cl musc; Taylor Knox
Jul 26-18 Feb 5-19

DUFFY John J 2122 Asylum av
7 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 May 4-18

DUFFEY Stephen 1217 La Salle st
10th Prov M G Bn; pvt; Kansas City
Aug 15-18 Jan 10-19

DUMPHY Thomas 1300 Marquette st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

DUNHAM Clarence J 1222 North Michigan st
Navy; app seam-ord seam
May 14-17 Jan 13-19

DUNK Peter Edward 1013 Pearl st
Navy; l m m (a)-m m 1 cl aviation; Grt Lakes
Jun 27-18 Jan 25-19

DUPUIS William 1739 Racine st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Jul 6-19; Ovs Mar 21-18 Jan 30-19
C-M M-A

DURANT Jacob P 1238 Mound av
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

DURANT John Adolph 1432 Clark st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

DURGERIAN Harry 1339 Wisconsin st
Co 23 161 D; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 Dec 12-18

DURGIN Trueworthy 1615 Washington av
Navy; seam 2 cl-ensign; Municipal Pier Grt Lakes
May 31-18 Oct 1-18
Died Oct 1-18; buried Mound cemetery

DURSTLING William A 514 English st
Amb Co 127; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

DUSKI Joseph 1302 15th st
A 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

DUSSAULT Guy Ernest
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl
Aug 14-18 Aug 13-19

DVORAK Edw 1317 Douglas av
F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 16-19

DVORAK Geo 1116 Kewaunee st
Sep 5-18**; Grant

DYER William E Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

DYBVAD Nels 1242 Arthur av
A 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

DYMACEK William 1004 High st
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Ft Riley
Jul 5-18 Jun 5-19

E

EAGAN James R 3017 16th st
Navy; l m m (a)-m m 2 cl; Pauillac Hampton Rds U S N Aero Sta
Dec 24-17 Aug 11-19

EAHLON Clarence C 1622 Morton av
Disch Dec 28-18

EASTON Frank W Caledonia
6 Truck Co 23 Eng; pvt-corp
Dec 12-17 Jul 17-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 9-19
M-A

EBERT Walter Burlington
Navy

EBBEN Peter J 1653 N Main st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Mar 21-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jan 21-19
Al A-M O-A
Wnd Aug 29-18; Cited for gallantry

EBERHARDT Emanuel G Racine
C 121 F A; pvt

EBERT Harry W 1533 Packard av
57 M G Bn; pvt-corp; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Dec 28-18

EBERT Frank — Franksville
pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 30-18 Aug 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 May 24-19
M-A

ECHLIN Ellis S — 1111 Wisconsin st
Eng; pvt-2nd Lt; Humphreys
Jun 29-18 Dec 16-19

ECKERT John — Burlington
Nov 19-17**; Custer

ECKERT Irving C — R 2 Box 106
D 5 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 8-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 21-19
M-A

ECKERT John — Burlington
Med Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer — Oglethorpe Mills
Nov 19-17 Apr 23-19

EDENS John L — Burlington
E 53 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 2-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19

EGAN James — 1633 Packard av

EGEBERG Anker — 242 Main st
Oct 21-18; Shelby

EGGERS Edward E — 1018 Marquette st
Hq Co 2 Rgt A S M; pvt-chauf 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jun 26-19

EGTVEDT Elmer — 409 St Patrick st
Aero Sq 824; pvt-sgt
Dec 6-17 Dec 27-18; Ovs May 3-18 Dec 4-18

EGTVEDT Surnce G — 1651 Chatham st
9 C A C; corp; Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Dec 22-18

EHLERS Albert G — 1816 N Chatham st
143 Eng; pvt; Greenleaf — Ft Benjamin Harrison
Aug 23-18 Mar 10-19

EHLITER Jacob — Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

EHRENREICH Bernard — 1551 Phillips av
Aero; 2 Prov Regt; pvt 1 cl
Disch Dec 21-18

EHRLICH William F — 2106 Washington av
Navy; radio-seam 2 cl; U S S Denver
Mar 8-18 Feb 6-19
3 trips

EICKHORST Henry C — 2033 Charles st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

EIEKK William — 1624 Franklin st
May 27-18**; Grant

EILER Walter W — 1650 Superior st
Aero; pvt; Rochester — Ithaca
Mar 11-18 Dec 12-18

EISENDRATH Isador — R 20 Burlington

EKEZIAN Havannes — 959 Geneva st
B Dev Bn No 1; pvt; Grant
Jun 11-18 Dec 14-19

EKSTROM Gustave J — Princeton
Sep 9-18**; Dix

ELBING James — Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

ELIAS John W — R 1 Box 58
Co 46 158 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Oct 22-18

ELIASEN Jens C — 932 Peck av
C 27 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks — Hancock — Sheridan
Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19
Sick B H

ELLEFSON Andrew — Racine
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ELLEFSON Henry — 1618 Hamilton st
Hq Co 107 Eng; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs 31-18 May 1-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ELLINGSON Adolph — Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ELLINGSON Sigval — 1141 Washington av
San Dtch 119 M G Bn; pvt
May 22-17 May 31-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 21-19
Al O-A M-A A of O

ELLIOTT Ernest
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

ELMERGREEN Rueben — Kenosha
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

ELSEN Albert J — Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ELTING Edw — Burlington
30 F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt
Aug 2-18 Jan 5-19

EMERSON Edward — 1521 Thurston av

EMERTSON Emert — R 3 Racine

EMMERT Frank — Isabella Okla
Sep 16-18**; Greenleaf

EMMETT Sherlock Lincoln — 218 6th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Municipal Pier — Northwestern Uni
May 22-18 Jan 9-19

ENEVOLDSEN Sofus — 427 Park View
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Walter Reed Hospital Stuart
Sep 9-18 Jan 6-19

ENGMAN Edward C — 1141 Washington av
M C; 121 M G Bn; pvt
May 19-17 May 28-19; Ovs Jan 10-18 May 1-19
Al M-A A-M O-A
Wnd

ENGLAND Arthur — Sheboygan
F 121 F A; pvt-corp; Coetquidan
Jul 15-17 Jan 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 2-19

ENGLUND William — 1303 14th st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ENGLE Jay Milville — 56 Lake View Terrace
Navy; Brooklyn Navy Yard
Jun 17-18**

ENGILDSEN James J — 953 Marquette st
H 23 Eng; pvt
Nov 23-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 9-19
M-A

ENNA Vincenzo — 1340 State st
F 48 C A; pvt; St Nazaire
Mar 15-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19

ENTROP Frank Joseph — Cleveland
Navy; Grt Lakes Harvard U
Dec 6-17 Sep 30-18
Died Sep 30-18 at Chelsea Mass

EPPLER Car C — 918 11th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Denver
Apr 22-18 Dec 18-18; 3 trips

ERB Elmer E 939 Center st
A 44 C A C; Co 20; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 4-19
A-M M-A

ERBE George F Caledonia
C 5 FA; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 3-17 Sep 26-19; Ovs Jul 30-17 Sep 5-19
Toul A-M M-A O-A

ERBE Henry Christian Caledonia
Hq M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Sep 5-18 Jul 25-19

ERHARDT Herbert 1626 Morton av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

ERICKSON Alfred J C 231 Main st
C A C; Jefferson Bks

ERICKSON Charles L Allenville
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

ERICKSON Donald Frederick 720 Lake av
Ord Dpt; pvt; Columbus Bks Grant Cook Merritt
Dec 6-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs May 25-18 May 21-19

ERICKSON Einer A 225 LaFayette av
S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College
Oct 18-18 Dec 20-18

ERICKSON Erick T 2303 16th st
L 20 Dev Bn; pvt; Custer
Disch Nov 26-18

ERICKSEN John Albert
May 27-18**; Grant

ERICKSON Jens A 1600 Hamilton av
K 323 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 1-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jun 14-19
Al M-A

ERICKSON Kenneth Wm 720 Lake av
36th F A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt; Ft Sheridan Ft Sill Coetquidan
May 14-17 Mar 25-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Mar 12-19

ERICKSON Ernest E Union Grove
D 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jan 29-19

ERICKSON Harry L Union Grove
336 Bn Tank Corp; pvt-sgt; Langres Verneuil
Jul 15-18 Jun 27-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jun 21-19

ERKE Carl 518 Hamilton st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 29-18 Oct 2-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Sep 16-19
A-M M-A

ERMINIE Zamin 2145 Howe st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

ERNEST Wm 612 Yout st
A 1 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 11-18

ESCH Herman P R 2 Kansasville
Disch Dec 28-18

ESKELSEN Nels 707 Washington av
Apr 27-18**; Custer

ESSARIS Geo Burlington
Apr 29-18**; Custer

ESSEPIAN Stipan 1905 DeKoven av
I 337 Inf; pvt; Custer
May 26-18 Nov 29-18

ESSMAN Alfred B Waterford
Inf; pvt
Sep 6-18 Jul 31-18; Ovs Feb 5-19
A-M
Killed in action Jul 31-18 Marne; buried American cemetery Cierges

ESSON Albert L 1211 Carlisle av
Navy; h app 2 cl-phm 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Dec 4-17 Jul 22-19

ESSON Ragner 1212 Carlisle av
A S A P; pvt; Vancouver
Feb 25-18 Dec 30-19

ESSON Victor E 1819 Albert st
F A; pvt; Taylor
Disch Dec 3-18

ETTLEDORF John Bernard 826 Racine st
Navy; seam 2 cl-yoe 2 cl; U S S Fairmont
Jul 12-18 Jan 21-19; 38 days at sea

EVANS Charles W Burlington
Hq Co 47 F A; pvt
Jun 28-18 Apr 9-19

EVANS Edward E 811 Villa st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

EVANS Gilbert Oran 1240 Grove av
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Douglas MacArthur
Apr 17 Mar 25-18; Ovs Mar 3-18
Died Mar 25-18 of measles LeHavre France; buried American sec St Marie cemetery

EVANS James L Racine
C 121 F A; pvt

EVANS John Owen 511 8th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

EVANS John R 917 Grand av
S A T C; pvt; U of Madison
Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18

EVANS Lester P 936 Park av
C 4 Tr Bn Sig C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Leavenworth
Jul 1-18 Oct 14-18
Died Oct 14-18 Ft Leavenworth; buried at Racine

EVANS R C Northwestern av
Vet Evac Sec No 1; 2nd Lt
Jul 18-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jul 8-19
A of O

EVANS Robbins G 1953 Prospect st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes

EVANS Robert 940 Villa st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

EVANS Thomas 917 Grand av
M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock
Jul 9-18 Mar 12-19

EVANS Walter John 927 College av
Navy; l d s c; Grt Lakes
Jul 22-18 Dec 15-18

EVENSON Einer A 1416 Racine st
Hq Co 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Apr 2-19

EVERS Henry A Jr Arcadia Hall Ind
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Douglas MacArthur
Jun 1-17 Feb 6-18

EVERS John R Chicago
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Douglas MacArthur
May 31-17 Feb 24-19

EVERS Walter Burlington
Navy

EVERSON Ludvig Cheyenne
Jul 29-18**; Taylor

EXKEL Irvin A 415 6th st
Q M C Hq 107 Sply T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 28-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

F

FABISZAK Louis 1633 Grange av
503 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 8-17 Jun 2-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 May 7-19

FACHKO John 1812 Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

FAGERSTROM Fred 1222 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

FALANSKI Guido 1720 Frederick st
H 340 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 4-19
M-A

FALCH Victor 1640 Murray av
Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

FALDUTO Bruna 1411 Kewaunee st
F A; pvt
Aug 1-18**

FALEWICZ Macag 1222 16th st
2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

FALLICO Michel 1308 Phillips av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

FALLICO Emilio 2017 De Koven av
Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

FALK H W 1324 Hamilton st
12 F A R D; pvt-sgt
Aug 1-18**

FALL John W 914 Wisconsin st
411 Telg Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 22-18 May 3-19; Ovs Jun 19-18 Apr 21-19
A-M M-A StM

FALWICH Meres 1643 Mead st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

FANCHER Frank Harvey 1401 Wisconsin st
Dental C; Hq 121 F A; 1st Lt-capt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Left with 127 Amb Co as sgt

FANCHER Clair A R F D 3
Navy; app seam-seam
Oct 2-18 Dec 20-18

FARA Joseph Frank 924 14th st
Navy; m m-gunr m; Grt Lakes
Jun 28-18 Dec 30-18

FARDUTI Giambi 1521 Prospect st
A 2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Apr 4-19

FARNHAM Hugh L Burlington
Navy; water tender; Grt Lakes

FAY Carlton E 1417 Blaine av

FAZIO Dominick 1630 Albert st
I 13 Cav; pvt; Ft Clark Ft Ringle
June 13-17 Sep 16-19

FAZZARI Joseph 1600 Liberty st
Unas 10th Rcrt Co G S I 1; pvt
Jul 6-18 Dec 11-18

FECHNER, Walter F 1432 Villa st
Navy; app seam; U S S New Mexico
Apr 16-17 Mar 15-19

FEDDERS Anton 2312 Kinzie av
Unas Inf; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Dec 14-18

FEDDERS John Frederick Park pl
Navy; Lt chaplain; Grt Lakes
Aug 5-18 Aug 29-19

FEDDERSEN Alfred L 941 Forest st
S A T C; pvt-sgt; U of W
Oct 17-18 Dec 14-18

FEDDERSEN Andrew 941 Forest st
Aero Sq 257; pvt-chauf
Dec 13-17 Apr 17-19; Ovs Jun 30-17 Apr 4-19

FEDDERSEN Nels C 941 Forest st
F A; pvt-2nd Lt; Sheridan Taylor
Jun 3-18 Dec 14-18
Inst at F A C O T S Taylor; Commissioned at S A T C Ft Sheridan Sep 16-18

FEHLBERG Arthur O 1912 Michigan blvd
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jul 6-18 Feb 14-19

FEHLBERG Frank 1333 N Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

FEHLER Rudolph Kenosha
Jul 6-18**; Columbus

FEIGES Julius 1324 Wisconsin st
L 127 Inf; pvt
Jun 8-16 Jul 2-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Jun 25-19
Al A-M
Wnd at Fismes

FEIKER Winfield Wm 1409 Buchanan st
11 C A C; pvt; Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18

FEIL Anthony H 1501 Villa st
7 Co 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt
Apr 26-18 May 10-18

FEIL George William 1519 Superior st
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jun 22-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Oct 14-18 May 14-19
Patrol duty at Brest

FELBAB Joseph 2009 N St Clair st
Marines; Paris Island

FELGENHAUER Herbert 1800 Michigan blvd
Navy; frm 1 cl; U S S Wisconsin West Indies
Aug 8-18 Aug 6-19

FELLENZ Leo C 415 6th st
A 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 7-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

FELIXSON Walter Amberg
Sep 4-18 May 21-19; Grant

FELLICO Emilie L 2116 Racine st
Jul 26-18*; Taylor

FELLOWS Arthur M Spokane
161 M G Bn; 2nd Lt-capt
Mar 26-17 Aug 20-19; Ovs Apr 5-18 Aug 6-19
M-A

FELLOWS H E 1028 N Erie st
Pvt-ord sgt
Dec 8-17 Jul 3-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Jun 27-19

FELS Reinhold 709 Villa st
10 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 8-19

FENGER Peter 2044 Kinzie av
B 45 Bn U S G; pvt; Ft Niagara

FENTCHER Phillip Thomas 1347 Deane blvd
Navy; app mach-gunr m 3 cl
Jul 17-18 May 10-19

FERBER Rudolph C Union Grove
Rmt 346 Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 26-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 5-19

FERGUS Robert 1346 Grove st
Ord C; pvt; disch Jun 3-19

FERGUSON Donald 2911 Wright av
Hq Co 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Dec 18-17

FERVOY John C 1640 Douglas av
Staff 49 Inf; 2nd Lt; R O T C Sheridan Merritt
Aug 27-17 Sep 27-19

FICHNER Walter 1432 Villa st
Navy; seam 1 cl seam; Grt Lakes U S S Missouri U S S Nevada U S S New Mexico
Apr 16-17 Mar 3-19; Ovs Jan 15-19 Feb 28-19

FICK Carl A 1709 Grand av
Navy

FICK Edward R 417 Randolph st
R Draft No 1 and 2; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

FICK William Detroit
Jul 26-18 Mar 16-19; Sherman
Reenlisted in Apr 1919

FICKAU Geo Waterford
D 9th T M; pvt; Jackson Bks Nichols
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

FIDLER Russell L 634 Villa st
5 Disch Dpt; pvt; Grant
Jul 5-18 Jan 12-19

FIEBACH Charles H 500 Wisconsin st
A 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

FIELD Verne W 1651 Chatham st
Aero Sq 824; pvt; England
Dec 6-17 Dec 22-18; Ovs Apr 18-18 Dec 20-18

FIELDING Harry F 1640 Kearney av
M P Co 216; pvt-corp
Jan 21-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jul 7-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 10-18

FILPI Frank 1330 Forest st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

FILIPPONE Joe 1612 Albert st
Q M C Salv Div; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Mar 8-19

FILLER Roy S 1119 Liberty st
Co 11 161st D B; pvt; MacArthur
Oct 1-18 Dec 28-18

FILOCHOWSKI Steven 1105 16th st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 Mar 21-19; Ovs 4-18 Dec 16-18

FINERAN Jos Union Grove
May 27-18**; Grant

FINK Floyd R 4
pvt in British Army; Kinsalo Ireland
Ovs 1st week in Feb-14
Servian drive and fought in Holy Land on Western front
Killed in action near Cambria; buried near Flanders

FINK Herbert B Corliss
M T C; pvt

FINK Norris Corliss
B 310 Q M C; corp
Apr 15-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 23-19

FINKE Edward W 183 Wright st Milwaukee
Navy; seam 2 cl- gunr m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 21-18 Jul 21-19

FINKE Frank Burlington

FINKE Louis G Burlington

FINLAYSON Willis L 1606 Winslow st
Aero; pvt; Jefferson Bks Kelly Field MacArthur Mitchell Field
Dec 10-17 Jul 1-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jun 20-19
B H 9

FIORE Joseph 1506 Washington av
M C; B H 81; pvt
Jun 27-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Jun 18-19
Toul

FIRKS Arnold G 1614 St Clair st
L 149 Inf; pvt
Aug 7-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 18-19

FIRKS Theodore H 1614 St Clair st
C 30 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 25-19

FISH Horace W 1647 Asylum av
F 121 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

FISCHER Carl A 1233 Carlisle av
F 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Sep 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Sep 8-19
M-A A of O

FISCHER Einer Richard 1233 Carlisle av
Co 6 Aero; pvt
Oct 24-18 Dec 13-18

FISCHER Frank J 2342 Kinzie av
A S M S; pvt; St Paul
Sep 24-18 Dec 20-18

FISCHER Oscar H 1233 Carlisle av
San T 310 338 Field H; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17 May 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 18-19
M-A

FISHER Bert 1572 Packard av
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Forrest
Sep 3-18 Jan 18-19

FISHER Frank J 2342 Kinzie av
A S M S; pvt; Tr Sch; St Paul
Sep 24-18 Dec 20-18

FISHER Percy 1536 Howe st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

FISHER Raymond F 1572 Packard av
Aero Co 15 161 D B; pvt; Hazelhurst
Oct 21-18 Jan 27-19

FISHER Russell A 1326 Maple st
C 121 F A; pvt-sply sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

FISHMAN Leonard A Burlington
Rcrt Co 13; Rcrt; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Nov 4-18

FISKER Jens M 2023 Hansen av
C 132 Eng; pvt-corp
Mar 5-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Jul 6-19

FITZGIBBONS Harry W 501 Park av
M C; B H 28; pvt-sgt; Sheridan
Aug 4-17 Mar 17-19

FIZZARI Jos 1511 Prospect st
Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks

FLAMINGO Leonard Waukesha
Sep 5-18**; Grant

FLANAGAN Arthur D 925 High st
Sply Co 16 F A; pvt-mess sgt
Jun 27-17 Jul 3-19; Ovs May 9-18 Jul 3-19
A-M StM M-A A of O
Disch at Coblenz

FLANAGAN Clarence W 1304 LaSalle st
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Newport News
May 11-17 Jun 5-19

FLANAGAN Frank V 1323 N Erie st
B 327 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Jan 19-19

FLANIGAN Rose East Troy
B H 22; reserve nurse
Apr 3-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Jun 12-19

FLEGER, Carl F R 1 Box 10
B H 95; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 23-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jun 21-19

FLEMING Leo S 1548 William st
pvt
Aug 14-18 Jan 12-19

FLOOD Thomas E 1738 Chatham st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Metuchen
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

FLYNN Lawrence Thomas 1324 Superior st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Farragut
Aug 14-18 Feb 24-19

FLYNN Leo H 945 LaSalle st
San T 321; pvt; Wadsworth
Jul 23-18 Jan 11-19

FOAT Irving T Waterford
B Tr Dtch; pvt
Oct 15-18 Dec 11-18

FOBAIR George Detroit
May 27-18**; Grant

FOLEY Merlyn Lake Beulah
Oct 1-18 Dec 12-18; pvt; Marquette Uni Milwaukee

FOLLANSBEE Earl D Milwaukee
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 21-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 24-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

FONTI Samuel Chicago
Jul 27-18**; Grant

FORBES Spencer L 1321 Villa st
Sply Troop 14 Cav; pvt-wgnr; Houston
Mar 8-18 Sep 23-19

FOREMAN Howard Rochester
Apr 29-18**; Custer

FOREMAN Curtis R 1214 N Main st
339 Aero Sq; pvt; Mitchell Field Call Field
Dec 10-17 Jan 16-19

FORSMAN Jacob A 1411 West st
Hq Co 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

FORWARK George O 1241 Carlisle av
Subm service; seam 3 cl-elect 1 cl; Grt Lakes New York Hampton Roads Submarine Base U S S D-1 U S S N-5
Jul 5-17 Aug 11-19
Sick; N Y Naval H

FORWARK Reinhart 1633 Center st
Rcrt Co 10; pvt Columbus Bks Grant
Jul 16-18 Jun 16-19

FOSTER A M 3011 Washington av
M O Tr Cmp; capt. Greenleaf
May 5-18 Sep 26-18

FOSTER Geo F Somers
62 M G T C; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
44 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19

FOX Arthur W 2018 Douglas av
M G Co 30 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Aug 27-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 20-19
M-A A of O

FOX Conrad Rapids dr
Inf; student officer-2nd Lt
June 15-17 Feb 6-19; Ovs**
Toul M-A
Awarded Croix de Guerre for gallantry

FOX Ernest M R 2 Box 114
I Tr Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock
Sep 5-18 May 1-19

FOX Eugene A R 2 Box 7
Co 7 C A C; pvt
Mar 11-18 May 20-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 20-19

FOX Milton F R F D 2
17 Eng; pvt
Nov 19-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 26-18 Mar 25-19

FOX Raymond Rapids dr
Navy

FOXWELL Amasa Union Grove
Aug 14-18**; Kansas City

FOXWELL Alton A Union Grove
Ord Sply Co 2; pvt
Aug 14-18 Mar 17-19

FOXWELL Wm H Union Grove
Aero; pvt-2nd Lt; Taylor
Dec 14-17 Dec 21-18

FOXWELL Thomas R 1331 Quincy av
C 36 M G Bn; pvt; Devens
Jul 6-18 Feb 7-19

FRAHM Edward Henry Burlington
Navy seam 2 cl-frm 2 cl; Mallory Brandenberg Samarinda
Jun 18-18 Sep 20-19; 4 trips abroad

FRANCE Albert E 1612 Packard av
Unas Tank Corps; pvt
Apr 9-18 Mar 26-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Mar 8-19

FRANCIS Frank 1330½ Twelfth st
E 310 Eng; pvt; Custer
Nov 18-17 Jan 31-18

FRANDSEN Harold A 800 Hamilton st
Unas; pvt
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

FRANK George 1227 Grove av
159 D B; pvt-sgt
Jul 26-18 Jun 26-19

FRANK Walter H Corliss
B 309 Inf; pvt
Apr 4-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs May 20-18 May 31-19
M-A

FRANKEL Charles B 1404 Franklin st
F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18

FRANZEN Joseph F 934 Wisconsin st
Hq Co 128 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 16-17 May 17-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 May 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

FRASER Archie Burlington
D 311 Am T; pvt; Grant Mills Hunt
May 27-18 Feb 3-19; Sep 25-18 Jan 29-19

FRASER Horace Burlington
pvt-1 cl pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Mar 24-19

FRASER Robert S M Burlington
14 Am T; pvt-sgt
Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19

FRASER Robert Burlington
A 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Beloit Custer
Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19

FRATT August Burlington
Inf; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 3-18

FRAYER Edward Franksville
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 May 12-19
A-M O-A

FRAZELL Willis 2207 Summit av

FRAZIER Robert W 1613 16th st
May 27-18**; Grant

FREDELAKE Frederick Wm 1513 Franklin st
Oct 19-18 Dec 2-18

FREDRICK Charles F Milwaukee
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

FREDERICK Russel W 1817 Chatham st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

FREDERICKSON Alfred 1809 Flett av
Navy; 1 m m-carp m 2 cl; England
Dec 21-17 Mar 26-19; Ovs Aug 13-18 Dec 16-18

FREDERICKSON Axel T 1733 Rapids dr
Disch Dec 28-18

FREDERICKSON Thorwald 1104 Howard av
B 58 C A C; pvt-wgnr
Mar 4-18 May 15-19; Ovs May 10-18 May 6-19
Toul

FREDRICKSON Arthur C 721 Racine st
L 387 Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Aug 9-18 Dec 14-18

FREEDY Ira W Caledonia
F A Hq Sply Tr; pvt-corp
Aug 2-18 Feb 24-19

FREEDE Milton Caledonia
U S Inf; pvt-corp
Service dates not available
Died from wounds at Langres Haute Marne Jan 28-19

FREEMAN George Byron 700 DeKoven av
Navy; landsman musc-1 cl musc; Grt Lakes U S S Kittery Santo Domingo Charleston
Apr 13-17 Aug 20-19; Ovs Dec 29-17 Aug 14-19

FREEMAN Kathleen 1242 Main str
Y M C A; Canteen worker
Oct 2-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 Aug 17-19

FRENCH Newell E 2212 Kinzie av
Hq Unas; pvt; U of Wis
Oct 7-18 Dec 14-18

FRERES Carl 823 Fifteenth st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

FRERES Carl J 1808 Howe st
Oct 19-18 Dec 12-18; S A T C; Racine College

FRERES Phillip P 1108 10th st
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18

FREY Theodore Burlington
14 Inf; pvt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Jul 2-18

FREY Wm Burlington
154 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19

FRICK John J 1301 Milwaukee av
Co 10 161 D B; pvt; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 17-19

FRIDLE James C 1611 Frederick st
M C 23 Inf; pvt
Jul 13-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Aug 31-19
Toul A-M M-A

FRIEDRICH John Lud 1427 Ann st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer

FRINGS Oscar 1610 Washington av
F 121 F A; B 36 F A; 1 sgt-capt
Jul 15-17 Feb 8-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jul 25-18
Al
Commissioned maj U S R

FRINT Peter 1950 Asylum av
K 337 Inf; Grant
May 27-18 Oct 4-18; Ovs Jul 20-18
Killed in action about Oct 4-18; buried France

FRISBEE Claud A 2203 16th st

FRISCO Charles R R 3
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Connecticut
Jul 19-18 Mar 27-19

FRITCHEN Arthur Floyd Union Grove
M C; 1st Lt-Capt; O T S Riley
Aug 3-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Jul 29-19
Al M-A

FROME Herbert 1405 Villa st
1st Sq 12 Cav; pvt-Sq sgt maj
Oct 9-15 Jul 14-19

FROMM Walter 1115 English st
Q M C; pvt; Sheffield
Oct 20-18 Feb 13-19

FROMM GEORGE F 302 Main st
Co 19 161 D B; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 14-18 Dec 29-18

FROST Carl N 918 Racine st
48 Co 4 Gr M T C; M T D; pvt-mech; Grant Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 25-19

FROST George W 920 Superior st
Co 1 A S; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Mar 29-18 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 10-19

FROST Sydney E 1016 Franklin st
S A T C; pvt; Madison
Oct 21-18 Dec 14-18

FRUDENWALD Fred A Caledonia
C 9 T M Bn; ck; Dodge
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

FRYER Robert J 1518 Franklin st
Serv Park Unit; pvt
Aug 9-18 Apr 3-19

FRYER Rexford T Milwaukee
Hq Co 6th F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Mar 22-19

FUCILLA Jos 1618 Albert st
S A T C; U of Wis
Oct 1-18 Dec 12-18

FULLER Frank 1640 Phillips av
A 311 Eng; pvt
Jul 22-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

FULLER, Percival S 107 12th st
Navy; seam 2 cl-Lt (Sr grade); Pensacola Panama
Apr 17-17 Jan 10-19; Ovs Apr 27-18 Jan 9-19
In navy aviation with anti-submarine deep sea patrol

FULLER Russell A 823 Forest st
Hq Amb Sec 107 San T; pvt-sgt
Jun 8-16 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 11-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O
Gassed and shell shocked; cited for gallantry by Gen Pershing

FULTON Leo T 1555 Packard av
Ord Dept Motor sec; pvt; Rock Island

FUNGCK Rufus F R 1 Box 36
Mob Ord Dtch 1; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jul 13-19

FUNK Joseph Nicholas 1500 Center st
Nov 12-18 Nov 12-18

FUNK Carl F 1611 Villa st
pvt; Zachary Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18

FUNK Leo John 1500 Center st
A F A; pvt
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

FUNK Nicholas 1500 Center st
Rcrt; Houston
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

FUNK Wm 1614 Howell st
15 161 D B; pvt
Sep 5-18 Jan 7-19

FURNO Giacento 2335 Mead st
Dev Co 12; 2 Dev Bn; 165 D B; pvt
Nov 19-17 Dec 7-18

FURRENES Olaf J A Madison
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 6-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

FURST Joseph Nicholas 1420 Buchanan st
Navy; frm 3 cl; Norfolk U S S North Dakota
Jul 16-18 Jun 18-19

G

GABBEY Paul L 924 Racine st
Aero Prov Serv Sq 299; pvt
Aug 1-18 Jan 24-19

GABBEY William O 924 Racine st
Co 16 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

GABRIEL William 1236 Geneva st
Aero; pvt-1 cl elect; Vancouver
Feb 21-18 Mar 3-19

GABRIEL Wm C

GAIDOS Alonzo F 2044 Racine st
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Lewis
Jul 15-17 Apr 10-19

GAISER William J 1624 Wisconsin st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jun 8-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

GALL Ambrose 2044 Racine st
Marine M G Repla Co; pvt-corp
Mar 26-17 Aug 29-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jul 29-19

GALL Arthur W 1644 LaSalle st
Gas Co 4; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

GALL Herman F 1644 LaSalle st
M M G Co; pvt; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jul 25-19

GALLAGHER Russell J 2003 N Main st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GALLAGHER John F 1710 Mead st
Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks

GALLAGHER Myron 1835 Chatham st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GALLOWAY Frank F 1700 West 6th st
B 331 F A; pvt-sgt
Sep 7-17 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Feb 5-19

GARBO Jos 1300 State st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

GARITY Robert V 620 Prospect st
Inf Unas; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 19-18 Jul 25-18

GARRET Irvin L 1519 West st
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jul 11-18 Jan 28-19; Ovs Aug 12-18 Dec 16-18

GARRICK James H 1706 Quincy av
87 Inf; pvt-1st Lt (Personnel Adj); Dodge
Aug 27-17 Jan 31-19

GARSKI Nick L 3005 Wright av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 27-17 Oct 3-18; Ovs Mar 4-19
Killed in action Oct 3-18 in Argonne

GASCOIGNE Alvin J 801 Park av
C 121 F A; pvt-ck; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

GASCOIGNE Lester E 801 Park av
U S N R F; seam
Mar 2-18 Sep 8-18

GASTROW Otto C 2045 Superior st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GATES Geo B 942 Superior st
S A T C; pvt; U of Wis
Oct 1-18 Dec 12-18

GATES Harold Carl 1708 Flett av
A 1 Inf; pvt; Randall Ft Sheridan Grant
Oct 10-18 Feb 7-19

GATFIELD Geo Carl 1420 Ann st
34 Co 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge
Aug 30-18 Dec 6-18

GATRONO Petta 1539 Prospect st
D 19 Bn U S G; pvt
Nov 18-17 Jan 8-19

GATZKE Alfred A 1827 N Wisconsin st
Navy; frm 3 cl-frm 2 cl
Jul 11-18 Aug 12-19
9 trips

GATZKE Geo A 1925 N Wisconsin st
M C 34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 8-19
Also served in army Oct 12-12 Sept 22-15 at Honolulu

GATZKE Walter 1925 N Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GAVAHAN John P 2003 N St Clair st
Ord Dtch; pvt-corp
Dec 12-17 Apr 18-19

GAVAHAN John T 1432 Gould st
C 12 Rgt F A R D; pvt-sgt; Jackson
Dec 12-17**

GAVAHAN Lawrence 1432 Gould st
M C 23 Inf; pvt
May 2-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 Aug 4-19
A-M M-A

GAVAHAN Thomas J 2003 N St Clair st
Ord Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 9-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 Jul 17-19
M-A A-M

GAULKE Fred 1618 Milwaukee av
E 34 F A; pvt
Jul 27-18 Feb 13-19

GAUS Elmer L 2505 17th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Olympia
Jun 25-18 Dec 21-18
Jun 25-18 Dec 21-18

GEAREN W D 300 Cliff av
Dental Co No 1; pvt; Oglethorpe
May 1-18 Dec 18-18

GEB Harold 3302 Osborne blvd
May 29-18**; Custer

GEB John M 1328 Michigan blvd
Navy; frm 3 cl- ptr 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Dec 14-17 May 17-19

GEB William P 1328 Michigan av
Navy; U S S New Jersey

GEBHARD George J 1132 Hayes av
Navy; seam 2 cl
Apr 8-17 Jul 26-19
1 trip

GEBHARD Walter H 1005 Hayes av
Navy; Grt Lakes
Jun 3-18 Sep 22-19

GEBHARDT Frederick 1228 Liberty st
S A T C; pvt-corp; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

GEBHARDT Homer Lee 1228 Liberty st
S A T C; pvt
Oct 23-18 Dec 13-18

GECENICE Victor Cleveland
29 3 Inf; Gordon
Aug 2-18
Drowned at Sea

GEDEMER Frank 1920 Asylum av
Mar 29-18**; Custer

GEDEMER Edward 1935 Asylum av
D 340 Inf; pvt
Sep 21-17 Dec 12-18

GEDEMER P G 1920 Asylum av
Navy; mach mate 2 cl
May 27-18 Jan 26-19

GEDEMER Walter T 1935 Asylum av
F 343 Inf; pvt-corp; LeMans
May 26-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 7-19

GEDEMER William 1920 Asylum av
Co 11 3 Tr Bn 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

GEHRING Ralph Milwaukee
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

GEIF Reuben Waterford
160 D B; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 May 20-19

GEIGIAN Seto 714 Park av
38 2 Inf; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Oct 6-19

GEIMAERT Camiel Corliss
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

GENEIT Rafael 1928 Phillips av
713 M T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Dixon
Jul 25-18 May 12-19

GENICH Otto J 1822 Roe av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalle
Jul 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19

GENTILE John Kenosha
Jun 28-18**; Riley

GENTILE Ralph 1949 Racine st
F 314 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 25-18 May 26-19

GEORGE Harry 1612 Chatham st
Amb Co 127; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

GEORGE Herbert Byron 1501 Deane blvd
S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College
Oct 25-18 Dec 23-18

GEORGE Lyle 1643 College av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

GEORGE Thomas 1011 State st
3 Inf; pvt; Taylor
Jul 29-18 Nov 8-18

GERBER Albert W R 3 Box 58
E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

GERE Allan Fayette 1709 Washington av
Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Vestal
Dec 8-17 Jan 14-19
On coast patrol

GERE Byron A 1305 Carlisle av
S A T C Beloit College
Oct 1-18 Nov 26-18

GERLAT Oscar H 1700 Villa st
Jul 1-18**; S Div High School Milwaukee

GERSONDE Chas F 1921 St Clair st
9th Dev Bn No 3; pvt; Logan
May 26-18 Dec 9-18

GERSONDE William F 1921 St Clair st
E 49 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 11-18 Mar 28-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 Mar 14-19

GEVERS Carl M 616 LaFayette av

GEVERS Frank Childs 616 LaFayette av
D 9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

GEYEJIAN Sato J 1301 Liberty st
Co 5 Dev Bn No 5; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 6-18

GEYER John A 1830 Chatham st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

GEZERIAN Meran 219 Wisconsin st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

GFROERER Herbert H 2042 Geneva st
Amb Co 127; pvt
Jul 3-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

GIAGLIARDO Antonio Kenosha
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

GIANNONI Frank L 309 14th st
Navy; mach mate 2 cl-mach mate 1 cl
May 6-17 Aug 7-19; Ovs Jun 5-18 Jul 5-19

GIANNONI John A 309 14th st
Navy; mach mate 2 cl-chief mach mate
Apr 16-17 Jul 15-19
1 trip

GIARDIAN Natale 512 Center st
H 337 Inf; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 19-19
Toul

GIAUFORTE John 812 6th st
13 Dtch Aircraft Pro; pvt
Aug 17-18 Dec 23-18

GIAELLI James 1114 Forest st
B 1 T M Bn; pvt
Nov 26-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Mar 25-19

GICLIOH Livio 1225 Milwaukee av
Navy

GIESE Erwin H 1534 Park av
F 120 F A; ck
Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GIESE Howard E 1520 Park av
F 120 F A; pvt
Apr 3-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GIESELER Rudolph J 2231 Frank st
M C; 1st Lt; Evac H 36; Devens Wheeler Nantes (France)
Jul 1-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Oct 31-18 Jul 22-19

GIFFORD Everett K Union Grove
F 5 Eng; pvt
Feb 4-18 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Apr 4-19
Puvenell sector

GILDAY John B 1331 Center st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 30-17 Apr 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Gassed; sick in B H

GILL Walter 1835 Mead st
Q M C; pvt; Ft Niagria
May 26-18 Apr 14-19

GILL Walter 1835 Mead st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Hancock Sheffield
Jul 6-18 Jun 22-19

GILLARD Charles West Allis
Nov 18-17**; Custer

GILLEN Ira E 1112 N Erie st
Ord Dpt U S A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt
May 3-17 Mar 13-19; Ovs Nov 26-17 Mar 7-19

GILLER Frank La Crosse
May 27-18**; Grant

GILLETTE Frank 1421 N Chatham st
Hq 72 Co C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

GILLETTI Dominick Corliss
Dec 30-17**; Custer

GILLIGAN Patrick J 957 La Salle ts
Eng; 113 Spr Sq; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Oct 14-18 Dec 19-18

GILMAN Carl Arthur 1534 Milwaukee av
Navy; musc 1 cl
Jun 1-18 Feb 27-19; Ovs Oct 10-18 Jan 30-19

GILMAN James W 1312 Main st
D 85 Am T; pvt; Syracuse Ft Adams Grant
Aug 5-18 Dec 28-18

GILSON James W Country Club
Hq 57 F A Brig; capt-maj (adj)
June 15-17 May 3-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Apr 26-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Awarded Croix de guerre

GILSON Lester J 725 Madison ct
Navy; app seam-Q M 3 cl
May 12-17 Feb 1-19; Ovs Jul 7-17 Mar 4-18

GINSBACH John A Hazelton Pa
Base Censor; pvt-corp; Lee
Jul 25-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jun 18-19

GIONINNI August 1347 Albert st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

GIORDANO Ernest 2133 Racine st
Evac H 29; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Jul 9-18
C-M A-M M-A

GIORTZ Hilmar H 1102 Grove av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

GIOVANNI Rallo Jersey City N J
Aug 7-18**; Shelby

GIPSON Henderson Lanett Ala
B 372 Inf; pvt
Oct 27-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Feb 11-19
C-M

GIRZDIS Tony Georgetown
K 327 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 May 27-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 May 20-19

GITTINGS Wm LeRoy 2112 Washington av
M G Bn; 2nd Lt-1st Lt
May 15-17 Dec 4-18; Ovs Sep 7-17 Jul 27-18
Montdidier Cantigny sector

GITZEN Matthew P 1213 Villa st
121 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19

GIOUIOLI Lewis 1514 Frederick av
Navy
Jul 25-18 Sep 11-19

GIURAGOS Hurshostian 932 Douglas av
H 2 Bn; pvt; Gordon
Mar 29-18 Dec 21-18

GIZINSKI John M 1217 Hamilton st
C M T; pvt
Jul 15-18 Dec 15-18

GIZIRIAN Marion 219 Wisconsin st
4 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 May 4-18

GJELLERUP Svend 418 Main st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 May 4-19

GLASER Roy Burlington
C 311 Eng; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Aug 23-18 Jul 3-19

GLAUDER Ernest A 1700 Grand av
677 Aero Sq; Morrison
Nov 5-18 May 27-19

GLEASON Ray F 1109 Wisconsin st
Navy; Co 351 Rgt 14; S F 2 cl
Jun 29-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Aug 13-18 Jun 19-19

GLEASON Van David 1518 Boyd av
F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

GLEESON Robert Burlington
S A T C; pvt; U of Wis
Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18

GLENZER Earl
Oct 25-18 Nov 20-18; Shelby

GLINIECKI Felix 1922 Racine st
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

GLINSKE Anton 802 Forest st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

GLOBIS James 1940 Racine st
Hq Co; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Aug 5-18

GLUECK Albert H Waterford
Co 41 D B 161; pvt-ck; Grant
May 27-18 Dec 18-18

GOCKER Joseph P 1647 N Main st
Navy; 7 regt band; musc
Disch Jan 24-19

GODERMER Edward 1935 Asylum av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

GODSKE Carlyle E 1429 Owen av
Amb Co 127; pvt-wgnr
May 5-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

GOEBEL Alfred W 1206 Highland av
Aero; mech-chauf
Oct 7-18 Apr 9-19

GOEBEL Frank Caledonia
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

GOEBEL Reinhold J 1041 Center st
Co 2 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Mar 28-18 Apr 11-18

GOETZ Arthur F 931 Walnut st
Co 3 101 Inf; pvt; Shelby
Oct 23-18 Dec 27-18

GOETZ Edward P 1526 Geneva st
B 26 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Oct 5-18; Ovs Jul 1918
Killed in action Oct 5-18
M-A
Buried Military cemetery Fleury St Aire

GOHORTGIAN George 219 Wisconsin st
1st Co 1 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 19-18 Dec 10-18

GOFF Jos Burlington
Mar 30-18**; Custer

GOGGINS Frank Waukegan
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

GOGLIARDO Rosco 1615 Albert st
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

GOLDBECK Oscar 1600 Hamilton av
Provost G Co; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Apr 25-19

GOLDSWORTHY Claude R 1241 Villa st
I 318 Inf; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 27-19
M-A

GOODING Thomas T 704 Park av

GOOLBANK Levanian 1403 Liberty st
C 9 T M Bn; pvt; Disch Dec 18-18

GONTEN Edward G 1706 Howe st
M C; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Oct 21-19

GOODNETTER Elmore F 919 15th st
Navy; Elect 3 cl r e
Jun 4-18 Jan 29-19

GORDON Harry 1617 West st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GORETSKI Waddock Ralph Mich
May 27-18**; Grant

GORTON Edward G 1706 Howe st
Camp Shelby

GOTHE Walter 1629 Villa st
M C 125 Amb Co; pvt
May 12-18 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 17-18 May 20-19
Al A-M M-A O-A

GOTSCHE Elmer F 1602 Quincy av
Dental Corp; 1st Lt; Funston
Sep 26-18 Jan 6-19

GOUGISIAN Mike 804 State st
E 53 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Jul 14-19

GOULD Max A Union Grove
May 27-18**; Grant

GOVERNATORI Sigilfaedo 1347 Albert st
M C Hq Co Sec B; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Jan 20-19

GRABHER Ernest R 12 Box 11
E 17 Eng;
Nov 19-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Mar 26-19

GRADY Kevin W Oconto Wis
Aero Const Sq 78; pvt; Vancouver
Feb 25-18 Dec 30-18

GRADY William M 1608 Charles st
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
May 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GRAGER Albert 617 8th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; U S S DeKalb U S S Howard
May 8-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Jun 13-18 Dec 17-18
Stationed at LeHavre France Hampton England and Queenstown Ireland

GRAHAM Andrew 2122 Asylum av

GRAHAM James H 503 Park av
M G Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Jul 25-19

GRAHAM John L 2122 Asylum av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 5-18 Jan 13-19

GRAMLICK Charles E 1506 Milwaukee av
C 311 Sply T; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 20-19

GRANCACCIO Frank Milwaukee
Jun 20-18**; Custer

GRANGER Frank T 1008 Blaine av
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GRANT Stanley G 1605 Boyd av
Unas; pvt; Shelby
Oct 22-18 Oct 31-18

GRANT William 1001 15th st
Vet H Unit 9; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 2-18 Jun 24-18; Ovs Oct 21-18 Jun 11-19

GRAPENTIN August J 210 3hr st
Co 4 C A C; pvt
Jul 24-18 Dec 19-18

GRAU Herman 1821 La Salle st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GRAU Walter H 1821 La Salle st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Grant
Dec 13-17 Apr 24-19; Ovs Sep 22-18 Apr 10-19

GRAVES George H 1701 Hamilton st

GRAIZIGER Leroy E 1131 Villa st
Navy; f 3 cl-r f; U S S Vermont

GRAYSON Robert D 936 Center st
Navy
1 Co O R S; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 17-19

GRAYSON Mook Mootin 1508 Bryn Mawr av
Navy; frm 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 16-18 Jan 24-19

GRAVES Jay H 923 Milwaukee av
Amb Co 127; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

GREB Peter J 1705 Villa st
Aero Sq 361; pvt-corp
Dec 13-17 Dec 23-18; Ovs Jul 15-18 Dec 10-18

GRECO Guissepe 1412 Blake av
Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18

GRECO James J 2301 Mead st
F 310 Eng; pvt
Sep 20-17 Jan 13-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 Nov 13-18

GREEN Hannes 1707 Carlisle av
Navy; l q m a c-q m 2 cl a c
Feb 11-18 Dec 30-18

GREEN John P Somers
9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18

GREEN Robert R 1528 N Main st
1st Co 164 D B; pvt-sgt; Funston
Jul 2-17 Aug 1-19; Ovs Nov 12-17 Mar 29-19
Al C-M A-M M-A

GREENE Francis V Racine
Navy; Lt (J G); U S S Mercy
1903-1908 and 1911-1920 (still in service)

GREENE Guy M 1638 N Chatham st
Amb Co 127; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GREENE Harrison W 1718 Maple st
Navy; l m m-m m 1 cl
Dec 11-17 May 1-18; Ovs May 10-18 Feb 10-19

GREENMAN Sterling W Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GREER Rudolf 2103 Blake av
Rcrt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 31-18

GREER Thomas H 1139 La Salle st
F 803 Pioneer Inf; pvt-corp
Aug 2-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jun 18-19
M-A

GREGERSON Viggo 1820 Asylum av
318 Trans C; pvt
Jun 29-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 6-19

GREGG Fred J 100 State st
Inf; Logan
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

GREGOR Ben 1417 Johnson pl
Co 9 1 Prov Tr Reg 161 D B; pvt; Grant Mac-Arthur
Sep 6-18 Dec 29-18

GREGOR Hubert 1417 Johnston pl
Co 7 Rcrt Depot; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Jan 11-19

GREGORY Malcomb J 1618 West st
36 161 D B; pvt
May 5-18 Oct 14-18

GREIDER Monroe 1761 Northwestern av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GREINER Stanley L 1511 La Salle st
Jul 29-18 Jan 22-19
Navy; yeo; Grt Lakes

GREMIER Anton Racine
No data available on service, organization or concerning death.

GRENINGER Harry F 232 Main st
A 59 M G Bn; pvt-sgt
Jul 22-18 Feb 3-19

GRESPAN Leon Corliss
May 27-18**; Grant

GRESSING Harold 839 Park av
M C 63 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 3-18 Oct 1-19

GREY Taylor 467 Riverside dr
U S C G

GRIESE Charles J 1826 St Clair st
Navy; bsn m-bsn m 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Feb 12-19

GRIESE Clarence C 709 LaFayette av
171 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Jun 30-19

GRIESE George A 1826 N St Clair st
4 Canadian Reserve Bn; pvt-corp
May 25-16 Aug 17-19; Ovs Sep 12-16 Aug 17-19
Y-L S A of O

GRIESE Louis J 1826 N St Clair st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GRIFFITH Ira R 708 10th st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S New Jersey
Jul 20-18 Aug 12-19
3 trips

GRIFFITH Jay 1836 Calumet av Chicago

GRIFFITHS John Burlington
9 C A C; pvt; Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18
B H Oct 26-18

GROBOWSKI Stanislaus 1822 Racine st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

GROELING Frank 824 Center st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

GROELING William G 824 Center st
Hq Co 36 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

GROENKE August 1257 Mound av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

GROENKE Harry W 1632 Prospect st
S A T C
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

GROENKE Russell F 1513 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

GROFF Howard Burlington
S A T C; pvt; U of Chicago
Oct 18-18 Dec 11-18

GROSLING Frank 824 Center st
Jul 7-18**; Columbus Bks

GROSSE Grover F 1106 11th st
18 Am T; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

GROSSMAN Henry Burlington
2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 21-19

GROSSMAN Jos Burlington
9 160 D B Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Gordon
Mar 30-18 Mar 9-19

GROSSMAN Louis E Burlington
O 344 Inf; pvt; Grant Mills France
Jul 23-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 27-19
M-A

GRYCGKOWSKI Peter 1732 Racine st
Camp Custer

GRYGERA Anton Franksville
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 22-17 Dec 26-18

GRZANNA Rudolph Caledonia
Jun 28-18**; Riley

GUAGLIARDO Antonio 1300 State st
159 D B; pvt; disch Dec 7-18

GUDMUNSEN John A 900 Racine st
G 128 Inf; pvt-corp
Jun 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

GUGA Gustave 524 Center st
I 132 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 13-17 Feb 15-19; Ovs Jul 12-18 Feb 10-19
Al M-A

GUILBERT F Warburton Green Gables
Navy; yoe-yoe 3 cl
Jul 25-18 Mar 28-19

GUILBERT Gordon M 107 11th st
127 Amb Co; 107 San T; pvt-sgt; Riley
Apr 5-17 May 6-18; Ovs Oct 28-18 Mar 13-19
Sick B H at Camp MacArthur Jan 12-18

GUILBERT Roscoe 107 11th st
Hq Co 121 F A; sgt-1st Lt
Jul 15-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GUISEPPE Muratore 1337 Kewaunee st
Co 9 1 Prov 161 Reg D B; pvt
Aug 9-18 Dec 29-18

GULBRANDSEN Arthur O 934 Forest st
F 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

GULBRANDSEN John M 1625 Albert st
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GULBRANDSEN Victor R 726 Bank st
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jul 2-18 Aug 16-19

GULBRANDSEN Wm A 1625 Albert st
G 23 Eng; pvt
Dec 12-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 8-19
M-A

GULBRONSON Henry Racine
B 75 C A C; pvt
Mar 9-17 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 1918 Mar 1919

GULBRONSON Hubert Racine
May 27-18**

GULBRONSON Frank Racine
May 27-18**

GULICK Thomas
E 27 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 26-18**

GUNDERSON Seeley Lake Beulah
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

GUNDERSON Nels Franksville
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam
Apr 19-18 Aug 12-19

GURSKI Stephan 1421 Ann st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 11-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

GURSKY Herman Racine
No data on service dates or organization
Died Jan 26-19; buried in Racine

GUSE Otto 1924 N Chatham st
25 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

GUTH Erving L 3724 Wright av
M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Feb 6-19

GUTZMAN Wm 1006 LaSalle st
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

H

HAAG Ray L 946 La Salle st
B 47 Inf; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jul 27-19

HAAG Roddie E 946 La Salle st
Q M Sply Dtch; pvt-sgt; Wadsworth
May 3-18 Apr 7-19

HAAGE Hagenian 1303 State st
A 2 Dev Bn; pvt
Disch Nov 29-18

HAAS Raymond Wm 1205 Summit av
Aero Sply Sq 674; pvt
Nov 6-18 Dec 19-18

HAAS Samson H 1720 Albert st
Unas; pvt; U of W
Oct 16-18 Dec 13-18

HAASE Ernest B 1831 N St Clair st
124 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19

HAASE Frank C J 1510 Superior st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 28-18 May 18-19

HAASE Oscar 702 High st
Navy; frm 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 10-18 Feb 10-19

HAASE Richard H 2019 N St Clair st
Co 5 Disch Dtch; pvt; Grant
Mar 8-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Jul 15-18 Dec 4-18

HAASE Rueben Harry 1632 Holmes av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 15-18 Nov 2-18

HABADA Frank 1610 9th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

HABAN Frank L 306 Gould st
F 121 F A; pvt

HABOFF Svend Peter Kenosha
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HACHADIN Nagarat 1007 Douglas av
10 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19

HACHERION Stepan 959 Geneva st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer

HACHUGIAN Joe 932 Douglas av
41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

HACK Erick Herbert 2021 N Superior st
Q M C; pvt; Shelby Sheffield
Oct 20-18 Apr 11-19

HACKLER Walter 1609 Charles st
C A C; pvt-corp
Mar 13-18 Apr 16-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Mar 26-19

HACKS Ransom P 400 Wisconsin st
85 Inf; pvt; Custer
Apr 29-18 May 18-18

HADER Arthur E 1607 Maple st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
July 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 3-19

HAEFFNER William A 1001 Hayes av
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Med Unit 108
Mar 29-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 5-19

HAENEL Erick C 238 S LaFayette av
Aug 15-18**; Peoria

HAERTL Louis J 732 Wisconsin st
26 Per; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 9-18 Dec 13-18

HAFEMAN Arthur R 2018 Kinzie av
Navy; carp mate 2 cl-carp mate 1 cl; Grt Lakes Newport
May 1-18 Aug 6-19

HAGASEN Carl 219 Wisconsin st
H 351 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 May 31-19

HAGAPIAN Gazaroo 1017 Douglas av
36 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 May 15-19

HAGAPIAN K 1017 Douglas av
Q M C; pvt
May 26-18 May 14-19

HAGEMAN Oswald E 1000 Villa st

HAGEMANN Jacob Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HAGEMANN John Caledonia
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

HAGEN Hans Florence Mont
Sep 21-18**; Lewis

HAGEN Hans 1206 Cliff av
M C; pvt 1 cl; Gen H Riley Sheridan
Jun 27-18 Dec 31-19

HAGEN Lawrence E 1217 Villa st
F 36 Rgt; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Jan 31-19

HAGEN Walter E 335 Main st
Hq Dtch 30 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 7-18 Jan 30-19

HAGENNIAN Mike 928 Huron st
1 Co Disch Bn; pvt-corp; Grant
May 28-18 Feb 11-19

HAGERIAN Hepein 909 Prospect st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

HAGLUND August E 1259 Mound av
501 M O R Unit; pvt-ord sgt
Sep 22-17 Sep 15-19; Ovs May 23-18 Sep 2-19
C-M A-M O-A M-A A of O

HAHN Edwin F 2063 Green st
Aero Sq 490; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Feb 13-19; Ovs Apr 23-18 Feb 2-19

HAHN Thomas P 406 Schemmer st

HAIGHT Walter L 1629 Wisconsin st
F 121 F A; 1st Lt-capt (Bn adj)
Jul 15-17; still in service; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 9-19
Al O-A A-M M-A
Wnd Oct 28-18; B H 3; Gen H 28

HAJENIAN Mike 1212 Mound av
F A; pvt; Taylor
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18

HALBACH Leonard F Waterford

HALBACH Wm A Waterford
E 27 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Jan 8-19

HALBERSTADT Earl 2026 Michigan blvd
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

HALBERSTADT Edward C 1658 East st
F 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

HALBERSTADT George J 1658 East st
M C; C Med Dtch; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Dec 20-18

HALBERSTADT Otto 1658 East st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

HALE Walter F 707 Hayes av
C 1 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Sep 26-17 Dec 14-18

HALEY John J La Crosse
M G Troop 4 Cav; pvt-1st sgt; Scofield Bks Ft Ringold
Mar 9-14 Apr 23-19

HALFERTY Floyd D — Racine
S A T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School
Aug 14-18 Dec 10-18

HALL Curtis O — 230 Harrison st
S A T C; pvt
Aug 14-18 Dec 14-18

HALL Frank J — 2715 Washington av
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

HALL Gorman K — 1228 Grand ave
Unas; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

HALL Max A — 1605 N Wisconsin st
M O R S 116; pvt-sgt
Mar 12-14 Apr 14-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Mar 15-19
Toul Al A-M M-A
Wnd Aug 4-18

HALL Willard C — Racine
M T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School
Aug 14-18 Dec 1-19

HALLER John J — 1638 N St Clair st
Q M C; pvt; Grant
Sep 4-18 Feb 11-19

HALLETT Sylvester J — 1105 Grand av
Mobile Ldry Co 320; pvt-sgt
May 28-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 5-19

HALLMAIER Leo — 1124 12th st
Field H 228 12 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Jun 27-18 Feb 1-19

HALVORSEN John — 1224 Summit av
L 387 Inf; pvt-sgt; Cody
Aug 9-18 Dec 14-18

HAMAR Conrad H — Odin Minn
May 6-18**; Columbus Bks

HAMMOND Elmore A — 1519 Superior st
U S C G; C G 283

HAMMILLER John Frank — Burlington
127 Amb Co; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 May 25-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M M-A O-A A of O

HAND William I — 1511 Phillips av
C 108 Eng; pvt-sgt
Jul 4-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 6-18 May 28-19
M-A

HANLEY William J — Racine
127 Amb Co; 1st Lt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HANNEMANN Emil — 1805 N Erie st

HANNES Joseph — 1107 Racine st
C 119 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 17-17 Jan 29-18

HANNEY John James — 1601 Grange av
Navy; 19 Co 12 Rgt; 1 m m (gen)-mach 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 17-18 Mar 29-19

HANNIGAN Michael — 1300 Marquette st
B 129 Inf; pvt
May 15-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs Nov 1917 May 23-19
Somme M-A A of O

HANRAHAN George — 1422 Racine st
M 339 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26 17**; Ovs Jul 20-18 Jun 30-19

HANSE Julius C — 403 LaFayette av
Aero; pvt; Kelley Field

HANSEN Agner B — 1500 Hamilton av
Navy; seam 2 cl-ensign; U S S Kennedy
May 31-18 Apr 24-19

HANSEN Albert — 1322 11th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 26-18 Dec 14-18

HANSEN Albert A — Union Grove
Ord; pvt-corp; Dodge
Dec 14-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 May 22-19

HANSEN Albin E — 522 Randolph st
M C; pvt; Custer
Dec 11-17 Aug 26-19

HANSEN Ansgar — 2128 Kinzie av
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Dec 21-17 Dec 18-18

HANSEN Arthur — Franksville
1 M G Bn; pvt; Grant Hancock
Sep 5-18 Mar 1-19

HANSEN Axel — 1245 W Boulevard
Unas; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 15-19**; Ovs Jul 16-18 Jun 26-19

HANSEN Axel M — 908 Racine st
Q M C; Butcher Co 306; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 15-17 Apr 13-19; Ovs Apr 16-18 Mar 19-19

HANSEN Carl — 1420 Howe st
B 10 M G Bn; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Jul 27-19
M-A

HANSEN Carl A — 1244 Washington av
D 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 21-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jul 20-18 Dec 8-18
M-A

HANSEN Carl P — 630 Hagerer st
M C; pvt; Greenleaf Hamilton Amatal
Sep 3-18**

HANSEN Chas L — 1132 Park st
Navy; asp seam-yoe 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jan 4-15 Jan 7-19

HANSEN Charles E — 1318 Frederick st
F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

HANSEN C I — 2114 Harriet st
Q M C; 1st Lt; Washington D C
Jun 12-18**

HANSEN Conrad T — Kenosha
K Auto Transport; pvt; Indianapolis
Aug 31-18 Dec 14-18

HANSEN Earl S — 916 12th st
Marines; pvt; Philadelphia Navy Yard
Oct 26-18 Sep 2-19

HANSEN Edward — Franksville
I 3 Bn S A R D; pvt; Merritt

HANSEN Edwin M — 522 Randolph st
91 Aero Sq; pvt
Mar 8-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs May 26-18 Jun 16-19
Toul M-A A of O

HANSEN Einer — 1001 Gideon ct
Aug 1-18**; Syracuse

HANSEN Einer C — 2167 Clarence av
M G Co 129 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Aug 30-18 May 21-19
A of O

HANSEN Einer T — 1622 Holmes av
Navy; ships ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Santa Ana
Jul 2-18 Jul 22-19

HANSEN Elmer — Union Grove
Aug 8-18 Dec 29-18

HANSEN Emery B — 1413 Kewaunee st
F 121 F A; Tank Corps; pvt-sgt
May 3-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 12-19
Left F Battery at Liverpool; sick

HANSEN Emil — 2167 Clarence av
Aero Sq 609; pvt-ck; Garden City
Dec 10-17 Jan 20-19

HANSEN Emil B — 2128 Kinzie av
7 T M Battery F A C O T S; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Mar 26-19

HANSEN Ephriam F 1539 Kearney av
Hq Co Dtch; pvt-sgt; Merritt
Jul 15-17 Jun 23-19

HANSEN Ernest H 1515 Phillips av
8 Co 30 Eng; pvt-corp; forestry division; Haute Marne
Sep 20-17 Jan 20-19; Ovs Jan 4-18 Dec 17-18
Wnd Chateau Guyon; B H 15 and 20

HANSEN Fred 1106 E Prospect st
C Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 2-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs May 8-18 Mar 26-19
M-A A of O

HANSEN Fred I 1708 Asylum av
1 Co Tr Bn; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Jul 16-18 Dec 17-18

HANSEN Frederick H P 1511 W 6th st
Aero; pvt; Columbus Bks
Oct 21-17 May 12-19; Ovs Jan 9-18 Nov 20-17
M-A

HANSEN Fritz H 3427 Washington av
F 121 F A; buglr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HANSEN George 2070 West High st
110 Ord Depot Co; pvt-ord sgt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Apr 24-19

HANSEN George August Los Angeles
Apr 30-18**; Lewis

HANSEN Hans C 1420 Howe st
A 332 F A; pvt
Jul 9-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19

HANSEN Hans Christian 1102 Grove av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jun 15-17 Aug 26-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 22-19

HANSEN Hans J 1029 Blaine av
A 360 M G Bn; pvt; Sherman
Jul 6-18 Dec11-18

HANSEN Hans P 1606 Flett av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HANSEN Harry E 2612 Asylum av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HANSEN Harry H 1930 Prospect st
D 41 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 25-18 Jan 29-19

HANSEN Harry L 2711 Washington av
A 309 Inf; pvt
Mar 28-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 May 24-19
M-A

HANSEN Harry P R 2114 Harriet st
B 24th Sig C; pvt-gunr
May 28-17 Apr 10-19; Ovs May 27-18 Mar 23-19
M-A Wocure StM

HANSEN Henry 2014 16th st
L 61 Inf; pvt-corp
Oct 12-17 Jul 26-19; Ovs Apr 16-18 Jul 20-19
M-A StM Vosges StDie sector
Cited in Gen. Orders 11-12-13-18

HANSEN Henry E 1654 Boyd av
Jun 15-18 Jul 18-19; pvt; Beloit

HANSEN Herbert Winston 1018 Grand av
S A T C; pvt; U of C
Oct 21-18 Dec 15-18

HANSEN Hilton R 1708 Asylum av
D 36 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

HANSEN Irving 815 Marquette st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 5-17 Jul 4-18

HANSEN Jacob M 1785 Spring st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 81
Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19

HANSEN Jenny 2711 Washington av
M C; pvt; U S Debarkation H 2 N Y
Nov 23-18 Apr 16-19

HANSEN John G Corliss
299 M P Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
Nov 19-17 Aug 18-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Aug 9-19

HANSEN John H 1930 Prospect st
A 8 Inf; pvt-corp
Oct 1914; still in service; Ovs Oct 17-18 Mar 19-19

HANSEN John H 953 Marquette st
Advance Ord Depot 1; pvt-corp
Dec 13-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 May 5-19

HANSEN Julius C 1244 State st
28 Balloon Co; pvt-chauf 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Jun 10-19

HANSEN Leland H 1123 Herrick av
A 10 F S Bn; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Puneville Sect
Mar 28-18 Jun 27-19

HANSEN Lester B 2055 W High st
A Co M P; M C; pvt; Greenleaf
Apr 25-18 Jan 27-19

HANSEN Louis 837 Blaine av
E 331 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Disch Feb 18-19

HANSEN Magnus C 1525 W 6th st
A P O 717; pvt-hosp sgt
May 11-17 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Jul 9-19

HANSEN Michael Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HANSEN Neil P 953 Marquette st
C 49 F A; pvt; Still
Jul 25-18 Feb 10-19

HANSEN Nels C 2230 Washington av
Co 1 Conv Div; pvt-ck
Jul 25-18 Sep 30-19

HANSEN Nels Nessen Perth Amboy N J
May 2-18**; Dix

HANSEN Nels P 2306 Kinzie av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Wnd Aug 12-18

HANSEN Orla W Milwaukee
Cas Co; pvt-corp; Dodge
Dec 14-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 May 5-19

HANSEN Paul 949 Marquette st
Disch Dtch 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 20-18 Jan 18-19

HANSEN Paul A 1112 Gould st
A 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

HANSEN Percy V A 1501 Grange av
Aero; pvt; Lewis Inst Mills Madison Bks
Jul 15-18 Dec 12-18

HANSEN Peter 942 Forest st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 31-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HANSEN Sophus 2101 Clarence av
Navy; 1 m m-engineman 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 5-18 Jul 22-19

HANSEN Walter Harold 1511 Packard av
Nov 12-18 (only)

HANSEN Walter M 1244 Blake av
Navy; seam 2 cl; 3 months with fleet
Jun 24-18 Jan 18-19

HANSON Alfred R 2 Box 27K
Q M C; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Apr 8-19

HANSON Alfred 709 West blvd
Hq Co; pvt; Custer
Apr 29-18 May 12-18

HANSON Allen C 1814 Clayton av
6 Aero Co; pvt
Dec 15-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 1-19

HANSON Arthur Norway
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Yantic
Jul 1918 Jan 14-19

HANSON Arthur Corliss
I Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock
Sep 5-18 Mar 1-19

HANSON August Ludwig 521 Randolph st
8 Co 161 D B; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Jan 11-19

HANSON Carl 306 Dodge st
Depot Service Co 99; pvt-corp; LeMans
May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jul 12-19

HANSON Carl E 1649 Austin av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19

HANSON Carl Edmund Waterford
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr Douglas MacArthur
Jul 26-17 Nov 29-17
Died Nov 29-17 Waco Tex; street car accident
Buried Norway Lutheran cemetery

HANSON Charles E 1318 Frederick st
F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

HANSON Clarence Waterford
May 27-18**; Grant

HANSON Edwin M 522 Randolph st
Aero Sq 91; pvt
Mar 8-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs May 26-18 Jun 16-19
Toul M-A

HANSON Einer 1001 Gideon ct
Gas Defense Service; pvt; Long Island
Jul 31-18 Mar 18-19

HANSON Einer C 2167 Clarence av
May 27-18**; Grant

HANSON Elmer Union Grove
Aug 8-18**; Jefferson Bks

HANSON Ernest 935 La Salle st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

HANSON Harold 1524 Flett av
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HANSON Leo Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HANSON Louis 2127 Osborne blvd
Nov 12-18

HANSON Melvin Arthur Union Grove
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Yantic
Jun 16-15 Jan 16-19

HANSON Michael C 1116 Grove av
309 T M B; pvt-corp

HANSON Peter 610 8th st
M 36 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 2-19
M-A

HANSON Peter 942 Forest st
F 121 F A; pvt
May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 31-18 May 12
A-M O-A M-A Al

HANSON Robert 3424 Wright av
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jun 26-18 Apr 18-19

HANSON Rudolph 1115 David st
Navy

HANSON Victor 2230 Washington av
Hq Dtch 32nd Div; pvt-sgt 1 cl
May 16-17 May 21-19; Ovs Feb 17-18 May 3-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

HANSON William C Franksville
Cadet Dtch A S F S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Sill
Jun 10-17 Jul 10-19

HANSON William C 2629 Washington av
M C attached to 310 Eng; 1st Lt-maj
Nov 2-17 May 1-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 11-19

HANSSEN O C F 1151 Mound av
Navy; C G 110; ck-ck 2 cl
Jun 15-18 Sep 13-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Sep 1-19
Subm patrol Irish Sea and off France; battle with subm on U S S Wadsworth at sinking sub Oct 21-18; U S S Narragansett; in troop transport service

HAPKE Reinhold E 1657 N Wisconsin st
Det 5 A S A P; pvt
Disch Jan 31-19

HAPKE William E 1728 Erie st
B 10 M G Bn; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Jul 27-19
M-A

HARCUS Donald B 1368 Dean blvd
A 2 Prov Eng; pvt-sgt
May 27-18 Dec 17-18

HARCUS John W 822 14th st
Aero; pvt; Custer Morrow Field
Aug 17-18 Mar 29-19

HARCUS Robert R R 3 Box 66
41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-19

HARDIE Elwin M Burlington
E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-19 Feb 7-19

HARDING Earl 418 Wisconsin st
U S C G; frm; New York Harbor
Mar 1-18 Jan 7-19

HARDING Harold A 1920 Slauson av
K 131 Inf; pvt-2nd Lt
Mar 28-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs May 22-18 May 23-19
Albert sector; Wnd; B H 16

HARDY Jacob 913 La Salle st
7 Co 160 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 18-19

HARIAN John 219 Wisconsin st
May 27-18**; Grant

HARMANN Henry J Corliss
D 13 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 29-17 May 15-19; Ovs Jul 21-17 Apr 28-19
C-M M-A StM; attached to French 2nd army

HARMS Edward H 2003 Erie st
Navy; frm 3 cl-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 7-18 Jun 16-19

HARMS George W 812 Yout st
Navy; l r e-r e 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Jan 10-18 Jan 29-19

HARNEL Erick C Chelsea
Evac Amb Co 63; pvt-mach
Aug 14-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 21-19

HARNESS Raymond C Keokuk Ia
Jul 22-18**; Pike

HARNEY George R 514 LaFayette av
Aero Sq 165; pvt; Romorantin France
Oct 26-17 Jun 24-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Jun 12-19

HARNISCH John F 1235½ Cherry st
Co 149 Spruce Sq; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Aug 5-18 Jan 25-19

HAROUTOONIAN Avedis 1021 Gideon ct
L 3 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Disch Mar 10-19

HARPSTER John L R F D 4 Box 1H
B 58 Inf; pvt
Nov 19-17 Apr 29-19; Ovs**
M-A; Wnd Verdun sector

HARPSTER Philo E 1513 Owen av
Hq Co 109 M G Bn; pvt-sgt
Dec 9-17 May 14-19; Ovs May 718 Apr 30-19
A-M O-A M-A

HARRIAN John 604 State st
Inf; pvt; (no record of unit)
Enlistment date missing; died of wounds in France on Nov 20-18

HARRINGTON O C Jr Burlington
Navy (a); D 6 regt; Perry Grt Lakes

HARRIS Thomas R Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HARRISON Samuel R 1008 11th st
146 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 15-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 27-19
Wnd Oct 3-18 Regt H

HART Eugene C 711 8th st
M C; 107 Sply T; pvt
Jul 2-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 25-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

HART L W 710 Randolph st
163 Inf; pvt-corp
Disch Dec 12-18

HART Melvin E Lake Beulah
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes New London
Jun 15-18 Feb 13-19

HART William A Lake Beulah
D 131 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 2-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 28-19

HARTER Leo F 1329 La Salle st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
May 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HARTER Roy E Detroit
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HARTMAN Charles C 1219 9th st
H 7 M O R S; pvt
May 14-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 27-18 Jul 20-19

HARTMAN Peter J 1219 9th st
2 Dev Bn 154 D B; pvt-pvt 2 cl; Mead
Jul 16-18 Dec 6-18

HARVEY Harry**

HARWOOD Frank Nicholas 1824 Mead st
104 M C; pvt
Mar 29-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 12-19
M-A Borne-de-Cornoreiller; Haramont Ridge; Capture of Ecurey Reville Etrange; Crepian;

HAUDEK Herbert 1660 Charles st
Navy; l m m-mach m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 1-18 Jun 18-19

HASA Shukel 1809 Racine st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HATERAS Samie G 1401 Washington av
F 5 Dev Bn; pvt
Apr 30-18 Nov 20-18

HAUBLEIN Walter Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HAUGE O J 1749 Asylum av

HAUGLAND Harold 2407 Thor av
U S C G; seam 1 cl
Mar 9-18
Lost on Coast Guard Cutter Tampa on Sep 26-18 in foreign waters

HAUM William M Green Bay
Dec 15-17 Feb 6-19

HAUMERSON Alvin C Racine
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HAUMERSEN Charles J 1301 N Main st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Saumur F A School
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-17 May 13-19

HAUSER Charles H 1900 Marquette st
C 9th T M Bn; pvt; Dodge
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

HAUSER Joseph 1900 Marquette st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Apr 12-18 Jan 21-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Dec 27-18

HAUSNER Henry 2229 Mead st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HAWDON John 1936 Mead st
Nov 12-18 (only)

HAWKINS Leslie 2112 Mead st
161 D B; pvt; Grant
Apr 6-18 May 13-18
Died at Camp Grant May 13-18

HAWLEY James 1420 College av
2 Amb Co- pvt-sgt; Ft Riley MacArthur
May 15-17 Feb 5-18; Ovs Jan-18
Drowned when Tuscania was torpedoed off coast of Scotland
Buried Mull of Oa Isle of Isley Kilnaught Scotland

HAYWARD George B 1009 Hales ct
Sep 5-18**; Grant

HAY Arthur 818 10th st
Prov Tr Rgt; pvt; Grant
Sep 7-18 Dec 13-18

HAY Cyril B 1314 Thurston av
Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-17 Jun 21-19

HAYEK Frank 1613 Douglas av
Aero Sq 157; pvt-corp; England France
Nov 16-17 Jun 9-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 21-19

HAYMAN William H 1330 Lincoln st
F 121 F A; pvt-mess sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HAYOP Ardonin 2001 Kearney av
160 D B; pvt; Custer
Mar 28-18**

HAYWARD Geo Bernhardt 1009 Hales ct
28 Co D B; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Dec 29-18

HDISHIAN David 219 Wisconsin st
2 Co Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 4-19

HDISHIAN Mein 1644 Asylum av
Apr 27-18**; Custer

HEALEY Arthur 1649 Boyd av
E 151 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
Aug 8-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 May 20-19

HEALEY Verguel E 1431 12th st
Provost Guard; pvt; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Feb 4-19

HEATH Ralph Eugene 1330 Center st
Navy; hosp app 1 cl; Eastleigh; North Bombing Gr at Antingues France
Jun 6-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Dec 16-18

HEBBLETHWAITE Harold Edw 2610 Douglas av
B10 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 10-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 17-18 Jul 2-19
Puvinell Def in M-A

HEBARD George H 2405 Washington av

HEBARD Frank H 2405 Washington av
17 Prov Ord Co; Jackson

HEBERT Geoffrey J 1611 Howe st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HECHT Paul Racine
127 Amb Co; pvt; Douglas MacArthur Brest
Aug 1-17 Feb 28-18; Ovs Feb 10-18
Died Feb 28-18 at Brest France; body removed to Peoria Ill

HECK Arthur A 303 6th st
438 Eng; pvt-master engineer; Slocum Kearney Island
Dec 7-17 Jan 18-19

HECK Christian G Princeton Ill
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 May 30-18

HECK Regina D M 303 6th st
Q M C; pvt 1 cl (Miss Heck is a clerk with rank stated); promotion Apr 1-19 and Jul 1-19
Aug 26-18 (still in serv at time of publication)

HEDERA Peter J 1209 10th st
Co 745 M T C; pvt-1 sgt
Sep 11-14 Jun 11-19

HEDGES Edward J 1613 Austin av
July 26-18**; Taylor

HEFFMAN Benjamin F 1729 Center st
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

HEETER Homer 501 College av
301 Q M C; pvt; Lansing Johnston
May 16-18 May 24-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 May 10-19

HEETER Robert 1309 Rapids dr
B 28 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Funston
Jul 15-18 Jan 2-19

HEFFREN Edward L 1033 10th st
Hq Co 48 C A C; pvt
Apr 3-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19

HEGARD August 2307 Hansen av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

HEGEMAN Erwin A 1141 Center st
A 323 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 16-18 Feb 17-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jan 29-19

HEGEMAN Frederick S 1000 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

HEGEMAN James J Rochester
F 121 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

HEGEMAN Oswald P 1000 Villa st
H 340 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

HEIDENREICH Anthony P 1202 Hagerer st
127 Amb Co; pvt-corp
Aug 1-17 May 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

HEILEMANN Raymond E 620 17th st
M C; pvt; Greenleaf B H 15
Sep 3-18 Jun 16-19

HEILIGENTHAL Albert John Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 21-18 Dec 16-18

HEILMAN W H Recruiting Office
Inf; pvt-sgt
1901; still in service

HEIMES Leonard J 1732 Franklin st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HEINISCH Conrad 1637 Asylum av
Sq A Flying School Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Sill
Dec 13-17 Apr 5-19

HEINISCH Godfrey H 1637 Asylum av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

HEINISCH John T 1637 Asylum av
A 57 Co C A C; pvt
Nov 9-17 Jan 31-19; Ovs May 10-18 Jan 14-19
Re-enlisted Oct 6-19
StM M-A

HEINISCH John Joseph 1630 Villa st
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

HEINRICHS Leonard 1424 Chatham st
13 Serv Co Sig C; pvt; Vail
Aug 9-18 Feb 15-19

HEINRICHS Robt A 2041 N Erie st
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

HELD Albert J 1119 16th st
B 54 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 29-19

HELD Edward B 1119 16th st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 81
Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19

HELD Herbert H 1621 Howe st
S O P O Hq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Dec 12-17 Apr 5-19

HELD Herbert M 1119 16th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 1-18 Jan 6-19

HELD Theodore W 1621 Howe st
Marines; Co 16 Rgt 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England France
Dec 12-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 18-19
Entitled to L'Artillerie D'Assant

HELDING Albert Franksville
May 27-18**; Grant

HELDING Christ 1609 Morton av
Serv Pk 337; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Mead
Dec 7-17 Mar 8-19

HELDING Hans 2245 Northwestern av
27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

HELDING Harold 1609 Morton av
Co 6 24 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 May 30-19
A-M M-A Toul

HELDING Oscar C 1619 Howe st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Riley Houston
Jun 27-18 Dec 5-19

HELDING Viggo A 614 11th st
327 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 25-18**; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 5-19

HELGESON Harry C 1732 Mead st
127 Amb Co; pvt-corp
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

HELLAND Albert 1204 Forest st
M 26 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Mar 28-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 11-19
M-A

HELLING Fred C 1336 Grove av
Navy; seam-frm 1 cl; Convoy service
Jul 15-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Sep 2-18 May 28-19

HELLING Henry J 1336 Grove av
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam; Grt Lakes
May 28-18 Feb 28-19

HELM Frederick Peter 924 14th st
28 4 Inf; pvt-sgt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Feb 1-19

HELM John E 924 14th st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

HELMAN Adam 1211 St Patrick
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

HEMBROOK Hughie Waterford
154 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19
Sick Oct 30; B H

HEMBROOK James Waterford
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 19-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 9-19
M-A Moselle River

HEMM Henry J 1632 Packard av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HEMMEN Arthur W 1100 State st
I 140 Inf; pvt-sgt
Jun 25-16 Feb 13-19; Ovs Apr 25-18 Jan 31-19
M-A

HEMMINGFIELD George J Union Grove
9 Co 1 Repla Reg; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jul 6-19

HEMMINGSEN T C 1332 State st
Navy; hosp app 1 cl-1st Lt; senior; Navy Hosp
New York Transport Leviathan
Feb 16-18 Jun 10-19

HEMSEN Peter 1816 Asylum av

HENEMAN Harry N 1531 Wisconsin st
Navy; frm 1 cl; Convoy duty
Dec 14-17 Apr 14-18

HENKEN Jacob F 1207 N Wisconsin st
Navy; lt-asst surgeon
Dec 8-18**

HENKES Peter J R R 1 Box 165
Navy; l m m (a); Grt Lakes
Jun 24-18 Apr 4-19

HENKES John J 1629 Howe st
A Ord Dpt; pvt
Aug 14-18 Apr 9-19

HENNEMAN William P 1725 Center st
M G Co 153; pvt
Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19

HENNINGFIELD Arthur L Union Grove
Hq Co 79 F A; pvt- De Meucon
Jan 4-18 Jun 30-19 Ovs 18-18 Jun 21-19

HENNINGFELD Henry J 1334 Racine st
M P 1 G H Q Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Aug 23-19

HENNINGFIELD Henry Waterford
K 342 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
May 27-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Aug 27-19

HENNINGSEN Sophus 1151 Mound av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

HENNINGSON Theodore 3213 Osborne blvd
D 15 Eng; pvt
Nov 18-17 May 14-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Apr 23-19

HENRIKSON Soren Edward R 4 Box 36
F 130 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 9-17 May 11-19; Ovs Mar 10-18 May 3-19
Al StM M-A; Gassed at M-A

HENRY Charles 1615 Holmes av

HENRY Walter 1138 Grand av
Hq Co 33 Inf; pvt-sgt
Nov 20-17 Apr 18-19

HERBST George F 1821 Holmes av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HERBST Walter J 925 High st
M T C Unit 330; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 30-18

HERCHEN John Jr R 2 Box 32
C 26 M G Bn; pvt; Sheridan
Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19

HERCHEN Oscar R 1136 David st
M T C 305 M R S; pvt-sgt; Jesup
Sep 1-18 Apr 15-19

HERING Herman 1612 Howe st
8 Unas C A; pvt; Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18

HERMAN Arthur G Milwaukee
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

HERMAN Ernest Cornelius 621 Carroll st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

HERMAN Frank 821 Carroll st
U S C G 2 Co; seam
Mar 30-18 Mar 17-19

HERMAN Fred 739 Grand av
Hq Co 16 F A; pvt-sgt
Apr 7-15 Aug 26-19; Ovs May 6-18 Jul 29-19
A-M Toul M-A A of O

HERMANSEN Corry C Menominee
A 7 Inf; pvt-corp
May 25-18 Oct 23-18; Ovs Jul 21-18
M-A
Wnd Oct 17-18; B H 32
Died Oct 23-18 France near Coutiexville; buried
Plot F Grave 187 France

HERMES Elmer Ross 1027 Washington av
S A T C; pvt; Purdue
Aug 14-18 Dec 13-18

HERRICK Henry L 1635 12th st
M R S Unit 306 M T C; pvt-sgt; Holabird
Mar 29-18 Nov 3-19; Ovs 8-18 Oct 29-19

HERRING Herman 1612 Howe st
Co 8 C A C; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18

HERST Walter John 1821 Holmes av
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

HERWICK Wilbert S 1632 Franklin st
Marines; 9 Seperate Repla; pvt
Aug 19-18 Aug 11-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 29-19

HERZOG Harry J 1628 Main st
C 121 F A; 2nd Lt- 1st Lt; Coetquidan Montigny Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19

HERZOG Robert C 2132 Clarence av
M C attached to 340 Inf; pvt
Sep 21-19 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

HESSE Richard H 2019 N St Clair st
Disch Dec 24-18

HESTAD Knute I 1631 Woodrow av
311 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 22-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

HETH Robert Racine
C 121 F A; pvt

HETTRICK Joseph 608 Sixth st
M G Troop 14 Cav; pvt-corp; Sam Houston
Jun 6-17**

HEUBLIEN Walter G 719 Lewis st
27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

HEUSDENS James H 2205 Harriet st
F 121 F A; Vet C 32 Div; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HIBBARD Clarence A 2401 Washington av
Navy; seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes; U S S Caldwell
Jul 2-18 Dec-18

HIBBS William Leland Cleveland
Jul 25-18**; Sherman

HIDSHIAN David 1644 Asylum av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HIEMBAUCH Geo Honey Creek
Nov 19-17**; Custer

HIGGINS Frank 2206 Washington av
Inf 68 Rgt; pvt; Dodge
Aug 26-18 Dec 20-18

HIGGINS John 1601 Flett av
B 101 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Apr 7-19

HIGGINS Wm Clinton 837 Villa st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

HIGGINS Wm J 3123 Washington av
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HIGGINS Wm J Jr 3123 Washington av
S A T C; pvt; Valparaiso
Aug 14-18 Dec 21-18

HIJENIA Mike 928 Huron st
Unas; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18

HILDEBRAND Raymond 2428 Kinzie av
A Co C A C 109; 163 D B; pvt
Mar 18-18 Mar 18-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Mar 7-19

HILGERS Joseph 1644 Franklin st
M C; pvt; Field H 23 2 San T
Jul 24-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Aug 3-19
M-A A of O

HILKER Alfred R 1430 W 6th st
K 340 Inf; pvt; Custer; French T M School
Jun 20-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Mar 8-19

HILKER Phillip F 3414 Osborne blvd
43 Co 11 Bn 166 D B; pvt
Aug 14-18 Jan 15-19

HILKER Wallace H 1430 West Sixth st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 5-18 Dec 6-18

HILL Ben L Michigan City
127 Amb Co; pvt
May 15-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs Feb 11-18 Aug 1-19
A-M M-A C-M A of O

HILL Carl 1535 Holmes av
Navy; seam
Disch Mar 11-19

HILL Clarence W 1723 12th st
Ord Office; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Washington D C
Feb 8-18 Jan 31-19

HILL Edward L 506 College av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

HILLBURG Elmer 1301 Milwaukee av
M C; pvt-ck; B H 22
May 31-17 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Apr 2-19

HILLE Cornelius J 300 4th st
Navy; frm-frm 1 cl; Supply ship coast and Azores
Sep 9-18 Jul 3-19

HILT Frank J 1108 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles; Coetquidan
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HILT John J 1108 Douglas av
M C; pvt; Chicago
Sep 23-18 Feb 11-19

HINSE Carl F 1504 Erie st
Navy; storekeeper 3 cl; 6 trips transport
Dec 8-17 Sep 23-19

HINSMAN Frank J R 1 Box 68K
M T S Hq Dtch R A R; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Mailly
Mar 8-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Mar 12-19

HINZ John F 612 College av
Hq 121 F A; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 8-17 Mar 19-18

HINZ Werner G 612 College av
E 345 Inf; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Mar 11-18

HIONAS Kostas 609 6th st
E 68 Inf; pvt; Sheridan
Jul 25-18 Dec 8-18

HIRSCHFELD Herbert F 1552 Kearney av
Inf; pvt; Custer

HJORTH Christian Einer 1600 Hamilton av
50 5 Inf; pvt; Custer Gordon
Mar 29-18
Killed in accident; automobile struck by North Shore Line Aug 6-18; buried Graceland cemetery Racine

HOAG Frank 900 14th st
Navy; Newport

HOAG James H Delavan
F 121 F A; pvt-ch mech
Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mch 4-18 May 12-19
A-M O-A M-A

HOBLISCK Roman 1629 La Salle st
A 131 Inf; pvt; Lewis
Nov 22-17 Dec 5-18

HOBY Tony 1819 Howe st
H 47 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Apr 14-19; Ovs May 10-18 Apr 2-19
A-M M-A Wnd Sep 27-18; B H

HOCHADOORIAN Nazareth 1017 Douglas av
Hq Co M G Cr; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Dec 17-18

HOCKINGS Wm Burlington
41 Co 161 D B; pvt-musc 3 cl; Grant Mills
May 27-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 3-19

HODES Perry H 332½ Main st
Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl
Nov 13-17 Sep 13-19; Ovs Nov 23-18 May 4-19

HODGES Edward J 1640 Packard av
Hq 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18

HODGSON George W 1416 Clark st
Co 34 M T C 161 D B; pvt-sgt; Grant
May 28-18 Aug 8-18

HOELZ J M Burlington
Navy; U S Naval H Philadelphia

HOELZ Philip Charles Richfield
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

HOELZ Simon Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Carroll College
Oct 30-18 Dec 15-18

HOELZ W A Burlington
Navy; U S S Porter

HOERNEL Melvin F 1625 Thurston av
S A T C; pvt
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

HOERNKE Frank C 1212 Carlisle av
Navy; app seam-hosp app 1 cl; European waters
Sep 24-17 Jun 2-19

HOFER John A Rochester
C Co M C 22; pvt-corp
Jun 1-18 Jun 27-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 19-19
M-A

HOFF Adolph E 510 8th st
163 D B; disch Dec 16-18

HOFFERT Roy G 1226 N Chatham st
Sply Co Cas Dtch; pvt-sgt
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18

HOFFERT Herbert C 1226 Chatham st
Oct 1-18**; Marquette College

HOFFMAN Adolph M 915 Washington av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HOFFMANN Alfred G 917 Forest st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
May 23-18 Mar 5-19

HOFFMAN Benjamin F 1531 Owen av
M C; pvt-ck; Greenleaf
Jul 24-18 Jan 9-19

HOFFMAN Edward 1627 Prospect st
Hq Co 340 Inf; pvt; Grant
Sep 21-17 May 28-19

HOFFMAN Emil Caledonia
Sply Co 39 Inf; pvt-wgnr
Nov 19-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 8-18 Aug 3-19
A-M M-A Toul A of O

HOFFMAN Frank J 1627 Prospect st
F 27 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

HOFFMAN Gustave F 720 Madsen ct
M T C Repair Unit 307; pvt-sgt
Apr 26-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Jul 23-19

HOFFMAN Irvin F 1531 Owen av
E 40 F A; pvt; Custer
Jul 1-18 Jan 13-19

HOFFMAN Thomas John Summit Ill
Mar 19-18**; Columbus Bks

HOFFMAN Walter 1610 Center st
B 340 Inf; pvt
Sep 22-17 Jun 14-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Jun 1-19
M-A

HOFFMAN William A 1514 Racine st
Air Serv; pvt-sgt; Technical Section
Mar 8-18 Feb 21-19

HOGAN John H 1612 Park av
315 San T; 1st Lt-capt
Aug 14-17 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jun 14-19
M-A A of O

HOGAN Thomas P 1804 Flett av
Aero; pvt; Mechanic School
Mar 8-18 Dec 20-19

HOGAN; William F 1612 Park av
M T C; Rct; Philadelphia
Nov 7-18 Nov 13-18
Three months previous instr in boxing and crating; Baltimore and Philadelphia in M T C

HOGER Otto 2201 N Erie st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

HOLDEN Hilton M 3309 Washington av
Navy; app seam-seam; 7 trips across
Jun 6-17 Nov 16-18

HOLGARD Nels C 1808 Twelfth st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

HOLLOWELL Robert E Chicago
C 307 F A; sgt-2nd Lt
Oct 1-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs May 23-18 May 12-19
M-A

HOLM Clarence H 1801 Northwestern av
369 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Jun 9-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 26-19

HOLM Victor O 1228 Carlisle av
821 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Speedway Ind
Apr 20-18 Jan 17-19

HOLMAN Glenn Gribble Linden
B 9 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 24-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 17-19
M-A

HOLMES Andrew Jackson 2013 Racine st
B 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

HOLMES Benjamin H 432 Baker Block
M C; 1st Lt-capt; Custer
Aug 13-17 Aug 27-19

HOLMES Charles 1323 Milwaukee av
312 M T C; pvt-corp; Bordeaux
Sep 24-17 Jul 21-19; Ovs Jan 18-18 Jul 11-19

HOLMES Martin W R 4 B 54 Sta A
B 337 Inf; pvt; Grant Custer Mills
May 27-18 Oct 13-18
Died Oct 13-18 Langres France; buried at Langres

HOLMES William R 4 Box 54
C 28 Eng; pvt
Jan 7-17 Jul 14-19; Ovs June 30-18 Jul 5-19
M-A

HOLT Byron 927 Marquette av
Co 6 161 D B; pvt; Custer
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19; also inducted Nov 18-17

HOLTZ Ezra 2315 Victoria dr
C 107 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 5-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 Feb 11-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HOLTZ Walter A 1633 Grange av
D 36 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

HOLTZ William A Burlington
Navy; app seam-ch gunr mate; U S S Porter
Jan 16-18 Jan 9-19; Ovs Apr 24-17 Aug 5-19

HOLUB Joseph 1739½ Racine st
Hq Co 121 F A; musc 2 cl
Sep 8-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 11-19
Al A-M M-A; Gassed Aug 13-18

HOLY Tony 1819 Howe st
H 47 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Apr 14-19; Ovs May 10-18 Apr 2-19
A-M M-A; Wnd; B H 48

HOLY Joseph G 1819 Howe st
9 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Mar 8-18 Feb 7-19

HOMAN Lee 1603 N Chatham st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 14-18 Mar 5-19

HOMMELSEN Matthias 1437 Grand av
I 132 Inf; pvt
Aug 9-18 May 31-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 17-19
M-A A of O

HOMMEMA Walter Burlington
Aero 160 D B; pvt; Custer Greene
Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 1-19

HONE Felix Jr 1649 Milwaukee av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-O A-M M-A A of O

HOOD John V 1708 College av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HOOD Stanley W 1708 College av
F 121 F A; pvt
Dec 12-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Apr 30-18 Apr 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HOPKE Reinhold 1567 N Wisconsin st
Aero Dtch 5; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Jan 31-19

HOPPE Adolph 1922 N Main st
Q M C Sply Dtch 301 ;pvt
Aug 1-18 Sep 29-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Sep 22-19

HOPPE Edgar E 1922 N Main st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

HOPPENRATH Charles 1111 Marquette st
Hq 46 Inf; pvt-sgt; Sheridan
Nov 3-14 Mar 7-19

HORN Howard S 1415 Owen av
Eng 107 T; pvt-wgnr
Jun 30-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19
Al A-M M-A

HORNE Clyde 335 Main st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

HORNE John 739 Lake av
Aug 19-18**; Custer

HORNER Edmund 1132 Center st
Sply Co 330 F A; pvt
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 11-18

HORTON John E 1922 16th st
K 310 Inf; pvt
Jul 24-18 Mar 12-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 22-19
M-A; Wnd Oct 16-18

HORTON Lyman Union Grove
41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Douglas
May 27-18 Jul 14-19
Died at Union Grove July 14-17

HORVATH John Corliss
E 128 Inf; pvt-corp
Apr 9-17 May 19-19

HORVATH Louis Jr 2148 Racine st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 17-18 Dec 14-18

HOSP John 808 State st
Unas F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

HOUCH Roy E Route 2
M G Co 40; pvt-sgt
Jul 6-18 Feb 12-19

HOUGHTON Eugene H
Inf; maj-Lt col
Nov 7-17 Feb 3-19; Ovs Sep-14 Feb 3-19
With 1st Canadian Div at Toul Cantigny A-M
M-A Festubest Messines Vimy Ridge

HOUSTON Wm Lucius Flats
Aero; pvt; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Feb 22-19
Wnd; B H 69 and 37

HOWARD Ernest Chappy 1119 Sixteenth st
Oct 15-18**; U of W

HOWARD Vernon Jasper 1119 16th st
Oct 15-18**; U of W

HOWARD Walter J R 3 Box 64
B 27 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

HOWARTH Roy F Corliss
Sply Co 27 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 6-18 Feb 15-19

HOWE Clarence Corliss
Navy; seam 2 cl-com; Grt Lakes
Aug 14-18 May 9-19

HOWE Clarence 930 Forest st
K 147 Eng; pvt; Dodge Ft Benj Harrison
Aug 30-18 Dec 13-18

HOWE Clarence J Corliss
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 30-18 May 9-19

HOWE Stanley D 930 Forest st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
May 31-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-1

HOWES George W 1914 St Claire st

HOWELL Charles R Hartford
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

HOYER Martin Edward 1439 N Main st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Geo Washington
Seattle Transport service
Apr 30-17 Jul 31-19; 13 trips

HRITZEY Alex Benton Ill
May 27-18**; Grant

HUBBARD Warren 1600 Flett av

HUBER John Ferdinand Detroit
M C; pvt; Field H 40
May 3-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jul 3-19
M-A

HUBER Carl E 623 Yout st
Aero; pvt; Houston Long Island
Mar 8-18 Dec 13-18

HUBERT John H 1505 Owen av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

HUCK Albert J 823 9th st
F 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19

HUCK Harold F 1419 N Main st
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Chicago
Jul 29-18 Jan 18-19

HUCK John Kansasville
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Greenleaf
Sep 22-17 Jun 16-19

HUCK Mathew J Kansasville
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jan 3-18 Feb 25-19

HUDSON Fred 1545 Hamilton av
Nov 12-18 (only)

HUEFFNER Edward 1321 Lincoln st
342 Field Rmt; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 6-19

HUEFFNER Frederick W 1520 College av
O T S; cadet-2nd Lt; U of I Dix Carruthers
Field Codford and Ft Junction Eng
Aug 11-17 Dec 21-18; Ovs Sep 8-18 Dec 4-18

HUEFFNER George J 1321 Lincoln st
B 306 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 18-17 May 7-19; Ovs Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19
M-A A-M

HUEFFNER Wm A 313 Jones st
Mar 29-18**; Custer

HUELLER Frank T 1107 English st
324 Service Bn Q M C; pvt-sgt-maj
Apr 4-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 5-19

HUESDENS James H 135 Howland av
120 F A; pvt-farrier; Vet Cor
Jul 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs May 1918 May 1919
Al A-M O-A M-A

HUEVLER John 1506 Packard av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

HUGASIN Carl 219 Wisconsin st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

HUGUENIN Helen Converse 1733 Wisconsin st
M C; army nurse; Wadsworth B H Lakewood N
J Bellevue
Jul 1918 to Aug 1919

HUGUENIN Stanley Arthur 1733 Wisconsin st
Aero; cadet-1st Lt; Sheridan Toronto Minne-
ola Lincoln England
May 10-17 Apr 3-18; Ovs Jan 9-18
Killed Apr 3-18; Aeroplane accident at Lincoln;
buried at Lincoln

HUGHES Stanley P 1524 Hamilton av
B 146 F A; pvt 1 cl
May 15-17**; Ovs Mar 20-18 Jun 15-19
C-M A-M M-A

HUGHES Geo L 1242 Racine st
Sply Co 313 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 28-19

HUGHES Thomas J 1220 Racine st
M G Co 6; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

HUGHES William S 914 Wisconsin st
F S C 44 Service Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 21-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 May 29-19
M-A

HUHN Otto H 1416 Marquette st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

HULBERT Russel Burlington
Inf; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18

HULBERT Harold A Burlington
344 Sply Co; pvt-wgnr; Grant Mills
May 27-18 Jun 13-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 5-19

HULETT Miles A Union Grove
Co 29 20 Eng; 2nd Lt
Sep 24-17 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 4-19

HULETT Otis C Union Grove
Navy; F; l e r-f 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Mar 1-18 Feb 25-19

HULTBERG Sexton G 230 Frank av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Apr 2-19
Wnd; B H 202

HUMBLE Bartle 1922 Grange av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-18 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HUMBLE Fred 1629 Thurston av
99 Bn Inf; pvt-sgt
Canadian Service 1915 Apr 9-17
Killed in action Apr 9-17 Vimy Ridge France;
buried Vimy Ridge cemetery France

HUMBLE Thomas 1629 Thurston av
A 49 Inf; pvt; 35 Reserve Train; Camp Kent
In Canadian service Aug 10-19; Ovs May 20-16
Aug 8-19
Vimy Ridge Hill 70 Pachendale Ridge Ameins
Arras Battle of Cambria
Wnd Sep-18 G H

HUMBERT Ruben Lake Beulah
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Sep 5-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Aug 30-19

HUNTER Alvin S Franksville
Rcrt Co 15 Class B; Rcrt; Jefferson Bks
Oct 1-18 Dec 10-18

HUNTER Frank R Washington
76 F A; Capt-Lt Col
Entered West Point Jun 15-05 still in service;
Ovs Feb 26-18 Dec 11-18
C-M A-M StM M-A
Wnd Oct 4-18 losing left leg; B H 54-44-67-68
Cited for gallantry G O 22 3 Div

HUNTER Wesley E Franksville
D 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jan 29-19

HURN Mark 2117 Slauson av
Co 15 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant
May 26-18 Feb 1-19

HURSHOSTIAN Giuragos 932 Douglas av
H 160 D B; pvt; Custer Gordon
Mar 29-18 Dec 22

HUSBY Segard 912 Elm st
M Co M G Bn; Inf School; pvt-sgt; Hancock
Aug 28-15 Oct 14-19

HUSH William H 1341 College av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 5-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 May 20-19
A-M O-A Al M-A A of O

HUSS Edward M 2315 Victoria dr
Q M C; 2nd Lt
Jun 2-18 May 6-19

HWALISZ Joseph 1018 15th st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhálles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Apr 30-19

HYDE Ralph A 935 10th st
D 41 M G Co; ck; Custer
Apr 26-18 Feb 12-19

HYDUKE John 1745 Grand av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

HYDUKE Stephen 1745 Grand av
1 Co Rcrt Depot; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18

HYNEK Frank Kellernesville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

HYRAM Samuel T 1025 Douglas av
A 542 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 2-18 Jun 25-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jun 18-19
Toul

I

IALONGA Franceso 1337 Kewaunee st
D 340 Inf; pvt; Grant Custer
Sep 21-17 Jan 7-19

IGGULDEN Albert C 1828 Holmes av
D 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

ILLINGWORTH C W 2228 16th st
E 107 Eng; pvt-corp
May 31-17 May 10-19; Ovs Jan 24-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

ILLINGWORTH Sidney J 2228 16th st
E 107 Eng; pvt; Douglas MacArthur
Jun 26-17 Mar 12-18

INGALLS Charles Burlington
May 3-18 Jan 9-19

INGEMAN Olaf 1917 N Chatham st

INJASOULIAN Garabed 1901 DeKoven av
Salvage Co Q M C; M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks
Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan1-19

IRELAND Eugene Franksville
Navy; seam 2 cl-gunr mate 3 cl; U S S New
York with British Grand Fleet
May 3-15 May 4-19; Ovs Dec 7-17 Dec 26-18

ISAGER Chris Chicago
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

ISELIN Willard J 2056 N Geneva st
42 Co 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Nov 4-18

ITZENHUISER John W R 1 Box 150
K 109 Inf; pvt; Thiacourt Sect
May 27-18 May 20-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 May 3-19

IVERSON Evald N 820 State st
Hq Dtch D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 19-18 Mar 26-19

IVERSON Harold E 1753 Franklin st
2 M O R S; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 1-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 Aug 3-19
Toul A-M M-A A of O

IVERSON Iver H 281 Wright av
147 Aero Sq; pvt
Jun 17-18 Dec 30-18

IVERSON John 2811 Wright av
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
Jun 27-18 Feb 1-19

IVERSON Verner N 820 State st
Sply Co 67 F A; pvt-sgt
May 17-18 Dec 21-18

J

JACOB Anthony Burlington
E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb7-19

JACOB Arthur J Burlington
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 6-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

JACOBS Don E Lake Park
I Co 27 Inf; pvt; Siberia
May 1-18 Nov 9-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Nov 1-19
North Russian A E F

JACOBS Henry P 1116 Lockwood av
Navy; baker 1 cl; U S S Louisville Mexican
Oklahoma Conway
Apr 21-17 Jun 2-19

JACOBS Peter W 1573 Packard av
M G Co 131 Inf; pvt-sgt; Troyon Sect
May 26-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs Aug 13-18 May 30-19

JACOBSEN Andrew 953 Marquette st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JACOBSEN David 915 Hagerer st
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

JACOBSEN Einer 1629 Morton av
Jan 30-18**; Leavenworth

JACOBSEN Einer H 1519 Asylum av
First Co Disch Dtch; pvt
Sep 6-18 Jan 23-19

JACOBSEN Henry W 1707 Spring st
C 121 F A; pvt-chief mech; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19

JACOBSEN Jacob C 1287 Mound av
M C; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 4-18 Aug 9-19

JACOBSEN Lawrence H 1420 Howe st
A 332 F A; pvt
Jul 7-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19

JACOBSEN Oluf Henry 1520 Phillips av
Marines
May 5-17 Apr 7-18
Sick Apr 1-18 St Paul
Died Apr 7-18 pneu; buried Mound cemetery
Racine

JACOBSEN Oscar T 1520 Phillips av
Marines; 78 Co 6 Rgt; pvt-sgt
May 12-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 19-18 Mar 26-19
A-M M-A; Wnd-Gassed

JACOBSEN Robert A Y M C A
35 F A; pvt-corp
Dec 17-17 May 16-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 May 2-19
M-A

JACOBSEN Theodore 801 Park av
Hq Co 4 Bn F A R D; pvt-sgt maj; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec11-18

JACOBSON Andrew 217 Frank av
B 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hunt
May 25-18 May 31-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Jan 29-19

JACOBSON Arthur J 428 Randolph st
F 7 Rgt; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 14-18 Aug 5-19

JACOBSON Arthur J Delavan Lake
Jul 15-18**; Lewis Institute

JACOBSON Carl 1303 14th st
D 56 Inf; pvt; Puvenell sector
May 27-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

JACOBSON Clarence Waterford
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

JACOBSON Ferdinand 519 Parkview
A 47 Inf; pvt-mech
Disch Aug 5-19

JACOBSON Clarence O 912 Peck av
Navy; app seam-storekeeper 3 cl
Apr 27-17 Aug 25-19; Ovs Nov 18-17 Jan 24-19

JACOBSON Jacob J Franksville
D 3rd Bn U S G; pvt; Custer
Sep 5-17 Dec 29-18

JACOBSON James M 1537 Quincy av
Advance Animal Trans Depot 1; pvt; Jievres
France

JACOBSON John North Cape
Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Jul 18-19**

JACOBSON John 1624 Hamilton av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JACOBSON Julius 935 Huron st
Navy; mach mate 1 cl; 11 trips across
Apr 16-17 Jul 11-19

JACOBSON Lawrence Franksville
F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Knox
May 22-18 Apr 9-19

JACOBSON Nels E 1008½ Grand av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JACOBSON Peter E Racine
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jan 19-18; Ovs Mar 4-18
Al A-M O-A M-A
Died Jan 19-18

JACOBSON Victor H Franksville
Sep 6-17**; Custer

JACHOWICZ Andrew Franksville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JACQUET Edward M 1313 Blake av
122 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Kelly Vail Roosevelt
Mar 8-18 Jan 27-19

JADRNY Frank J 1923 N Chatham st
B 9 T M Bn; pvt; Nichols
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

JAECK George H 1119 16th st
G 7 Inf; pvt
May 3-18**

JAEGER Charles 1800 Green st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JAFFERIS Thomas H 725 Bank st
Aero Sq 461; pvt
Dec 10-17 Jun 9-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 26-19
Mar 8-18 Jan 22-19

JAHNS Edward F Burlington
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 20-18 Aug 16-19

JAMES Harry W 2021 Carmel av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 18-18 Jul 19-19

JAMES Hiram 1605 Morton av
San Sq 7; pvt; Torpedoed on Tuscania
Jul 2-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A

JAMES Irving F 1107 Hamilton st
Co 5 2nd Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 10-18

JAMES John Jr 2021 Carmel av
Ord Detach 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Apr 24-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 15-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JAMESON Albert 1755 Hill st
A 25 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Mar 8-19

JAMESON Harry 1755 Hill st
A 354 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 May 31-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 May 20-19
M-A

JAMESON Victor 1755 Hill st
Hq Co 53 Inf; pvt
Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19
Al M-A

JANCE Harold Manitowoc
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JANDL Charles R 1 Box 72
F 148 Inf; pvt; Flanders
May 27-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Feb 28-19

JANDL Charles O 1419 Michigan blvd
Hq Dtch; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 11-19

JANDL Otto 1419 Michigan blvd
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt-1st Lt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Graduated Saumur Officers' Artillery School; Commissioned 1st Lt Jan 2-20

JANECEK Fred 1218 Hamilton st
C 311 Sply T; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 20-19

JANECKY Charles 2006 Blake av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JANECKY Emil M 1640 Milwaukee av
Aug 4-18 Jan 29-19

JANECKY John 2036 Blake av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
May 28-18 Aug 6-19

JANECKY Joseph 1335 Lincoln av
B 37 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 15-17 Feb 10-19

JANECKY Joe 1640 N Michigan st
F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JANECKY Joseph E 1203 10th st
B Co C A C 75 Rgt; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19

JANNELLO Giacamo 2315 Mead st
M C; pvt; Camp H 33
Mar 30-18 Sep 29-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Sep 19-19

JANNUZZI Frank 1525 West st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 11-18 Oct 20-19

JANSOUZIAN Sahag 930 Huron st
E 6 F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 12-18

JARVIS Frank Edwin 1425 Main st
M T C; capt; Hancock Holabird
Dec 26-17 May 3-19

JASKOWSKI Ignatius 1839 Mead st
I 26 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Apr 1-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Mar 11-19

JASKULSKY Herman O 1213 N Wisconsin st
1 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

JASPERSON Harold Franksville
Oct 15-18**; Beloit

JAYEJIAN Soto 2009 DeKoven av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JAYNE Archie F 1327 Washington av
Aero Unas; pvt; Ft Ethan Allen
Jul 15-18 Dec 31-18

JAYNE Edmund R 1542 Hamilton av
Hq Co Inf; pvt; Grant
Mar 6-19 Aug 1-19

JEFFERSON Harry J 1615 N Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes

JELLIFFE Florence 1514 Wisconsin st
American Red Cross; St Aignan Bourges France
Mar 6-18 Aug 1-19

JEMBRZYCKI Stanley 1904 Mead st
F 121 F A; musc 2 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JELINEK William 1447 Milwaukee av
H 16 Cav; pvt-ck; Brownsville Texas
Apr 5-16 Oct 23-19

JENKINS Henry Edw 1714 Flett av
Nov 12-18

JENKINS Leonard Cross 1714 Flett av
D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 28-19

JENKS William H 1208 Superior st
Q M C Utilities Dtch; pvt
Aug 30-18 Apr 23-19

JENNICHES Lawrence H 522 16th st
Navy; carpenter; U S S Ceasar
Jul 27-18 Sep 27-19

JENNINGS Roy C Union Grove
D 9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-19 Dec 18-18

JENSEN Adolph 1617 Morton av
Co 41 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 22-18

JENSEN Albert C Corliss
F 310 Am T; pvt-sgt
Sep 12-17 Aug 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Aug 17-19
France Germany England

JENSEN Albert T 1524 Racine st
127 Amb Co; pvt
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JENSEN Andrew 1620 Rapids dr
Sply Co 329 F A; pvt
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

JENSEN Anton Kenosha
F 121 F A; hrshr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JENSEN Arnold 1648 Hamilton av
1 M G Co 16 Inf; pvt; France

JENSEN Arthur 1820 Flett av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JENSEN August 1517 12th st
Q M C 11 Branch; pvt-sgt
May 12-18 Nov 5-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Oct 31-19

JENSEN Bert 2132 Clarence av
C 311 Sply Tr; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 20-19

JENSEN B V 1100 Howard av
E 47 Inf; pvt
May 13-18 Jan 20-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Dec 17-18
M-A

JENSEN Carl 1422 Racine st
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

JENSEN Carl A 1525 Blaine av
Hqs 17 F A; pvt-corp; Beaumont
Jan 16-16 Nov 10-18; Ovs Dec 17
Killed in action Nov 10-18; with 2nd Div Artillery through the war

JENSEN Carl C 1210 Racine st
136 Transp C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 28-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 16-19

JENSEN Carl Christ 717 Washington av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

JENSEN Carl H 1606 Flett av
Navy; ships ck 4 cl-l m m; Grt Lakes
May 27-18 Feb 26-18

JENSEN Charles A 1209 10th st
A 25 M G Bn; pvt; Sheridan
May 30-18 Feb 11-19

JENSEN Christ Marshfield
F 121 F A
Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JENSEN Clarence 1847 Asylum av
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 2-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 11-19

JENSEN Clarence J Burlington
Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18

JENSEN Edward 1629 Morton av
Inf; pvt; Columbus Bks

JENSEN Einer W 12th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

JENSEN Emil Union Grove
May 27-18**; Grant

JENSEN George Union Grove
F 36 A F A; pvt
Jul 25-18**

JENSEN George J 1433 Clark st
159 D B; pvt; Taylor; Sgt's Vet School
Jul 25-18 Jan 9-19

JENSEN George S 713 Bank st
F 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18

JENSEN Harold 601 Luedtke av
Navy; l m m-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 24-18 Feb 21-19

JENSEN Harold C 1244 Washington av
M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19

JENSEN Harry R 1 Box 70
K 7 Inf; pvt 1 cl-sgt
May 26-18 Aug 30-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 25-19
M-A

JENSEN Harry W Carter S Dak
C M G 342; pvt-sgt
Oct 2-17 Jun 10-19; Ovs Apr 18-18 May 27-19
M-A

JENSEN Henry A Union Grove
3 Ord Sply Co; pvt
Aug 14-18 May 29-19

JENSEN Herman Christian 1417 12th st
D 41 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Jan 28-19

JENSEN Herman Franksville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JENSEN Holgar J 1017 Pearl st
315 M O R S; ck
M-A

JENSEN Holger B Racine
Navy; frm 2 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Koningin Der Nederlanden
Dec 19-17 Oct 8-19

JENSEN Ib 2306 17th st
A 309 Inf; pvt
Mar 29-18 May 23-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Apr 20-18
M-A
Sick B H 48; Wnd Oct 19-18 G H 47
Sep 11 (StM drive) captured 3 prisoners in dugout and took them back of lines.

JENSEN J C Racine

JENSEN James L 3309 Wright av
309 Am T F A; pvt 1 cl; Taylor Mills De Souge
Jul 26-18 Feb 12-19; Ovs Sep-18 Feb 12-19
Sick Sep-18 Canadian H

JENSEN Jens R 2
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

JENSEN Jens 934½ Forest st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JENSEN Jens Peter 953 Marquette st
F A Repls Troop Unas; pvt-2nd Lt
Jul 14-18 Dec 20-18

JENSEN John 119 Howland av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar-18 May 20-19
Al A of O O-A M-A

JENSEN John E 2308 Victoria dr
6th Heavy F A O R S; pvt-ord sgt
Dec 13-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Mar 9-19

JENSEN John E 2710 20th st
B 2nd Rgt F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18

JENSEN John George 721 Center st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JENSEN John Emanuel 1847 Asylum av
6 35 Ord Bri; pvt-sgt; Dodge Hancock Springfield M G School N J Art'y Sch Lemoges France Art'y Sch
Dec 13-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Mar 9-19

JENSEN Knute K 100 Roe av
M C attached 214 F Sig Bn; pvt; Custer
Jun 27-18 Feb 5-19

JENSEN Lawrence 1106 Frederick st
47 20 Eng; pvt
Feb 23-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Jul 5-19
M-A

JENSEN Le Roy C 1309 Summit av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18

JENSEN Louis Peter 1420 Howe st
Nov 12-18

JENSEN Louis T 1601 Rapids dr
Navy; Radio operator; Grt Lakes
Jun 18-18 Feb 16-19

JENSEN Marius 1414 Milwaukee av
Eng; pvt-corp; Custer Humphreys Grant
Mar 29-18 Jan 7-19

JENSEN Marius G 1621 West blvd
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JENSEN Martin N 1240 Washington av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JENSEN Martin 2350 Hansen av
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18; Logan

JENSEN Maurice 1820 Flett av
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19

JENSEN Morris 904 Blaine av
Hq Co 109 Inf; pvt-wgnr
Sep 21-17 May 20-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 3-19

JENSEN Nels Racine
No data available concerning service or organization; died Apr 27-18

JENSEN Nels 1018 Railroad st
G 4 Cav; pvt-horseshoer
May 18-17 Sep 12-19

JENSEN Nels Franksville
Sep 5-18**; Grant

JENSEN Peter B 3025 16th st
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

JENSEN Peter 900 12th st
M P Co; pvt; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 18-19

JENSEN Peter Racine
D 13 Cav; pvt-horseshoer
Apr 15-17 Sep 18-19

JENSEN Robert C 1420 Howe st
M T Corps 337; pvt-corp; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Jul 1-19

JENSEN Robert G H 951 Milwaukee av
Cas Dtch 551 163 D B; pvt
Feb 25-18 May 26-19; Ovs May 16-18 May 17-19
M-A

JENSEN Russel 715 Gould st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JENSEN Thomas A 1103 Racine st
B 2 F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

JENSEN Thorwald Laxerville
275 Aero Sq; Jefferson Bks Taliaferro Field
Sep-17 Dec 10-18
Died Dec 10-18; buried at Laxerville

JENSEN Thorwald M 2415 Carmel av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan-18 Jun 23-19
Al A-M M-A Komachney

JENSEN Thorval H 1121 Hartman ct
E 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 18-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Aug 1-19
M-A

JENSEN Tobias C 2132 Clarence av
M G Co 38 Inf; mech
May 26-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 18-19
M-A A of O

JENSEN Vested Peter 1520 Kearney av
107 F S C Bn; pvt
Dec 7-17; Ovs Mar 29-18 Sep 7-19
A-M C-M M-A A of O

JENSEN Victor 1517 12th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

JENSEN Walter Caledonia
Sep 22-17**; Custer

JENSEN Walter 3304 Washington av
F Prov Gr 2 M T D M G T Cr; pvt-mech; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 12-19

JENSEN Walter Emil Union Grove
Field H Rgt 338 5 Army Corps; pvt
Sep 21-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 28-19
M-A

JENSEN Walter Leroy 933 Hayes av
C 121 F A; pvt; MacArthur Winchester Coetquidan
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JENSEN Warren Einer 1417 12th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

JENSEN Wm Caledonia
Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks

JENSEN William 1514 Ann st
Aero; disch Mar 6-19

JENSEN Wm J 1805 W 6th st
44 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 12-19

JENSEN William L 1443 Summit av
Navy; mach mate; Grt Lakes
Aug 8-18 Mar 6-19

JENSON Guy E 1209 10th st
C 6 Sply T; pvt-corp
Apr 30-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 22-19
M-A

JENSON Leo A 1825 Asylum av
app seam; Grt Lakes

JENSON Wilhelm N 921 Milwaukee av
C 83 F A; pvt-sgt
Jun 22-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19

JENSON William Union Grove
C Co M G Bn 42; pvt; Custer
Jul 6-18 Jan 24-19

JEPEWAY Alex D 1206 N Chatham st
Navy; m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jan 28-18 Dec 21-18

JEPEWAY Anthony T
Oct 30-18**; Polk

JEPSON Arthur G 259 Frank av
160 D B; pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 May 10-18

JEPSEN Viggo Maiden Neb
Mot Amb Co 62; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Mar 15-19

JERDEE Albert J 1140 Herrick av
Q M C; 336 Field Rmt Sq; pvt
Jul 16-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jul 22-19

JERGER Frank Jr Union Grove
Ord Dept; pvt-ord sgt
Jul 28-18 Feb 10-19

JERGER Nicholas J Union Grove
2 Disch Det; disch Dec 18-19

JERSTAD Edward 950 La Salle st
F 308 Eng; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 30-18 Jun 26-19
M-A

JERSTAD George D 722 Belmont av
Co 9 161 D B; pvt; Payne Field
Oct 7-18 Feb 17-19

JERSTAD Raliegh L 722 Belmont av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JESZKA Frank John Jr 1119 16th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

JIRUCHA Lester L 1402 Chatham st
Marines; D Co M G Bn 5 Rgt; pvt
Aug 6-18 Sep 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Aug 30-19

JIRUSH Joseph J 2067 Green st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JOHANSEN Carl C 1520 Owen av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JOHN Chris 609 6th st
Rmt Troop A R D 313; pvt
Oct 24-19 May 9-19

JOHN Clem Valparaiso
Apr 27-18**; Custer

JOHNCOX Bernard Lake Beulah
M C; pvt-sgt; Custer Greenleaf Mills
Sep 22-17 Jan 30-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jan 25-19

JOHNS, Roy E 1898 Spring st
Navy; ck-ck 3 cl; Grt Lakes
May 11-17 Aug 12-19

JOHNSON Albert W 404 6th st
Aero; pvt; Kelly Field Park Field
Mar 8-18 Oct 15-18
Died Oct 15-18 Park Field; buried at Manistee Mich

JOHNSON Albin T 1513 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 20-18

JOHNSON Alfred 1648 Grange av
F 37 Rgt C A C; pvt
Jul 15-18 Dec 19-18

JOHNSON Arthur Union Grove
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JOHNSON Arthur 1812 Holmes av
161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 15-18 Dec 27-18

JOHNSON Arthur C Franksville
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JOHNSON Arthur J 1837 Roe av
Disch Dec 23-18

JOHNSON Arthur L R R 3 Box 36
2 Co Dev Bn 1; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Jan 25-19

JOHNSON Arthur P 939 Marquette st
E 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

JOHNSON Arthur N 938 Doud st
Navy; seam
Aug 29-13 Dec 1916; 2d Enl Sep 29-17 Aug14-19

JOHNSON Axel 1629 Morton av
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

JOHNSON Benjamin F 2329 Mead st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Chas Whittemore

JOHNSON Benjamin J Caledonia
M P Co 299; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 19-17 Aug 18-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Aug 9-19

JOHNSON Bert William 2107 Slauson av
Nov 12-18

JOHNSON Carl H 1116 14th st
Dental Corps M O T C; 1st Lt
Sep 13-18 Jul 21-19

JOHNSON Carl Oscar 1528 Franklin st
Aero; pvt; Custer Detroit Aviation Field
Aug 17-18 Mar 31-19

JOHNSON Carl V 1329 Carlisle av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

JOHNSON Charles J 2435 Thor av
E 136 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17; Ovs Jun 1918
Died Feb 3-19 B H 91 Commery (Muese)

JOHNSON Clarence A Waterford
Navy; seam-cxn
Jul 1-18**; Ovs Sep 13-18 Sep 2-19

JOHNSON David 1332 Gerhard av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

JOHNSON Edgar J 3024 Wright av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JOHNSON Edward N 1653 Thurston av
C 36 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

JOHNSON Edwin P 934 Wisconsin st
Navy; disch May 5-19

JOHNSON Einer S 908 12th st
9 Inf; pvt
Jul 15-17 Feb 21-19; Ovs Feb 5-18 Sep 28-18
M-A Wnd Apr 13-18

JOHNSON Frank Burlington
M T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School
Aug 14-18 Mar 29-19

JOHNSON Frank O 1427 Yout st
Q M C Unas; pvt; Johnston
May 25-18 Jun 24-19

JOHNSON Fred Beloit
803 Inf; pvt; Custer
Aug 1-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jul 18-19
M-A

JOHNSON Gehard Waterford
D Co M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Sheridan
Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19

JOHNSON George 1441 Quincy av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JOHNSON Gustave B 727 West Lawn av
Q M C at Large; pvt-q m sgt
May 11-17 Jul 21-19; Ovs Jul 27-17 Jul 13-19

JOHNSON Harold 1116 Fourteenth st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

JOHNSON Harold Carl 3604 Haven av
Nov 12-18

JOHNSON Harry 1724 12th st
E 2 Repla Bn; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19

JOHNSON Harry O 1952 Northwestern av
M C Hq; pvt-ck; Greenleaf
Jul 29-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 1-18 Aug 16-19

JOHNSON Harry P 938 Doud st
Navy; app seam-signalman 2 cl; Sig Co 739
Aug 9-18 Feb 26-19

JOHNSON Harry Thomas Cleveland
Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks

JOHNSON Henry R 16 Kansasville
Inf; Custer

JOHNSON Henry A 2229 Mead st
May 27-18**

JOHNSON Herbert L 1247 Geneva st
Co 416 M T C; M S T 411; pvt-corp
May 16-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 5-19

JOHNSON Hibbard Fisk 1725 Wisconsin st
Oct 4-18**; Cornell U

JOHNSON Hilmer L 941 Peck av
E 75th C A C; pvt-corp; Angers France
Mar 11-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Mar 24-19

JOHNSON Howard Chas 1818 N Wisconsin st
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; MacArthur Coetquidan
88th Div School St Joire France
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 30-19

JOHNSON Howard L 1624 Boyd av
M C; pvt-sgt; N C O School Ft Oglethorpe
Dec 12-17 May 8-19; Ovs May 25-18 Apr 23-19

JOHNSON Howard Chris 3317 Osborne blvd
Nov 12-18

JOHNSON Irving 430 Cliff av
392 M T C; pvt-corp; Kansas City Johnston
Aug 15-18 Jul 30-19

JOHNSON Irving 1703 Winslow st
D 344 M G Bn; pvt-corp
Dec 10-17 Jun 17-19; Ovs Jun 21-18 Jun 8-19
M-A

JOHNSON James Levi 2303 Sixteenth st
Oct 21-18; Shelby

JOHNSON James P 315 Kewaunee st
57 Photographic Sect; pvt-corp; Ft Sill
Apr 16-18 May 8-19

JOHNSON John Racine
No data available on service or organization;
died in army base hospital France Dec 1-18

JOHNSON John 1011 La Salle st
Sply Co 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 27-18 Feb 7-19

JOHNSON John A 1816 Holmes av
Hq Co 332 F A; pvt
Jul 23-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Feb 26-19

JOHNSON John C 1113 Forest st
M C; wgnr; Ft Riley; Meade
Jun 27-18 Jan 25-19

JOHNSON John A 513 LaFayette st
D 7 C A C; France

JOHNSON John J 1325 Herrick av
D 310 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19
M-A

JOHNSON John O Milwaukee
D 52 C A C; pvt-corp
Sep 2-16 May 15-19; Ovs Aug 18-17 Apr 28-19
M-A

JOHNSON Julius O Waterford
Navy; seam 2 cl-frm; Grt Lakes
Jul 27-18**

JOHNSEN Lawrence G 1535 Oak st
Navy; ck; Grt Lakes
Jul 19-18 Dec 14-18

JOHNSON Lawrence Rich 727 W Lawn av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

JOHNSON Leland A 1609 13th st
Hq Co 102 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 31-19

JOHNSON Leonard Waterford
2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 13-18

JOHNSON Lester G 1612 Grange av
F 21 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 15-17 Oct 8-19; Ovs Jun 1-18 Jul 22-19
M-A A of O

JOHNSON Leny P 3204 Kinzie av
Navy; seam 2 cl-ships ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 7-18 Aug 1-19

JOHNSON Louis 66 McKinley av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JOHNSON Louis 1914 Asylum av
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18

JOHNSON Louis E 1752 Hill st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

JOHNSON Martin O 1011 La Salle st
Nov 12-18

JOHNSON Merle 1509 Howe st
Camp Hq Dtch; pvt-sgt; Shelby
Oct 24-18 May 22-19

JOHNSON Milo D 1521 Packard av
E 107 Eng; pvt-sgt
Jun 3-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JOHNSON Nels B 230 Frank av
B 1st F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

JOHNSON Nels M 1821 Roe av
C 121 F A; pvt-mech; Veuxhalles
Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JOHNSON Nelson Caledonia
B S A T C; pvt; Ripon College
Oct 1-18 Dec 17-18

JOHNSON Norman L Osakis Minn
124 Eng; pvt; Humphreys Forest
Jun 2-18 Dec 26-18

JOHNSON Olaf 1739 N Chatham st
61 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Castillion France
Dec 14-17 Mar 6-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Feb 16-19

JOHNSON Oscar Racine
U S C G; surfman; Station 283 Racine
Aug 19-15; Still in service

JOHNSON Peter 1011 La Salle st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JOHNSON Peter A 1426 Junction av
D 7 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 14-19
M-A

JOHNSON Peter A 1120 13th st
Co 34 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge
Aug 30-18 Dec 9-18

JOHNSON Peter R 1519 Packard av
Co 18 3 Rgt Air Serv Mech; pvt-sgt
Jan 21-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 23-18 Jun 26-19

JOHNSON Phillip L 3204 Kinzie av
Navy; seam 2 cl-ck 2 cl; U S S Baltimore
Jun 7-18 Aug 2-19

JOHNSON Raymond C 1636 Hamilton av
Sep 5-18**; Grant

JOHNSON Raymond J 1609 Grange av
Inf; pvt-sgt; Taylor Custer
Jul 26-18 Mar 25-19

JOHNSON Roy A 2029 Carmel av
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-sgt maj
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JOHNSON Roy J 1212 Yout st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; 9 trips across
Jul 23-18 Sep 4-19

JOHNSON Roy J 1613 Hamilton st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JOHNSON Roy L 1637 Wisconsin st
Flying School Dtch; pvt-ck
Mar 8-18 Feb 20-19

JOHNSON Roy Milton 1247 Geneva st
Aero
Oct 30-18 Dec 10-18

JOHNSON Rudolph A 1624 Boyd av
Conv C 1 Med Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 May 8-19; Ovs May 23-18 Apr 23-19

JOHNSON Theodore 2214 Green st
I 53 Inf; pvt
Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19
Al M-A

JOHNSON Thomas 1914 Asylum av
309 T M; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 3-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jan 5-19

JOHNSON Vernon L 2329 Mead st
Co 10 2 A S M Rgt; pvt
Dec 13-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 18-19

JOHNSON Victor Amile 1812 Holmes av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

JOHNSON Walter 1613 Hamilton st
E 2 Repla Bn; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19

JOHNSON Willard W 224 LaFayette av
Oct 7-18 Dec 19-18; U of W

JOHNSON Wm Franksville
May 27-18**; Grant

JOHNSON William C 2036 Grange av
F 104 F A; pvt
Mar 27-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Mar 13-19
M-A

JOHNSTON Paul Kansas City
Navy; l m m (a); Grt Lakes
Jun 26-18 Mar 6-19

JOHNSTON Wm W 615 Main st
127 Amb Co; 1st Lt-maj; Director of Amb Co 107 Sn Tn 32 Div
Jul 15-17 Jul 30-18; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 21-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JOHNSUSIAN Sahok 960 Huron st
E 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 12-18

JOMICH Steve R 2 B 13
Nov 19-17**; Custer

JONAS Oscar Michel Caledonia
Aero; pvt-corp; Kelly Field Mills Mitchell England
Nov 25-17 Jan 10-18; Ovs Jul 10-18 Dec 24-18
Nov 14-18; English H

JONAS Walter 1805 Linden av
Co 2 Conv Demob Div Group; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Aug 26-19

JONES Ellsworth O 847 Park av
C 121 F A; wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JONES Frank V 1314 N Chatham st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JONES Floyd D 1313 N Chatham st
F 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 26-17 Aug 29-19; Ovs Feb 6-18 Oct 15-18
A-M; Wnd Jul 30-18

JONES Geo W R 3 B 95
256 Prisoner of War Escort; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Nov 12-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Oct 31-19
B H 86 A of O E 343 Inf

JONES Harry R 1313 Chatham st
D 38 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 30-19
M-A

JONES Hiram G 1317 Blake av
B 17 Cav; pvt; Douglas
May 12-17 Dec 14-18

JONES Howard L 1729 College av
13 Disch Co; pvt; Grant
Jun 15-18 Dec 30-18

JONES John R 1228 Main st
Hq Co Q M C; pvt
Jan 4-18**

JONES Lawrence M 1533 N Main st
Hq Dtch Motor Unit Med Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Oglethorpe
May 9-18 Jan 15-19

JONES Maldwyn L 830 Park av
M C; pvt-sgt; Yale Army Laboratory Auxiliary Laboratory 1 New York
Aug 24-18 May 19-19

JONES Owen P 914 Grand av
A 119 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 3-19

JONES Raymond W Dodgeville
Sply Co 120 F A; pvt-wgnr
May 5-17 Jan 10-18

JONES Ray Union Grove
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

JONES Roland J 1718 Wisconsin st
M T C; pvt; Ft Sam Houston
Jan 4-18 Feb 26-19

JONES Walter S Waterford
F A C O T S; pvt-1st Lt; Taylor
Aug 29-18 Dec 11-18

JONES William T 119 Kewaunee st
E 82 F A; pvt; disch Mar 18-19

JORDAN Fred 1714 N St Clair st
C 33 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Feb 5-19

JORDAN Wm Burlington
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

JORGENSEN John 1219 Hamilton st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Aug 5-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

JORGENSON Alfred M 1233 Herrick av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 15-18 Dec 13-18

JORGENSON Arthur 1239 Highland av
Nov 12-18

JORGENSON Carl D 1624 Wright av
G 362 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Disch May 3-19

JORGENSON Charles W 1178 Reilly ct
Marine Flying Field; pvt; Grt Lakes Philadelphia
Jul 10-18 Feb 20-19

JORGENSON Fred B 1509 Flett av
108 Eng T; pvt-ck
Dec 12-17 Jun 9-18; Ovs May 8-18 May 29-19
M-A

JORGENSON Folmer H 439 Randall st
Q M C 309 Aux Rmt; pvt
Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19

JORGENSON Gerhard B 123 Howland av
3 Dtch Demob Group; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Aug 19-18 Sep 4-19

JORGENSON Herbert 1178 Reilly ct
F 50 C A C; pvt-ck
Mar 15-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Feb 14-19

JORGENSON Laurits 939 Milwaukee av
A 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18**

JORGENSON Morris N 1815 12th st
36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 24-18 Apr 1-19

JORTH Conrad P 712 LaFayette av
C A C; Jefferson Bks

JOSEPHSON Dean 1834 Clayton av
24 Eng; pvt-ck
Nov 18-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 May 30-19
M-A Toul A of O

JOSSELYN Henry E 1303 Main st
C 324 M G Bn; student officer-1st Lt
May 14-17 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 5-19
Toul

JOY Edward 1114 Forest st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JUDD Charles J 1335 14th st
Hq Dtch; pvt; Custer Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jun 27-18

JUHRE David G 1640 Mead av
Inf School of Arms; pvt; Oglethorpe Sill
Aug 25-17 Jan 22-19

JULIAN Joe 2000 Mead st
B 9 T M Bn; pvt; Nichols
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

JULKE Frank J 1113 Center st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JUNG Frederick H 1346 St Patrick st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

JUNG Henry F 1346 St Patrick st
E 2 F A; pvt
Apr 30-18 Feb 21-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Jan 4-19

JUNG Peter — Corliss
Motor Sply T No 431; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 28-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 5-19
M-A Toul A of O

JUNGCK Rufus F — R R 1 Box 36
Mobile Ord Dtch 1; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jul 11-19

JUNKHAN Oscar J — 1612 La Salle st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JURANEK Arthur — Burlington
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct15-18 Dec 13-18

JURANEK Alfred — Burlington
A 6 F A; pvt; S Div High Taylor
Jul 1-18 Dec 8-18

JURANEK Henry — Burlington
E 106 Inf; pvt
Mar 30-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Mar 6-9
Dickebush Sector Vieistrast Ridge Belgium Knoll Guillmont Farm Queenemont Farm France
Wnd Aug 31-18 Vierstratt

JURANEK Wm F — Burlington
11 3 Inf; pvt-corp; Custer
Sep 22-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 May 21-19

JURMAN Steve — 835 Riverview
Sep 22-17**; Custer

JUSTESON Carlos M — 2407 Carmel av
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
Apr 1-18 Apr 18-19

K

KABARKE Vincent — 1836 Center st
Apr 27-18; Custer

KABIERSKI Wadow — 1018 16th st
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 12-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 18-19
Al A-M O-A
Wnd; B H 28

KADAMIAN Pete — Carrollville
2 Inf; Shelby Grant
Sep 21-18 Dec 20-18

KAER Lawrence — New Richland
May 25-18; Lewis

KAESTNER Clarence — 1429 N Main st
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

KAHL Arthur W — Franksville
E 110 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meucon France
Sep 21-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 May 11-19

KAHLERT Paul — 1303 Washington av
Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 12-18 Apr 28-18

KAHLO Albert — Milwaukee
May 27-18; Grant

KAISER John — Burlington
F 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

KAISER Bernard T — Burlington
F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt France
Aug 2-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 27-19

KAISER Frank J — 1656 Douglas av
18 158 D B; pvt-maj; Sherman
Aug 26-18 Jun 20-19

KAISER Joseph F — 1656 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

KAISER William E — 1656 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

KAISERLIAN Sahag — 942 Huron st
B 2 F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18

KAKTOWICZ Alick — Chicago
Sep 31-18; Grant

KALAGIAN Arten — 942 Huron st
E 14 Am T; pvt; Custer
Mar 29-18 Jan 28-19

KALAGIAN Mike — 942 Huron st
E 14 Am T; pvt; Custer
Mar 29-18 Jan 28-19

KALAGIAN Neshan — 942 Huron st
153 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

KALLEY Sylvester G — 224 Main st
Navy; disch Dec 26-18

KALTENBACH Clarence H — 1100 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

KAMM William E — 1323 Summit av
Hq Co M G T C; pvt
Jul 15-18 Jan 7-19

KAMMERER C C — 1034 Park av
A 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Custer
Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19

KAMMERER Wm F — 838 Lake av
Navy; p o 3 cl-p o 1 cl-commisary steward; R S Grt Lakes
Jul 6-17 Feb 15-19

KAMIN Henry C — 1241 Marquette st
A 310 Eng; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 17-19
Russian Expedition

KAMPER Ray S — Franksville
121 H F A; Co 41 161 D B; Grant; 9 Det A S A P Detroit; pvt
Dec 9-17 Mar 29-19
Enlisted once and inducted twice

KANETZKE Ferdinand A — R F D 4 Box 47
Wagon Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Mar 24-19

KANNENBERG Charles J — 1721 Geneva st
C 311 Am T; pvt
May 26-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 29-19

KANNENBERG William H — 823 Yout st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KANYUK John J — 1120 High st
2 Co 101 Inf; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

KAPAUN Julius
Q M C Utilities; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 25- May 14-19

KAPELLUSCH Edward F — R 1 Box 12G
Navy; app seam-baker
Apr 25-17 Sep 4-19
U S S Carola N Base Cardiff U S S Hilton

KAPIAK Penfield — Hegewisch Ill
Jul 26-18**; Taylor
Toul

KAPLAN Charles J R 1 Box 88
Sply Co 329 F A; pvt-wgnr
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

KAPLAN Edwin R 1 Box 101B
Sply Co 329 F A; pvt-wgnr
May 3-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 2-19

KAPLAN Eugene V 1118 Hayes av
Mar 18-18**; Columbus Bks

KAPLAN John R 1 Box 105B
309 Aux Rmt A R D Q M C; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19

KAPLAN Oscar R 1 Box 88
Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgnr
May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 12-19

KAPOLOS Peter E 1822 Clayton av
Med Dtch 52 F A; pvt; Travis
Jun 27-18 Feb 14-19

KAPPEL Irving Christenson 921 Villa st
2 Racine Board; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

KAPRELIAN Neshan 420 Wisconsin st
F 53 Inf; pvt
Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19

KARAGLANION Vahan 910 Huron st
140 Med; pvt; Grant
Jul 24-18 Dec 27-18

KARAHALEOS Kereacus 615 Sixth st
May 27-18**; Grant

KARALUNAS Paul P 1825 Mead st
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

KARASEK Frank R Herkimer N Y
buglr; Butler
Jul 26-18 May 26-19

KARCZEWSKI Zigmont Burlington
Sply Co 329 F A; pvt-wgnr
Apr 29-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 8-19
Toul

KARDIANI Mike 1216 State st
I 139 Inf; pvt-ck
Apr 29-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Apr 25-19
M-A

KARES Frank 1027 Lockwood av
Q M C; pvt
Jul 26-18 Sep 23-19; Ovs Oct 25-18 Aug 20-19

KARIDAS Stylenos 615 6th st
2 Co Inf Repla & Tr Troop; pvt; Grant
Aug 9-18 Nov 18-18

KARK Fred Berthold 721 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 15-18

KARK Emil Wm 721 Villa st
Ord Dept; pvt; Raritan
Aug 14-18 Dec 23-18

KARKGAARD Martinus
Jun 28-18; Riley

KARKOW Edmond L 1717 Franklin st
F 50 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 17-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Feb 14-19

KARLL Paul A 952 Forest st
K 340 Inf; pvt-sgt
Apr 26-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jul 3-18 Apr 2-19

KARNOWSKI Anthony 820 Madison st
D 120 Inf; pvt-corp
May 21-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 5-19
Al A-M M-A

KARODEWNAK 1625 Villa st
Q M C Serv Co 1; pvt
May 26-18 Jan 18-19

KAROGHLANIAN Vaghan 910 Huron st
2 Co Disch Dtch; pvt; Grant
Jul 24-18 Dec 27-18

KAROWSKI Jos J 2109 N Superior st
Co 22; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Sep 10-18

KARPATHIAN Louis M 615 6th st
D 121 M G; pvt
Jul 6-17 May 22-19; Ovs Feb 8-18 May 16-19
Al A-M M-A A of O

KARPUK Leon 901 Washington av
A R D 329 Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-18 May 24-19

KARST Fred M 610 6th st
A 120 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Apr 1919
Al A-M M-A

KARSTEN William L Burlington
47 Inf; pvt
Sep 21-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jul 27-19
M-A

KARYSUKI Zyonont Burlington
Nov 19-17**; Custer

KARWELY Anton Kenosha
Jun 28-18**; Riley

KASLENSON Ervin G Franksville
Med Dpt; pvt; Grant Merritt Greenleaf
Sep 4-18 Aug 28-19

KAST Benjamin Harrison Spirit Lake Iowa
F H 275 19 San Tr; pvt-sgt; Dodge
Jul 23-18 Jan 23-19

KASTEN Homer Racine
Amb Co 127

KASTLER Donald M 1446 College av
11 Inf; pvt-sgt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

KASPARIN Bert 2224 Racine st
Mar 30-18**; Custer

KASPROVICH Rome S 1409 Hamilton st
Q M C Dtch at Large; sgt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Sep 6-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Aug 30-19

KASPUTIS John 1100 Forest st
C 339 Inf; pvt; Russia
May 26-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 11-19
Seltzo ust Podenga Shenkursk Shegovari

KATAFIASZ John L 1641 N Main st
Sep 23-18**; Grant

KATAFIASZ Leon L 1641 N Main st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 16-18 Dec 14-18

KATCHOIS Thomas 622 High st
Amb Co 127; pvt
Aug 20-17 May 29-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

KATE Edward J 1117 11th st
Hq Co 542 Eng; pvt-sply sgt
Mar 28-18 Jun 25-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jun 18-19
Toul

KATZENBERG Arthur Burlington
M G Co Inf; pvt
Jul 6-18 May 3-19

KAUFMAN William 818 Dunlay av
Navy; m m

KAUTZ Otto 1611 Villa st
K 7th Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Dec 24-18
M-A
Wnd Oct 4-18

KAUTZ Richard 1928 Erie st
I Group 2 M G Tr Center; pvt; Hancock
Sep 4-18 Jan 11-19

KAYLIGIAN Neshan 959 Geneva st
Co 6 161st D B; pvt
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

KAYON Edward 1625 Villa st

KAYSEE Harold A Burlington
Navy; h app-1 cl seam; Yerba Buena Island
Jun 12-17 Mar 6-19; 7 trips
3 battles with submarine in Bay of Biscay

KAZIMIER Bazyliveicz 1440 Clark st
pvt
May 26-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 30-19
A of O

KECHICHIAN Mike 1403 Liberty st
Sply Co 321; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Sep 29-19

KEEHAN Elmer 1102 14th st
F 58 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19
Al A of O

KEELER Howard H 911 College av
Navy; yeo 1 cl; U S S Essex Lakes
Jul 16-18 Aug 6-19

KEHISHIAN Carprail 960 Huron st
Co 9 Dev Group; pvt
Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19

KEHUGIAN Neshan 969 Geneva st
Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks

KEIFFER William 1125 Washington av
58 Balloon Co; pvt
Mar 11-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Oct 21-18 Jun 27-19

KELLER Walter H 1025 Hamilton st
D 313 Eng; pvt
Mar 26-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jun 6-19
Al

KELLOGG Ralph H 1539 Boyd av
37 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Jan 11-19

KELLY James W 720 10th st
107 Sig C; pvt-sgt
Nov 16-17 Dec 24-18; Ovs Mar 6-18 Dec 12-18
A-M M-A

KELLY Wallace Wm 1034 Washington av
Army Air Serv; pvt-2nd Lt; Ellington Field
Oct 20-17 Jan 28-19

KEMPEZENSKI Zygmund 500 Monument Sq
60 Co Spr Sq Spr Pd Div; Vancouver
Feb 4-18 Jan 25-19

KEMZURA Felix 1814 Center st
Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks

KENDERIS George Chicago
Jul 26-18; Taylor

KENNA Raymond P 2342 Hanson av
C 47 M G Bn; pvt-sgt
Jul 18-18 Feb 22-19

KENNEDY Alexander 1416 Clark st
Aug 8-18; Shelby

KENOSIAN Neshan 1205 Mound av
H 351 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jun 1-19
Al

KENOSIAN Simon 1216 State st
May 27-18**; Grant

KENYON Guy T 335 Main st
Inf Sply Co 36; pvt-wgnr; Devens
Jul 19-18 Jun 20-19

KEOCHAKIAN Tatios 1113 West st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KEOUGH John E 1407 Superior st
Sply Co 340 Inf; pvt-sply sgt
Nov 19-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

KERENSKI Adolph 1809 Clark st
May 1-18; Columbus Bks

KERESTICK Michael 1835 Mead st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KERNS Irwin 1210 State st
Hq Dtch 310 Eng; pvt-corp
Sep 20-17 Jul 3-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Jun 26-19
M-A

KERSHOLM Nels Union Grove
Mar 12-18**; Jefferson Bks

KERSTEIN Edward 1816 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

KERTH Daniel A 1832 Villa st
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

KESSELL Samuel 1440 Racine st
May 29-18**; Custer

KETTERHAGEN H Z Burlington
Sep 5-18**; Grant

KETTERHAGEN A J Burlington
Dental Co No 1 M C; pvt; Greenleaf
Jan 7-18 Dec 17-18

KETTERHAGEN William H Burlington
S P D; A S S S; pvt; Grant
Sep 21-17 Jan 25-19

KETTERHAGEN Werner Burlington
K S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 15-18 Dec 19-18

KETTILSON Burt 1745 Spring st
Revenue Cutter Service; seam
Mar 18-18 Feb 21-19

KEUHNERT Bruno M R R 3 Box 16E
D 1 Bn Inf Repla & Tr C; pvt
Sep 4-18 Mar 5-19

KEUP Henry 1316 Lincoln st
F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl McClellan
Jul 26-18 Apr 3-19

KEUP William A Henry S Dak
34 F A; pvt Vet Corp; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 5-19

KEUPER Jos Burlington
3 Cas Co; Ord; pvt; U of W
Jun 15-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 22-19

KEWICZ Vincent L 1821 Mead st
Med Dtch B H; pvt; Raritan
Jul 24-18 Jun 18-19

KEYES Alfred F 523 College av
C 59 Inf; pvt
Mar 5-18 Aug 12-19; Ovs May 3-18 Aug 1-19
A-M M-A Toul A of O
Wnd

KEYLEGIAN Neshan 959 Geneva st
28 30 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

KIERNAN James J 1649 Boyd av

KIERNAN Thomas 1649 Boyd av

KIKOSICKI Stephen 1825 Racine st
K 127 Inf; pvt
Aug 5-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Oct 1918
C-M
Wnd Aug 4-18

KILLIPS Clinton E R R 1 Box 168
Navy; ships ck-ships ck 3 cl
May 22-18 Dec 26-18

KILMAN Edwin R R 1 Box 36
Div Salvage Co; pvt-sgt
Dec 14-17 Aug 11-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Aug 3-19

KIMPEL Eugene R3
14 Rert D; pvt; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Nov 17-18

KINDBERG Harold 1518 Liberty st
Med Dpt; pvt-ck
Dec 9-17

KING Alan Waukegan
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

KING Anton Burlington
2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 16-18
Sick Oct 4; B H

KING WALTER Peshtigo
311 Eng; pvt-wgnr
Feb 22-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

KING William 1124 Grand av
337 Tank Corp; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Aug 16-19

KINNER Earl L 938 Grove av
C 121 F A; wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

KINNERUP Jens J 2035 Carmel av
B 37 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Louis
Jul 6-18 Mar 8-19

KINNEY Geo R Milwaukee
B 53 Inf; pvt
May 4-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 12-19
Al M-A

KINOSIAN Simon 1216 State st
C 343 Inf; pvt-ck; Grant
May 26-18 Mar 1-19

KINREED Ray S Burlington
F 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 19-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19
A of O

KIPP Lawrence Waterford
C 13 F A; pvt; Indianapolis Jackson
Aug 15-18 Jan 30-19

KIRBY James Edw 1211 9th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

KIRCHMEYER Wilbert P 1438 N Chatham st
Naval Aviation; 2 cl Q M; Grt Lakes
Jul 9-18 Feb 3-19

KISIEL Joe 1805 Mead st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

KISIEL John Cleveland
May 27-18**; Grant

KISS Alexander 1325 Geneva st
Navy; app seam 2 cl-seam 2 cl; Logan
Jun 21-18 Mar 6-19

KISSL Pete 1934 Racine st
Nov 18-17**; Custer

KISTER Harold T 1737 Erie st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
May 24-17 Aug 30-18
Wnd Jul 20-18; B H
Killed in action Aug 30-18; buried in France near Soissons

KISTER Wm C 1737 N Erie st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

KITT William A 2911 16th st
S A T C; pvt; College Station Tex
Jul 18-18 Dec 19-19

KIZIAN Neshan A 1905 DeKoven av
F 310 Am T; ck; Custer
Sep 24-17 May 30-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 22-19

KIZIRIAN Miron 219 Wisconsin st
7 2 Bn 106 D B; Custer
Apr 26-18 May 3-18

KJELLADER Butel A 610 16th st

KLAPINSKI Mike 1500 Grand av
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

KLAPPROTH Arthur W 216 Main st
O T S; Camp Grant

KLAPPROTH Walter H 216 Main st
H A; pvt-2nd Lt; Ft Monroe
Oct 1-18 Dec 24-18

KLAWITTER Herman 1445 Junction av
E 104 F A; pvt
Mar 30-18 Apr 3-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 13-19
M-A

KLEIN George J 1443 Grand av
159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 12-18

KLEIN Joseph A 1443 Grand av
Flying School Dtch; pvt
Mar 8-18 Feb 4-19

KLEIN Nicholas J 1443 Grand av
M G Co 329 Inf; pvt
Jul 16-18 Feb 12-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jan 30-19

KLEIST Edward W 1012 Hamilton st
Air Service Aeronautics Unas; pvt
Jul 15-18 Dec 31-18

KLEMA Edward J Franksville
C 14 Am T; pvt-expert mech-sgt; Custer
Jun 15-18 Jan 28-19

KLEMA Fred A R 1 Box 41
Marines; 34 Rgt; pvt-1st sgt; U S S Von Steuben
Reon Marne
Jun 2-17 Mar 25-18; Ovs Feb 4-18
Killed in action Mar 25-18 France; buried Chantilon sur Chur; American cemetery

KLEMUS Anton 1821 Mead st
E 337 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Aug 23-19
M-A A of O

KLEN John Chicago Ill
42 Co 4 Rgt 159 D B; pvt; Taylor

KLENZ Ernie W 1626 N Chatham st
K 340 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jun 6-18

KLEPEL Edward G 2029 Douglas av
D 328 F A; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 16-18 Apr 12-19
Toul

KLUGIAN Arshag 1303 State st
Inf 2 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19

KLING Jacob Kansasville
F 27 H A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 15-19

KLINGENMEYER Frederick C 930 Washington av
Co 7 N A R D; pvt
Oct 20-18 Dec 28-19

KLINGER Harold R 1315 Herrick av

KLUGE Carl G 1334 Lincoln st
Q M C at Large; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 15-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Aug 25-19

KLOFANDA Milton Caledonia
Nov 1-18; Vet Col

KLOSTER Geo Union Grove
14 C A C; pvt-gunr 1 cl; Jefferson Bks; McDonald Hava Islands
Mar 8-18 Oct 14-19; Ovs May 6-18 Oct 6-19

KLUGE Walter 1334 Lincoln st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

KNIGHT Marcel Charles S Milwaukee
Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks

KNIPPEL Herman W 1630 Packard av
32 M P C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 23-17 May 21-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KNOLL George 1617 Superior st
Amb Serv Sect 595; pvt
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

KNOLL Geo 234 Main st
Aug 15-18; Beloit College

KNOLLE Adolph H 824 English st
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Syracuse Columbus Sheridan
Aug 1-18 Apr 23-19

KNOLLE William C J 824 English st
152 M G School Co; pvt
Jul 15-18 Jan 8-19

KNORR Elmer H J 2013 Carter st
U S Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl
Aug 8-18 Jan 10-19

KNUDSEN Archie A 1647 Villa st
G 340; Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17; Ovs Jul 24-18 Mar 11-19
M-A
Wnd; Gassed

KNUDSEN Einer Adolph Ludington Mich
D 28 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19
M-A A of O

KNUDSON Arnold C 252 LaFayette av

KNUDSON Elmer 252 LaFayette av
Cas Co; pvt-sgt; Lansing
May 16-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jun 17-19
Sick Nov 1-18; B H 51

KNUDSON Harold P 1033½ 16th st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Navy; disch Jan 2-19

KNUDSON Peter Union Grove
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KNUTSON John C 512 8th st
1 Co 161 D B; pvt
Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

KOCH Arthur J H 1119 16th st
D 120 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 1-17 May 21-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 17-19
Al M-A A-M O-A A of O

KOCH Mathew A 1223 11th st
Navy; carp m 3 cl; carp m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Eastleigh Eng R S at New York
Jun 13-18 Jun 5-19

KOECHAKIAN Tatios 1113 West st
Inf 42nd 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18

KOEHLER Louis 1432 La Salle st
A S A P; pvt; Vancouver
Feb 21-18 Dec 30-18

KOEHN Reinhold Lyons
605 U S Amb Co; pvt-mech; Kansas City Merritt
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

KOETTING Peter A 1626 Villa st
Med Dtch 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 5-19

KOETTING William M 1600 Howe st
S A T C; pvt; Madison
Oct 22-18 Dec 13-18

KOFFSKI George J 1731 Mead st
108 T M; pvt; Lewis
May 16-17 Apr 1-19

KOHARKO Vincent H 1636 Center st
C 310 Am T; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19

KOHLHOFF Carl H Warren Ill
M Dpt; pvt-sgt 1 cl 2nd Corps Gas School; Chatillon Sur Seine
Mar 30-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Jul 16-19

KOHLMAN Joseph Matthias 1010 Park av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

KOHNKE Walter S Kenosha
May 15-18**; Lansing

KOLANDER Benjamin W Union Grove
114 Spruce Sq 3 Prov Reg; pvt
Jul 1-18 Dec 30-18

KOLASKE Frank W 1120 14th st
23 F A; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Aug 7-18 Dec 19-18

KOLESKE Peter P 2025 N Chatham st
Cas Co No 4; saddler
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

KOLESKE Joseph J 2025 N Chatham st
Vet H 11; pvt; Jievres France
May 28-18 Jun 4-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 May 30-19

KOLINSKI Jos C 1303 N Chatham st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

KOLINSKY Max 1303 Chatham st
Royal Flying Corps (Canadian); pvt-mech 1 cl; Toronto
Mar 6-17 Aug 30-18

KOLLAR William Harbor Springs Mich
Jul 25-18**; Custer

KOLLAS John J 1230 Park av
Co 38 10 Bn 159 D B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Sep 1-18

KOLOSAFSKI Hugo Edw 1618 Center st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

KOMOLA Mike 2028 Racine st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes

KOMOROUSKI Edward 1521 W 6th st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

KONRAD Arthur J 1424 West st
121 Field Sig Bn; pvt; Philadelphia
Jun 11-18 Apr 16-19

KONSINOWSKI Walter 1334 Franklin st
Q M C Utilities Dtch; pvt
Aug 14-18 Jun 14-19

KOPECKY Paul 1309 11th st
Co 24 6 Bn 2 Prov; pvt; Grant
Aug 5-17 Jan 14-19

KOPKLOS Mike 1310 Forest st
M 4 Inf; pvt
Aug 12-18 Sep 2-19; Ovs Sep 28-18 Aug 22-19
A of O

KOPOW Alex 1525 La Salle st
Aero 29 Balloon Co; pvt; Ft Monroe
Mar 8-18 Dec 30-18

KOPROWSKI Frank A 1814 Center st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

KORALUMAS Paul 1814 Center st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KORDZONYENAK Micodin 1730 Racine st
Q M C Salvage Div; pvt
Apr 26-18 Mar 25-19

KORENSKI Adolph Racine
No data on service or organization available; died of wounds; date unknown here

KORINEK John M 1547 Franklin st
27 Rcrt Co; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Oct 1-18 Dec 14-18

KORNSTZKA Fred O 1649 Austin av
Apr 27-18**; Custer

KOROGHLANIAN Vaghan 2009 DeKoven av
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

KORNWOLF Joseph M 1816 Grand av
U S Coast G; Ord seam-seam
Mar 21-18 Mar 3-19

KOROSHEK Michael 1625 Villa st
Sply Co 2 Rgt F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18

KORSHOLM Nels Martin Union Grove
1 C A C; pvt-wgnr
Mar 11-18 Mar 10-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Feb 22-19

KORTENDICK John A Waterford
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam; Instr in M G at Logan Virginia Beach Caldwell
Jul 1-18**

KORTENDICK L F Waterford
41 161 D B; pvt-non commissioned officer; Grant
May 27-18 Feb 14-19

KORTENDICK Robert D Waterford
Navy; ck
Jul 6-18 Feb 17-19

KORZENIEWSKI Alfons 2016 Racine st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

KORZINEK Frank 1918 N Main st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KOSAKOWSKI Julian 1628 Murray av
Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

KOSCHIN Otto H 1402 Summit av
U S Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 9-18 Feb 26-19

KOSTANTY Kotkowski 1616 Center st
Amb Co 116; pvt
Sep 3-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 May 11-19

KOSTERMAN Arthur W 2302 Douglas av
Co 42 Bn 11 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18

KOSTERMAN George C 1431 Center st
Navy; ck 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 24-18 Dec 12-18

KOSTERMAN Jerome H 1520 N Wisconsin st
321 Am T; pvt-sgt
Jul 25-18 Dec 23-18

KOTKOWSKI Kostanty 1728 Center st
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

KOTOWSKY Feliks 1820 Franklin st
D 119 F A; pvt
May 15-17 May 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 3-19
A-M O-A M-A

KOUSEK Albert J 1720 Yout st
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

KOWALICK Stanislaus 1832 Center st
Wagon Co; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Mar 24-19

KOWALSKI Joseph A 1618 Center st
Ord Depot Co 129; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Mar 21-19

KOWALSKI Robert A 1618 Center st
B M G Bn; pvt; Sheridan
Jul 6-18 Feb 18-19

KOWALSKY Arthur J 1421 Howe st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Frederick
Jun 17-18 Jan12-19; Ovs Jul 20-18 Dec 10-18

KOWBEL Walter 2028 Phillip av
Q M C 377 Camp Serv; pvt
Apr 13-17 Feb 3-19

KOZDERKA Joseph Jr 1910 La Salle st
423 Mot Sply T 508 Mot Truck Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 29-18 Oct 31-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Oct 28-19

KOZICH John 1625 Villa st
Rcrt Co; pvt
Jul 16-18 Dec 12-18

KOZLOWSKI Frank W 1120 14th st
Hq Co 23 Rcrt Co; pvt
Aug 14-18 Dec 19-18

KOZLOWKY Jim 1426 Tenth st
3 1st Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 15-18

KRAFT Albert H 1718 Grand av
F A; pvt
Jul 16-18 Jul 24-18

KRAFT Louis 1116 Frederick st
A 3 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

KRAGSKOV Alfred J 1315 Grove av
B H 81; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19

KRAPOPKY Loyd Anthony Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes Bremerton U S S Philadelphia
Jun 18-18 Jan 28-19

KRAL Fred F 1419 9th st
Hq 1 Bn 75 C A C; pvt
Mar 3-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19

KRAL Joseph 1419 9th st
3 Co Disch Dtch; pvt
Oct 3-18 Jan 21-19

KRALICEK Anthony 310 Gould st
F 35 F A; pvt-mech
May 31-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Aug 7-17 Sep 4-19
Toul A-M M-A A of O

KRAMER Albert J 1422 Owen av
Spruce Prod Div 85 Sq; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Mar 2-18 Jan 25-19

KRAMER Arthur H R R 4 Box 34
C 7 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Mar 15-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Feb 14-19
M-A
Wnd; Verdun

KRAMER John J 1003 Washington av
Navy; seam 2 cl
May 24-18 Feb 7-19
U S S Frieda S C 482 Charleston S C

KRAMER Peter Burlington
B 6 Am T; pvt-corp
May 2-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 11-19
Al M-A

KRAPDLOWSKI Steve 1915 Racine st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KRANZ Herman W 1132 Irving pl
D 157 Eng; bugler
May 31-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 4-19
O-A M-A A of O

KRAUSSOLDT Albert 1556 Asylum av
Rgt 345; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 10-17 Mar 29-19; Ovs Aug 20-18 Feb 27-19

KREBS Joseph M 1606 Howe st
Q M C; pvt-corp
Apr 26-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Aug 1-18 Jun 19-19

KREBS Leo Joseph 1606 Howe st
619 Aero; pvt; Custer Aviation Sply Depot
Aug 17-18 Mar 24-19
Sick Jan 24-19; Post H

KREBS Lucas Theodore 810 Main st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
Jul 27-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 7-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

KREISMONT Joseph 1332 Herrick av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

KREKOR Boranian 1309 Mound av
C 28 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Aug 22-18 Apr 9-19

KRENCESZ Kazimer 1707 Franklin st
Co 11 3 Bn 161 D B; buglr; Grant
Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19

KREPP John Joseph 1439 Racine st
Jul 15-18 Dec 15-18; Valparaiso

KREYCHE Harold J 1533 Grange av
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
May 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Wnd Aug 20-18

KRIATSOLAS George 610 College av
Co 5 Bn 20; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18

KRIKONIAN Krikon 959 Geneva st
Q M C 328 Butchery; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Johnston
May 26-18 Sep 9-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Aug 30-19
Al

KRINKEY Harvey A 928 Carroll st
D 102 Rgt; pvt; Hunt Bordeaux France
Aug 2-18 Apr 26-19

KRISTOPEIT August A 1425 Villa st
C 121 F A; pvt-mech
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 14-19

KRISTOPEIT Paul 1425 Villa st
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 14-19

KROES George 2100 La Salle st
Co 7 Nov Aux Repla Draft; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18

KROGH Peter C 1416 Washington av
U S Navy; lds ships ck-ships ck
Jun 24-18 Sep 9-19
6 trips

KROGH Geo A 1120 13th st
3 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jun 28-18 Dec 9-18

KROUGH James M 1407 Superior st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

KROPIDLOWSKI Steve 1944 Racine st

KROPP John J 1429 Racine st
Ord Unas; pvt
Jun 15-18 Jan 31-19

KROPP (Kropiliski) Louis Paul 1429 Racine st
Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl; U S S Pathfinder
Apr 10-17 Apr 16-18; 4 trips across
Died Apr 16-18 off coast of Spain

KROUPA Edward 1609 St Clair st
B H; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 24-19

KRUEGER Arthur J 1124 David st
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Apr 5-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Sick; B H 15-27; M-A Chaumont Angers

KRUEGER Charles 1721 Green st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Tacoma Park-Walter Reed Hosp
Jul 25-18 Dec 5-19

KRUEGER Fred 1220 Schiller st
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Aug 9-18 Jun 10-19

KRUEGER Geo H 1626 Rapids dr
Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound
Jun 26-18 Jan 28-19

KRUEGER Wm R 1124 David st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 Aug 6-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KRUG George G 236 Main st
Enroute to Custer; Rcrt
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

KRUG Karl John Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KRUPP Edward G 1803 Roe av
Sply Co 333; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 25-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jul 27-19

KRUPP Harry F 1724 N Wisconsin st
Med Corps Unas; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Apr 1-19

KRUPP Wm C 1233 Superior st
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 13-19

KRUPPER Thomas 1615 Holmes av

KRUPPSTADT Charles 1129 N Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

KRUPPSTADT Edward 1129 N Wisconsin st
M 26 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 12-19
M-A

KRUPPSTADT Richard 1129 N Wisconsin st
A A S Sect 507; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 14-18; Ovs Nov 23-18 Jun 4-19

KRUSE Herman 1200 16th st
M T Corp 711; pvt-corp; Bordeaux France
Sep 21-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jan 15-18 Jul 8-19

KRUSIENSKI Antoni 2016 Racine st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KRUSIENSKI Stanley 2016 Racine st
E Pion Ord Bn; pvt; Erie
Jul 6-18 Aug 1-19

KRZESINSKI Anthony L 705 16th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 6-18 Jan 31-19

KUBEK Joseph 1725 Racine st
Sply Co 336 Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Brest France
Jul 25-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Aug 17-19

KUBIAK William M Menominee Mich
H 40 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Jan 18-19

KUCERA James F 1706 Charles st
A 133 F A; pvt; Bowie at Ft Worth
May 1-17 Mar 1-18

KUCHENBECKER Lester 1517 12th st
F 14 Inf; pvt-mech; Mexican Border Lewis
May 3-17 Feb 8-19
Also in 44 Inf Co H; Vancouver Wash

KUCZENSKI John 1720 Grand av
L 78 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Apr 26-18 Jan 22-19

KUDIRKA Cazimir Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KUDLACEK John J 2045 Charles st
G 115 Inf; pvt-corp
Apr 30-17 Oct 19-18; Ovs 1st part of May-18
M-A
Killed in action Oct 19-18
Buried American Battle Area cemetery Consenvoye Meuse France

KUECKER Clarence Burlington
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

KUEHL Ludwig F Chicago
Hq 121 F A; 1st Lt-capt
Jun 20-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KUEHNEMAN William F Jr 1219 La Salle st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KUGEL Herman P 431 Riverside dr
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

KUHM Alfred W %Pythian Castle 6th st
May 27-18**; Grant

KUHNWALD Carl A 1614 Charles st
Sch Co 155 O T D; M G S; pvt
Jul 15-18 Apr 3-19

KUHNWALD Gustav A 1614 Charles st
D 9 M G Bn; pvt
May 27-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 17-19
M-A A of O

KULBACKY Peter 1812 Mead st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

KUMISZCO Konstant 1722 16th st
Amb Co 127 107 San T; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

KUNES Arthur Rockford
Apr 27-18**; Custer

KUNZ Edw Euclid Minn
2 158 D B; pvt; Sherman
Aug 26-18 Dec 11-18
Sick Nov 11-18; B H

KURDIAN Mike 1011 State st
I 139 Inf; pvt-ck
Apr 27-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Apr 25-19
M-A

KURIGIAN Vahan 1212 Mound av
Co 11 Inf Repla Troop; pvt
Aug 10-18 Jan 8-19

KURIENSWICZ John 1525 Howe st
3 Dev Co Group M G T C; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Feb 15-19

KURKOWSKI Elmore 1325 Buchanan st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

KURKJEAN Armen 1027 Douglas av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

KUROS Walter T 1432 Clark st
Cas Dtch 643 Demob Group; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 May 31-19
Al

KURTEN Russell Mathew 1204 Hamilton st
Navy; seam-chemist; Grt Lakes Hampton Roads
Aug 3-18 Dec 7-18

KUTISKO John 1140 Geneva st
160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer
Sep 22-17
No further data on organization and none of service available; died in October 1918

KUTUMIAN Hartun 959 Geneva st
Co 1 161 D B; pvt
Aug 9-18 Jan 3-19

KUYPERS George E 2011 Green st
Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

KUZT Tom 1731 Howe st
Jul 26-18; Taylor

KWAPIL Arthur W 2064 N Main st
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

KWAPIL William H 2064 N Main st
Aero; pvt; Wilbur Wright Field
Jul 31-18 Apr 5-19

KWIECINSKI Waclow 2117 Racine st
E 310 Sply T; pvt
Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 11-19
M-A

KWOJEWSKI Joe 1617 Center st
M P; pvt-ck
May 1-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 11-19
Al M-A A of O

KWODER Matthew 1526 Superior st
B 148 Inf; pvt
Jun 25-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jan 15-19

L

LAATZ August A 1104 Prospect st
Navy; 15 Rgt; lds m m; Grt Lakes
Aug 12-18 Dec 23-18

LA BRASCA George 1434 Blake av
Navy; ck; Grt Lakes

LABAC Tony Iron River Mich
Jun 25-18**

LA BUDDE Frank Union Grove
41 161 D B; pvt-2nd Lt; Grant Taylor
May 27-18 Dec 14-18

LACARELLI Enrico 1514 Frederick st
115 Field H; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 May 29-19
Re-enlisted Jun 9-19
Al M-A

LA CHANCE Oliver P 814 17th st
E 311 Sply T; pvt; Libourne France
May 24-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jun 26-19

LACKOWSKI Frank Leo 1728 Franklin st
May 27-18**; Grant

LA CROSSE Arthur H Racine
Amb Co 127

LADUSIRE Adolph J 1416 Racine st
I 127 Inf; pvt
May 24-17 May 18-19; Ovs Feb 23-18 May 10-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

LAFAVE Archie B C 427 Main st
3 Dtch 10 Eng; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 11-19; Ovs Sep 10-18 Feb 1-19
C-M

LA FAVE Frank W Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LA FORTUNE Harry A 1226 Blake av
M 8 Cav M 15 Cav; Hq M 15 Cav; pvt-sgt
Aug 3-14 Jul 16-19; Ovs Mar 19-18 Jul 13-19

LA FORTUNE Russell J 1222 Blake av
Aero Sq 609; chauf; Kelly Field Mineola
Dec 19-17 May 8-19
Injured in motorbike collision; Mineola Hosp

LAHIFF William Henry 1423 Washington av
Aug 1-18**; Syracuse

LAHR Conrad S 1110 College av
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam; U S S Massachusetts Burroughs Louisville
May 6-18 May 29-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jan 2-19

LAHR Peter W 928 Washington av
Aero Sq 47; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Jul 11-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 5-19
Toul M-A A of O

LAIDLOW John 1348 Villa st
U S Coast G; ord seam
Mar 16-18 Mar 15-19

LALLADAY Earl M 820 State st
Co 10 1 Air Serv; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 May 10-19; Ovs Feb 24-18 Apr 11-19

LAMBERT Albert J 1563 Packard av
C 108 Eng; pvt
Jul 14-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 23-19
M-A

LAMBERT Alfred P Union Grove
Apr 29-18**; Custer

LA MEER Harry B 1434 Ann st
M 3rd Rgt; pvt; Aviation Tr S
Jul 15-18 Jan 3-19

LA MORE William A 1618 West st
249 M P Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 9-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Jun 1-19

LAMPE Bertha T 1025 Grand av
Navy; nurse; Grt Lakes
Sep 1-18 Nov 1-19

LAMPE Charles 1025 Grand av
19 Balloon Co A S A; pvt
Mar 8-18 May 2-19; Ovs Oct 21-18 Apr 17-19

LAMPE Fred Wm 1025 Grand av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

LANDON Louis L 212 Hubbard st
14th Co Disch Unit F A Unas; pvt
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

LANE Clarence W 1177 Reilly ct
Navy; seam 2 cl
May 29-18 Aug 25-19
2 trips

LANG Andy M 2814 Arlington av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Douglas MacArthur
May-17 May 2-18; Ovs Feb-18
Died May 2-18; buried in France No 170 St Aignan cemetery

LANG Samuel 217 Frank av
Med Dtch; sgt
Jan 18-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 19-19
M-A A of O

LANGDON Edw 1627 Packard av
Navy; 1 m m (a); Columbus Bks Grt Lakes
Jul 6-18 Mar 20-19

LANGE Carroll E 1233 Racine st
Amb Co 127 107 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 4-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 21-19
Al A-M M-A A of O

LANGE Clarence C 1527 Phillips av
Aero; pvt 1 cl-1st Lt
Jul 16-17 Feb 4-19; Ovs Oct 9-17 Jan 25-19
Active service in France

LANGE Earl H 1527 Phillips av
M P Co 297; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 6-19

LANGE John C 1410 Grand av
Sply Dpt Q M C; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 May 16-19

LANGE Oliver C 1527 Phillips av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 21-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LANGE Peter R 3 Box 110
M R S Unit 305; pvt-corp
Sep 1-18 Apr 18-19

LANGE Wm E 1139 Villa st
36 161 D B; rcrt; Grant
May 27-18 May 30-18
Sick St Mary's H

LANGENDORF Clayton 1431 12th st
38 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Aug 15-18 Jan 12-18

LANGENFELD John R 2 Box 127B
42 Inf; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jul 26-18
Died pneu at B H 4 Oct 15-18; buried at Racine

LANGLEY Ardinal Burlington
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 15-18 Dec 13-18

LANGLEY Frank 1924 16th st

LANGLEY John F Burlington
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Gen H 31 Carlisle Penn
Sep 3-18 Oct 8-19

LANGLOIS Thomas 1209 Villa st
M C 36 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

LANNELLO Giacoine 2209 Mead st
Mar 30-18**; Custer

LASCH Charles F Racine
Cook Co 7 A S C; pvt-ck
May 26-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 5-18

LASCH Louis H 505 6th st
Sply Co 315 Q M C; pvt
May 26-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Jun 5-19

LARSEN Alfred 623 English st
Fire Hose & Truck Co 319; pvt-sgt
Nov 26-17 Sep 15-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Sep 3-19

LARSEN Arthur E 1510 May st
I troop 17 Cav; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 12-17 May 16-19

LARSEN Carl 1212 Mound av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

LARSEN Carl F 1204 Milwaukee av
Guard Co 128 A S C; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 13-19

LARSEN Chris Racine
Amb Co 127

LARSEN Christian 2139 Salem av
A 41 M G Bn; pvt; Custer
Jul 6-18 Jan 24-19

LARSEN Christian F 2118 Clarence av
B Prov Group 2 M T D M G T C; pvt-corp Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 27-19

LARSEN Edward E 1001 Tenth st
Navy; app seam-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Phila Le Croisic Hampton Rds
Apr 25-17 Aug 11-19

LARSEN Ernest J 1307 Summit av
Flying Sch Dtch A S A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Apr 4-19

LARSEN H B 2310 Carmel av
Navy; mach mate; Grt Lakes
Jun 17-18 Apr 15-19

LARSEN Hans C E 1903 Northwestern av
Navy; yeo 3 cl; R S at Philadelphia
Jun 3-18 Jan 16-19

LARSEN Henry T 2403 Hansen av
Navy; app seam-lds yeo; R S at Phila
Aug 5-18 Apr 3-19

LARSEN John Jas 1420 Howe st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LARSEN John W 1937 W Prospect st
D 5 F A R D; pvt-corp
Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18

LARSEN Karl C 1563 Packard av
Rcrt Co 15 Gen Serv Inf; pvt
Oct 1-18 Dec 5-18

LARSEN Lars Christ 1420 Howe st
Nov 12-18

LARSEN Lawrence R 1632 Flett av
Divisional Staff; pvt-maj; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Jan 17-19

LARSEN Louis 1234 Hayes av
Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl
May 3-17 Jul 23-19; Ovs Nov 26-17 Dec 18-18
U S S Wyoming

LARSEN Louis A 1222 Blaine av
E 6 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jun 29-18 Dec 12-18

LARSEN Martin Corliss
May 27-18**; Grant

LARSEN Walter E 1636 Thurston av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

LARSEN Walter T 813 La Salle st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Roads St Helena
Norfolk Grt Lakes
May 23-18 Jan 24-19

LARSEN William H 1430 Junction av
Sig Corps 17 Photo sect; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Tours
Aerial Photog
Apr 18-18 May 17-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Apr 20-19

LARSON Adolph 1648 Morton av
123 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19

LARSON Adolph C 1633 Howe st
I 23 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 28-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Aug 3-19
M-A A of O

LARSON Albert 1518 Phillips av
Serv Co 5; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jan 9-19

LARSON Alfred 1326 Quincy av
C 36 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 May 30-18

LARSON Alfred Thomas 1520 Phillips av
Q M C; pvt; Grant Johnston
Jul 25-18 Jan 9-19

LARSON Andrew C 1204 Milwaukee av
G 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Mar 8-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Mar 6-18 Mar 11-19
A-M M-A

LARSON Anton O 1001 10th st
Co 10 C A C; pvt; Ft Moultrie
Mar 11-18 Jun 18-19

LARSON Benjamin 1729 Park av
Navy; ck; Grt Lakes
Aug 7-18 Mar 28-19

LARSON Bernhart P 1648 Morton av
332 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 8-18 Nov 7-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Nov 3-19
A E F

LARSON Carl A 1224 Villa st
Navy; Grt Lakes
May 2-17 Jun 1919

LARSON Carl F J 2342 Hanson av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LARSON Christian R 3
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

LARSON Christian F Warren Wis
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

LARSON Clarence E 212 4th st
Field Rmt Sq 326; pvt
Jul 5-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jul 8-19

LARSON Conrad A 1648 Morton av
Inf M G Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Jul 12-19

LARSON Harold Edmund 1512 Junction av
Mar 7-18**; Jefferson Bks

LARSON George H 1107 16th st
A 323 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 16-18 Feb 17-19; Ovs Nov 17-18 Jan 30-19

LARSON Henry V Kenosha
75 C A C 1 Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19

LARSON John J 1303 14th st
Med C H 91; pvt
Jul 25-18 Oct 19-19; Ovs Sep 4-18 Oct 15-19
La Boule France
Re-enlisted Oct 20-19 in M T C

LARSON John W 610 Mead st
Amb Co 137 110 San T; pvt
Jul 24-18 May 7-19; Sep 23-18 Apr 27-19

LARSON John W 1627 Woodrow av
D 2 Bn F A; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 14-18

LARSON John W 610 Mead st
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

LARSON Martin Corliss
2 Co Demob Group; pvt
May 27-18 Aug 22-19

LARSON Martin Christ 1501 Owen av
Nov 12-18

LARSON Mogens Ludington
May 27-18**; Grant

LARSON Nels 2428 Thor av
H 77 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Apr 26-18 Jan 18-19

LARSON Peter 1903 Northwestern av
U S C G; surfman-c p o
Apr 1-93; still in service
Racine Sta 283

LARSON Walter Perth Amboy N J
May 2-18**; Dix

LARSON Walter E Racine
C 121 F A; pvt

LARSON Walter T 813 La Salle st
Navy; app seam
May 23-18 Jan 24-19
U S S Kansas

LARSON William J 1549 Holmes av
Navy; frm 2 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Connecticutt
Illinois Von Stuben
Jun 1-17 May 14-19

LASCH Louis 505 6th st

LASETSKE Herman A 1315 Marquette st
Navy; app seam-seam; Grt Lakes
Mar 2-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Sep 4-18

LASKOWSKI Frank L 1728 Franklin st
L 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Sep 5-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Aug 25-19
M-A A of O

LAST Alexander H G 1034 Romayne av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp
Aug 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

LAST Fred G 1409 Howe st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
May 31-18 Aug 5-19

LAST Leo B Caledonia
Laundry Sect Q M C; pvt
Oct 25-18 Feb 28-19

LATKA Joseph Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LATTINVILLE Frank R 2
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

LATTISCH Louis J 1320 Kewaunee st
Unas; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

LAU Theodore 2034 West High st
F 14 Inf H 44 Inf H 76 Inf; pvt-sgt
Mar 8-17; Still in service; Presidio Cal

LAUBE John 1723 Mead st
36 D B; pvt
May 27-18; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 18-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 9-18; B H 48

LAUER Peter J 2016 Blake av
Aug 17-18**; Custer

LAUGHRAN Francis N Burlington
B M G Bn; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 Sep 3-19; Ovs Apr 2-18
A-M M-A

LAURENT John Joseph 1116 Washington av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

LAURITSON Chris Union Grove
I 12 Cav; pvt-sgt
Nov 8-13; Still in serv; Ovs Mar 16-18 Sep 1-19
C-M A-M M-A A of O

LAUX Arthur 1239 Michigan blvd
T 337 Inf; pvt
May 25-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Mar 18-19
M-A
Gassed Oct 12-18; B 116 B 8 Field H B 117

LAUX Milton E Random Lake
Apr 27-18**; Custer

LAVATORE Michael 1610 Liberty st
Aug 15-18**; U of W

LAVIN Thos 308 Hubbard st
Co 147 T C; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jul 18-19

LAVINE Walter Burlington
337 M T C; pvt-corp; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Mar 21-19
Sick; B H

LAVOTORE Michael 1615 Liberty st
M Trans C 310; pvt
Aug 14-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Sep 18-19
A of O

LAWRENCE Everett 1328 Quincy av
C 150 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 5-17 Apr 5-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 Feb 18-19
Al C-M A-M M-A

LAWSON Myron 929 Huron st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

LAYCOCK Russell D 1134 Park av
S A T C; pvt; Madison
Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18

LAYTON Frank Racine
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A; Wnd

LAYTON Howard 78 7th st
A 7 Reg F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Dec 24-18

LAYTON Orrin P 1423 Franklin st
D 57 Am T C A C; pvt-corp; Eustis
Oct 24-18 Dec 18-18

LAZAUSKI Martin 1115 N Main st
Sep 21-17**; Custer

LEARNED Earl L Mt Pleasant
Marines; 6 Regt; France

LEBER John Burlington
7 L A; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 24-18

LEBER Louis Burlington
Med Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf
Sep 4-18 Jul 30-19

LECHOW Louis Fred 1641 Villa st

LE CLAIR Mark G 2018 N Erie st
144 Eng; pvt-corp; Shelby
Aug 3-18 Dec 24-18

LE CLAIR Oscar O 1840 N Main st
Utilities Dtch; pvt-sgt; Custer
Sep 18-17 Feb 7-19

LECLAIR Reuben J Racine
U S C G; surfman
Oct 23-14; still in serv
Racine Sta 283

LEE Otto Genoa Jct
L 344 Inf; pvt-sgt
May 27-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 30-19
Flanders

LEE Robert E 1513 Phillips av
C 108 Eng; pvt-corp
Jul 3-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 23-19
M-A

LEFEVERE Arthur J Union Grove
Sply 2 Pioneer Inf; pvt-mech
Jun 11-17 Nov 5-19; Ovs Mar 22-17 Oct 31-19
France and Germany

LEHMAN Dewey R 1133 N Erie st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Gopher
U S S Minnesota
Jul 8-17 Dec 21-18

LEHMAN Edgar R 1039 Hilker pl
Co 6 Disch Dtch; pvt; Langley Field
Jul 14-18 Dec 31-18

LEHMAN Otto H J 1613 Garfield av
Navy; ck; Grt Lakes

LEHNERT Harry Somers
Q M C; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19

LEHTI Alex 1108 8th st
M 310 Inf; pvt
Mar 19-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 29-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 16-18

LEHMEJIAN Mihrom 1117 West st
B 37 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 25-18 Sep 29-19

LEISSNER Adolph H 1713 Center st
F 114 Inf; pvt
Mar 28-18 Jan 14-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Dec 16-18
Al
Wnd Sep 16-18

LEITNER Joseph 1326 Albert st
Hq 17 Inf; pvt-musc 3 cl
Apr 10-13 Sep 5-19

LEMKE Arthur G 1112 Blake av
B 28 Eng; pvt
Dec 13-17 Jul 16-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Jul 6-19
M-A Toul

LEMKE Clarence 400 Park View
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

LEMMERHEIT Walter Burlington
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
Died Oct 15-18 of flu; Grt Lakes Naval Station

LEMPKE Harry H 1601 Boyd av
Shelby
Aug 8-18 Aug 14-18

LEMKE Walter A 1112 Blake av
Co 6 C A C; pvt
Mar 11-18 May 31-18

LENNERTZ Anthony 516 Wisconsin st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

LENSERT Edward Wm 1835 Villa st
2 Convalescent; pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Jun 1-19

LENSERT Fred Detroit
D 327 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor West Point De
Souge
Jul 26-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 11-19

LEONARD Edward T 942 La Salle st
2 Dtch Motor Mech Sch; pvt; Shelby
Sep 1-18 Jan 8-19

LEONARD Ralph Franksville
Sep 14-18**; Kansas City

LEONIZEN Henry 608 Sixteenth st
Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks

LE POIDEVIN Harry R 1647 Douglas av
Navy; ch elec (a) radio observer; Grt Lakes Miami Bordeaux
May 9-17 May 12-19; Ovs Dec 5-17 May 6-19

LEPOW Geo Fred R 1 Box 113
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 9-18 Feb 15-19

LEPOW John E R F D 1 Box 113
D 78 F A; pvt-ck
May 13-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Jun 20-19

LESA Petro 1337 Kewaunee st
Unas; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 15-18 Jul 20-18

LESZKEWICZ Wincenty 1821 Mead st
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

LETICH Adam 1709 Grange av
Nov 12-18

LEUKER John F 1616 N Main st
M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Wheeler
Nov 6-18 Nov 13-18

LEUTNER Charles 1518 State st
Unas; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

LEVINSON Frederick 608 16th st
Sep 6-18**; Grant

LEVONIAN Gollbank 1403 Liberty st
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18; pvt; Jackson Nicholls Dodge

LEWANDOWSKI John 1763 Mead st
B 83 F A; pvt
May 29-17 Feb 17-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19

LEWANDOWSKI Vincent 1753 Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LEWIS George B Sta A Racine
pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Oct 6-18
Sick Oct 6-18 B H; died Oct 6-18; buried at Racine

LEWIS Harry D 2701 Washington av
63 Inf; 1st Lt
May 24-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jun 12-19
Al M-A

LEWIS Harry W 1625 Morton av
Aero Sq 607; pvt; Ft Wayne
Aug 26-18 Jan 21-19

LEWIS Lyle V 2701 Washington av
F 162 Inf; pvt
Jun 28-17 May 13-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 30-19

LEWIS Wm Mitchell 1500 S Main st
107 F S Bn; maj-Lt col
Jul 16-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LEWIS W Turnor 1700 Wisconsin st
Navy; elect 2 cl-r e 1 cl; Grt Lakes Mackinac Island Milwaukee
Mar 30-17 Jan 16-19

LEYSE George
Inf; pvt; Ft Benj Harrison
Oct 1-17 Oct 15-17

LIA Frank 1412 Blake av
2 F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19

LIAKOS George 615 6th st
B 2 Inf; pvt-sgt
Jul 17-17 Feb 8-19

LIBBIE Arthur P 207 Kewaunee st
B H 214; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 24-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jun 22-19

LIEBENOW Wm 1318 Douglas av
3 101 Inf; pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Jan 1-19

LICHTENWALNER Earl H 1212 N Main st
4 Dev Bn; pvt
Jul 18-18 Jan 31-19

LIEDICK Rienhold 1202 Albert st
Unas; pvt
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

LIEGLER Fred D 1410 Buchanan st
Amb Co 127; pvt-sgt
Apr 26-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

LILLEY Charles F 1546 Maiden lane
Hq Co 127 Inf; pvt
Dec 6-17 May 18-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 May 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LILLEY Samuel 1546 Maiden lane
Nov 12-18

LINDBERG John 1106 State st
E 104 F A; pvt
Mar 29-18 Apr 5-10; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 25-19
M-A

LINDBERG Maurice R Minneapolis
B 310 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 27-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 17-19
A E F North Russia

LINDEAU Edward J 1815 N Erie st
Aux Rmt Dtch 324 Q M C; pvt-sgt
May 9-17 Apr 30-19

LINDEMANN Ernest A Franksvil'e
E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

LINDEMANN Gus H 1418 Park av
E 113 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 29-18 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 May 17-19
M-A Al

LINDEN Conrad J 1632 Franklin st
Co 2; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

LINDH Algot W 1729 Grange av
M O R S; pvt-ord sgt
Nov 5-17 Sep 4-19; Ovs Mar 16-18 Aug 25-19
C-M A-M M-A A of O

LINDON Edward 1006 Villa st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

LINDSTROM Hans 1108 Eighth st
B 9 T M Bn; pvt; Dodge
Oct 22-18 Dec 11-18

LINN Edward J 1914 Asylum av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
M-A

LINNEMAN Bernard Waterford
F A; pvt-corp; Taylor Sheridan
Jul 26-18 Dec 18-18

LINNEMAN Theo Waterford
4 Bn F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt
Aug 2-18 Oct 8-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Apr 27-19

LINTON Sherman H 1011 West st
Aero Sq 155; pvt
Mar 6-18 Apr 3-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 13-19

LIPON George F R R 1 Box 113
Navy; app seam; Grt Lakes
Jan 5-18 Feb 15-19

LIPP Frank G 1018 Hilker pl
M T C Co 348; pvt; MacArthur
Sep 4-18 Apr 11-19

LIPPENS Emil Sylvania
May 27-18; Grant

LIPPON Phillip Racine
U S Naval Reserve Force; bkr app-bkr 2 cl
Jun 24-18 Dec 12-18

LIPTON Abe Burlington
M Dpt; pvt; Custer
Mar 30-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Mar 18-19

LITWMOWICZ Joseph 1737 Franklin st
Sply Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

LLOYD Marvin J 1106 12th st
A 2 Prov Rgt Eng Misc Personel; pvt; Ft Benj Harrison
Jul 25-18 Dec 20-18

LLOYD Wm 815½ Villa st
33 Brig 3 H A; pvt-sgt
Dec 15-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs May 6-18 May 28-19
St Pordon St LeBey Tours LeBourne

LLOYD William 815½ Villa st
Heavy Mobile Artillery; pvt-ord sgt
Dec 15-17 May 20-19; Ovs Aug 10-18 May 6-19

LOCKNER Ernest Union Grove
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

LOCKOWITZ Victor 1710 Villa st
153 M G Bn; pvt; Custer Columbus Grant Hancock
May 29-18 Jan 8-19

LOCKWOOD John J Dayton
Jul 25-18**; Jackson

LOCKWOOD Willie E 723 Wisconsin st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 7-18 Dec 21-18

LODINE Carl W O 922 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound
Jun 29-18 Feb 21-19

LOEPER Bernard J 1239 Geneva st
Hq Co 103 F A; pvt
Aug 1-19 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Apr 11-19

LOFF Harry 1351 State st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LOHSE William C 1604 Washington av
Co 49 Trans Cor 17; pvt-sgt
Apr 10-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Mar 12-19

LOKEN Lawrence M 335 Main st
673 Aero Sq; pvt; Morrison
Nov 4-18 Dec 18-18

LOKOWITZ Victor B 1710 Villa st
161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19

LOMASKY Frank Kansasville
F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LONGO Nicholas 1632 Frederick st
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt
Oct 20-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LONGO Vincent E 1632 Frederick st
Navy; seam 2 cl-frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 5-18 Jun 21-19

LOPPNOW Erwin C 2031 N Erie st
M 4 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Aug 22-19
M-A

LOPPNOW Harry H Caledonia
F 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Grant McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

LORENCE Charles S 1519 Superior st
D 59 Pioneer Inf; pvt
Aug 9-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Aug 6-19
M-A

LORENCE Edward J R R 2 Box 86
Co 41 161 D B; pvt
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

LORENCE Frank N 1519 Superior st
Co 16 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

LORENTZEN Theodore D 1122 Racine st
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LORENZEN Harry C 1219 Hayes av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

LORENZEN Thorwald C 1219 Hayes av
A 310 Sply T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 27-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Aug 17-19
Marseilles Belgium

LORUM Charles E 1616 Packard av
Advance Ord Depot 1; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 Jul 21-19; Ovs Mar 12-18 Jul 11-19
Al

LORUM Louis H 1616 Packard av
Ord Depot Co 111; pvt-corp; Grant
Jul 31-18 Mar 27-19

LOSSINTO Dominic 207 6th st
C A C 1 of Savannah Rgt; pvt
Mar 15-18 Dec 26-18

LOUAGE Romain 2130 Blake av
Rcrt Co 15 Gen Serv Inf; Rcrt
Oct 1-18 Dec 16-18

LOUCES Peter 615 Sixth st
M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

LOVE Harrison W 1141 Douglas av
M 127 Inf; pvt
Jun 20-16 May 10-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Mar 13-19
Al A-M M-A

LOVELL Wendell B 1125 Hayes av
B 87 Eng; pvt-corp; Taylor Upton Merritt
Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19

LOWE Myron 1648 Kearney av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

LOWELL C Wadmond 907 Grand av
Med Dtch 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 8-19
M-A

LUCARELLI Enrico 1514 Frederick st
115 104 San T Field H; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 May 28-19
M-A Al

LUCHSINGER Geo Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

LUCKFIELD Charles Chicago
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

LUDWIG Ernest 1721 Center st
E 340 Inf; pvt-ck
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-18; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

LUDWIG Geo Kansasville
F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Oct 7-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 11-19

LUDWIG Otto A 1652 Villa st
Co 38 10 Bn 159 D B; Rcrt
Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18

LUEDTKE August R F D 1 Box 127A
Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgnr
May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19

LUEDTKE Frank R R 1 Box 127A
C 328 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

LUEDTKE Otto F 1432 N Michigan blvd
G 26 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 4-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 4-18

LUEDTKE Richard F 2048 N Wisconsin st
Navy; musc 1 cl; Grt Lakes
May 3-18 Apr 3-19

LUI Arthur 1445 Superior st
Amb Co 127 107 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

LUKAWSKI John 1718 Grand av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

LUKE Peter 615 6th st
May 27-18**; Grant

LUKER John W 228 Howland av
C 121 F A; pvt; pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

LUND Carl Howard 1805 College av
Science & Research Div; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Washington Bks
Jun 26-18 Jan 18-19

LUND Harry L 1542 Hamilton av
Co 8 161 D B; pvt
Oct 24-18 Dec 27-18

LUND Jalmer R 1649 Boyd av
Nov Aut Repla Draft Co 7; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18

LUND Jesse 1250 Arthur av
A 26 Eng; pvt
May 7-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Oct 29-17 Mar 24-19
M-A

LUNDE Leslie Arnold 815 Seventeenth st
Oct 19-18; Racine College

LUTKEWICZ Jusef 509 Park av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LUTSCH Otto R 2 Caledonia
No data available on service or organization; officially reported as having died

LUX Geo Aug R 1
Apr 29-18**; Custer

LYNCH Russell George 308 Cliff av
U S N R F; yeo 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 3-18 Jan 15-19

MAAS Walter J Lake av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MAASBERG Charles H 1638 Superior st
2 Co O R S D; pvt-ord sgt
May 29-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 191-9

MACAG Falewicz 1222 16th st
Sply Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

MACEJEWSKI Edw R 1 Box 54
A Co T M C A; pvt-corp; Nichols Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

MACEK Benjamin R 1 Box 37
Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgnr
May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19

MACIOROWSKI Alex 1211 17th st
M C; Dtch 59 Repla Unit; pvt; Nancy France
Jul 24-18 Apr 8-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Nov 25-19

MACIEJEWSKI Frank Caledonia
B 104 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 20-17 Jan 23-19; Ovs Jun 5-18 Dec 31-18
M-A
Wnd; B H 115-36-7A and 51; Hampton Roads

MACK Wm Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MACULLEN Hamper 934 Douglas av
C Dev Bn 1; pvt; Taylor
Jul 28-18 Dec 1-18

MACYASKE August 1031 Hilker pl
Apr 27-18**; Custer

MADAGHIAN Kukor 1025 State st
Co 15 161 D B; pvt; Grant Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 7-19

MADDEN George L 1556 Asylum av
B 112 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 28-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Jun 13-18 May 20-19
M-A Al

MADDEN John W 1105 Grand av
C 5 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 12-18

MADDEN Ray C 1518 Ann st
pvt; Kelly field

MADDEN S J Burlington
Marines; Hq 6 Regt; France

MADDEN Thomas L 509 Hubbard st
Navy; frm 3d cl; Grt Lakes
Aug 5-18 Feb 27-19

MADIO Charles 1311 Marquette st
D 42 C A C; pvt
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

MADOS Dominick 1526 Superior st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

MADSEN Arnold C 2134 Carmel av
64 Aero Sq; pvt-chauf 1 cl; Salisbury Dublin
Oct 13-17 Dec 29-18; Ovs Jan 10-18 Dec 11-18

MADSEN Clarence R 2 Box 3
Q M C; pvt-sgt
Dec 10-17 Jun 12-19

MADSEN Hans 1651 Asylum av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MADSEN Herbert 2135 Carmel av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18**; en route to Logan

MADSEN Jacob P 1539 Holmes av
C 121 F A; pvt-ch mech; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MADSEN Jens Adolph 710 Randolph st
U S C G; surfman; Sta 283
Mar 12-18 Mar 11-19

MADSEN Jos Corliss
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

MADSEN Peter E 231 Main st
1 Battery F A Rgt; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18; May 30-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 21-19

MADSEN Waldemar A 231 Main st
A 34 F A; disch Dec 3-18

MADSEN Viggo Racine
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 10-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MADSON Alfred E 1547 Holmes av
Hq Q M Unit 306 M T C; pvt-sgt; Custer
Apr 26-18 Apr 20-19

MADSON Neis C 2337 Hanson av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Vestal
Apr 8-18 Apr 15-19

MAGLIO Andrew R 1 Box 25
Co 14; pvt; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Nov 15-18

MAGLIO Thomas F R 1 Box 25
10 C A C; Coast Defense of Manilla; pvt; Philippines
Mar 15-18 Nov 6-19

MAGNAN Floyd R 1513 N Chatham st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19

MAGRUDER Bernard F 2407 Washington av
Q M C; sgt; disch May 10-19

MAGNAN Frank E 1513 N Chatham st
Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S South Carolina
Apr 5-15 Feb 7-19

MAHANY James G 403 Monument sq
E 17 Inf; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Apr 7-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Jul 13-18 Jan 10-19
M-A Toul
Wnd Sep 3-18; B H 78 Toul

MAHER Roy W 614 Hubbard st
Sig C 2 Depot Bn; pvt
Jan 26-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Apr 19-19

MAHLER Frank G 1506 Quincy av
D 340 Inf; pvt-ck
Nov 18-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

MAHNKE Harvey A 2040 Racine st
Hq Co Army Service Corps; pvt-corp
Aug 9-18 Aug 16-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Aug 10-19

MAIBOHM Walter C 1423 Owen av
Jul 15-18**; Valparaiso

MAIHOFER Joseph A 1420 Buchanan st
78 Co M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 7-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jun 28-19

MAIK Ernest 2236 Mead st
27 Co M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 30-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Jul 6-19

MAINLAND Harry S 1460 12th st
Navy; app seam-bsn; troop transp service
Apr 16-17 Aug 9-19

MAINLAND Ralph E 1919 Harriet st
33 Co 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer
Jul 3-18 Nov 18-18

MAINLAND Thos Roy 1530 Boyd av
39 Co 159 D B F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Jul 30-18

MAISON Arnold C 2135 Carmel av
Disch Dec 29-18

MAJEWSKY Joseph 1211 17th st
Q M C Dtch 3 B & S D D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 5-19

MAKAILIAN Hachar 804 State st
C 9 T M Bn; pvt; Jackson Bks
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

MAKSIMONIZ Bank 726 Madsen ct
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MALINOWSKI Ludwik 1754 Racine st
K 40 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 22-17 Jan 18-19

MALMQUIST Arnold M 239 Harrison st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Machias Tacoma
Jul 2-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Dec-18 Apr-19

MALMQUIST Ernest A 239 Harrison st
Navy; l m m (a)-gunrs m 2 cl (a); Grt Lakes
Jul 16-18 Apr 3-19

MALMQUIST John M 239 Harrison st
Navy; seam 2 cl-c p o; R S at Puget Sound
Jun 28-18 Mar 22-19

MALMSTADT Otto A 906 Sixteenth st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

MALONE Robert L 732 Park av
Q M C; pvt; Chicago
Jun 29-18 Jan 11-19

MALONE Roland V 732 Park av
Q M C at large; pvt; Chicago
Jun 29-18 Jan 11-19

MALONEY John W 1644 Hamilton av
F 12 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Apr 25-19

MALOSKI Julius 2049 Phillips av
K 340 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

MALZAHN Martin Wm Good Thunder Minn
Nov 18-17**; Custer

MANADIAN Hagop 1200 State st
5 Aero Co; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-19 Jan 10-19

MANAGIAN Hachig 954 Huron st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

MANALLI John M 1323 Lincoln st
D 35 Eng; pvt
Sep 22-17 May 9-19**

MANANDIAN Rapan 960 Huron st
Inf; pvt; Greenleaf Taylor
Jul 24-18 Dec 8-18

MANCHESTER Harold F 1535 Wisconsin st
M 58 Inf; pvt
Feb 18-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs May 10-18 Dec 30-18
A-M
Wnd Jul 21-18; B H 6 and 114; right arm amputated at Evac H Meaux France

MANCHESTER Howard G 1535 Wisconsin st
Chem Warfare Serv; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

MANCHESTER Russel H 1535 Wisconsin st
16 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-19

MANCHIAN Hashar 916 Erie st
9 F A Am Tr; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18

MANCK Fred John R 1 Box 10B
163 D B; pvt; disch Dec 24-18

MANDERFELD Henry A 1620 Grand av
M G Tr Gr; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 11-19

MANDERFELD Mathias 1620 Grand av
H 55 Inf; pvt; Grant
May 26-18 Jul 12-19

MANDERFELD Valentine N 1620 Grand av
3 1 Cas Ord Bn; pvt
Jun 14-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 22-18 Jan 22-19

MANDREY Fred H 268 LaFayette av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MANDRO John 1140 Geneva st
Cas Co 4; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 May 8-19

MANGER Clarence A 1622½ Phillips av
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

MANGIAVILLANO Angelo Kenosha
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 5-19

MANGIALARDO Michele — Italy
E 340 Inf; pvt
Apr 30-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

MANGIAPELO Ambrogio — 1337 Kewaunee st
450 M T C; pvt
Jul 6-18 Jul 16-19

MANGOLD Emery N — 1745 Franklin st
F 107 Eng; pvt
Jul 16-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MANGOLD Lawrence — Burlington
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

MANGOLD Ralph G — 1745 Franklin st
261 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Dec 24-18; Ovs Jul 14-18 Dec 5-18
On S S Winifredian which repelled sub attack sinking two enemy craft; service in England and Wales

MANIGIALORDI Mike — R 1
Apr 29-18**; Custer

MANKO Frank — 1302 15th st
Hq Dtch 55 Eng; pvt; Jievres France
Apr 3-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 4-19

MANOTTA Joseph — 1414 Alabaster st
K 340 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19

MANSER Richard O — 1108 Forest st
May 27-18**; Grant

MANSFIELD William H — 1332 Michigan blvd
G 58 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs May 7-18 Mar 18-19
A-M M-A

MANSKE Herman — 1019 English st
21 M G Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 22-18 Nov 25-18

MAPES Harry L — Y M C A
Aero Sq 221; pvt
Sep 30-18 Jan 20-19

MARAGONSKI Nick — 1710 Howe st
Jun 24-18**; Gordon

MARBLE Ralph L — Milwaukee
Navy; frm; Grt Lakes U S S Alabama
Jun 2-18 Oct 13-18
Died Oct 13-18 on U S S Hosp Ship Mercy; buried at Racine

MARCK Joseph A — 1518 Milwaukee av
M C attached to 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 29-19
A-M O-A Al A-M A of O

MARCOUX Harvey Lee — 508 DeKoven av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 15-18

MARCONKIE William — 1928 Phillips av
Nov 18-17**; Custer

MARCY L E — 1037 Hilker pl

MARINI Frank — 1916 Mead st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MARITATO Raffaele — 1761 Hill st
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 4-19

MARKARIAN Apkar — 932 Douglas av
F 18 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 25-19
M-A

MARKARIAN Sarkis — 1027 Douglas av
D 161 D B; pvt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Jan 7-19

MARKISEN Allie G — 1618 Morton av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 15-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MARKISEN Lawrence W — 1618 Morton av
Q M C Hq Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 14-18 Feb 4-19

MARKUNAS Frank — 619 Standard st
C 339 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Jul 18-19
Archangel District with North Russia A E F; Siberia

MARKUSSON Alfred — 2100 Harriet st
Army Service Corps; pvt-sgt
Aug 2-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Oct 24-18 Jul 16-19

MARKWICZ Carl — 509 Park View
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

MARLATT Esel — Ludlow Ill
C 139 Inf; pvt
Apr 1-18 Apr 12-19; Ovs May 1-18 Mar 23-19
Al M-A
Wnd Oct 2-18 B 116

MARNELLI Biagio — 1017 Forest st
May 27-18**; Grant

MAROTTE Joe — 1610 Liberty st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

MARQUARDT Arthur H — 604 15th st
F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 12-17 Aug 3-19

MARQUARDT Ferdinand — 604 15th st
M C; pvt; B H Custer
Nov 1-18**

MARQUARDT Geo F — 604 15th st
Navy; elect; Grt Lakes; Ovs
May 12-17 Sep 24-19

MARRIMAN Homer A — Hotel Thomas
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Rhode Island
Apr 12-18 Jul 25-19

MARSCH Alfonzo P — 1624 Hamilton av
Hq Co 28 Inf; pvt
Jul 14-17 Sep 25-19**; Ovs Dec 13-17 Aug 30-19
M-A A of O

MARSCH Anthony — 1624 Hamilton av
Navy; app seam-bsn m 1 cl; U S S Connecticut
Nov 13-15 Aug 20-19

MARSCH Peter — 1624 Hamilton av
127 Amb Co; wgnr
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MARTEN Frank F — 1215 Superior st
128 Inf; pvt
Nov 21-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MARTENS Phil Arnel — 717 Washington av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MARTIN Carl Wm — 1014 Hilker pl
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

MARTIN Eugene J — 654 Liberty st
Navy; app seam**; frm 2 cl; 13 round trips troop transp service
Jul 16-18 Oct 11-19

MARTIN Frank F — 1215 Superior st
Hq Co 128 Inf; pvt
Nov 21-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19
Al O-A M-A A of O

MARTIN G L — 513 6th st
M C; 1st Lt

MARTIN Louis Carl — 1012 11th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MARTIN Mark Harold — Union Grove
Q M C; 2nd Lt; Sheridan Custer Johnston France
May 11-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs Apr 23-18 May 27-19

MARTIN Nels K — Union Grove
34 Co 71 Rgt C A C; pvt-wgnr
Mar 11-18 Mar 11-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Feb 22-19

MARTIN Temple 725 Madison ct
Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S Houston
May 12-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Aug 7-17 Jan 12-19

MARTIN Walter Hansil 1418 Owen av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MARTIN Walter J 1610 Washington av
306 Sply Tr M T C; pvt-corp; LeHavre France
Sep 20-17 Jun 7-19; Ovs Jan 1-18 May 26-19

MARTINO Samuel 1201 N Wisconsin st
Navy; frm 3 cl-ship fitter 2 cl; North Pacific patrol
Dec 14-17 Aug 28-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 May 22-19

MARTINS John 1432 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

MASHEWSKY Carl 1740 Franklin st
Hq Co 83 F A; pvt-corp
Jun 4-17 Feb 20-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19

MASON Harold 1540 Boyd av

MASTIAUX Joseph J 535 Leudtke av
Q M C 343 Fire and Guard Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Columbus warehouses
Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19

MASTOUS Chas 403 6th st
F A; pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-17 Jan 21-19; Ovs Mar-18 Jan 1-19
A-M O-A

MATEICEK Peter 1926 Racine st

MATERIAN Joe 1113 Larson st
Mar 30-18**; Custer

MATHEWS Robert J Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18

MATERNOWSKI Leon 14 Racine st
C 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

MATHEWS Harry 1528 N Main st
Chem Warfare Serv; pvt-corp
Aug 4-18 Apr 1-19

MATHISON John 2026 16th st

MATOSIAN George 1113 West st
L 116 Inf; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jul 31-19; Ovs Mar 1919 Jul 25-19
M-A Al
Wnd; B H 8

MATOSIAN Kikor 1113 West st
8 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Dec 13-18

MATOSIAN Nerses 959 Geneva st
C 4 Inf; pvt
Sep 21-17 Aug 30-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Aug 23-19
M-A A of O

MATOSKI Victor 1841 Center st
Aug 1-18 Feb 7-19; Syracuse

MATRANGA Tony 1118 Forest st
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19; Taylor

MATRANGER John 1526 Prospect st
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jun 27-18 Feb 7-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Feb 1-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MATSEN Clarence A Asylum av
Hq Dtch; pvt-sgt; Stewart
May 7-18 May 5-19

MATSON Aaron C 3302 Osborne blvd
42 Demob Gr; pvt-corp; Bowie
Oct 1-18 Jul 15-19

MATSON Charles A 1834 Roe av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 15-18 Mar 23-19

MATSON Harry 1539 Holmes av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 21-18 Jan 25-19

MATSON James A 945 Center st
Sply Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

MATSON Louis 1535 Packard av
S A T C; pvt; Valparaiso
Aug 14-18 Dec 31-18

MATSON Peter State st
F 121 F A; blksmth

MATSON Peter E 1244 Washington av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MATSON Viggo 1539 Holmes av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Aug 3-18
Al; Returned Sep 23-18 to act as instr in H F A at Jackson

MATSON William R 2 Box 3
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

MATTERER Raymond J 535 Luedtke av
4 Co 1 Tr Bn 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 14-18 Jan 9-19

MATTERY Harvey 1130 Douglas av
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 2-18 Dec 9-18

MATTIE Charles Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MATVENIK Peter 1926 Racine st
C 53 Inf; pvt
Mar 16-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Mar 22-19
Al

MAU Lester D Corliss
Aero Service; pvt-corp; Kelley Field
Dec 13-17 May 22-19

MAU William F Corliss
144 Eng; pvt-corp; Shelby
Sep 1-18 Dec 24-18

MAUER Jacob A 1015 Herrick av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 May 4-19

MAUER Leonard F 1307 Chestnut st
Navy; seam 2 cl-cxn; U S S Puritan
Jun 26-18 Oct 3-19

MAUGER Clarence 1613 Austin av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MAUGER John 1613 Austin av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MAUR Frank 1129 N Wisconsin st
9 Am T; pvt; Taylor

MAURER Richard C 1108 Forest av
Inf; pvt
Service dates not available
Died of wounds in France Oct 15-18
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

MAURITZ John
Inf; pvt; MacArthur Merritt Dix Grant
Aug 8-18 Mar 14-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Feb 26-19
B H Sep 19-18

MAWCICEK Michael 1832 Center st
May 27-18**; Grant

MAXSON Wallace Hicks 1815 College av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MAXTED Fred T 1335 Washington av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MAY William T Salem
D 58 Inf; pvt
Nov 19-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs May 6-18 Aug 1-19
A-M Toul M-A

MAYER Adolph C 1425 Lincoln av
D 35 F A; pvt
Jul 21-18 Nov 22-18

MAYER George W 1618 Howe st
Navy; l r e 3 cl-r e; Harvard Radio School
Dec 14-17 Feb 18-19

MAYER Jos Corliss
E 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MAYER Rueben Seymour
May 27-18**; Grant

MAZURINE Angelos 730 College av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

MAZURKIEWICZ Joe 1532 Franklin st
Hq Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

MAZZEI Frank 2117 Racine st
27 M G Co 3 Rgt; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19

MC CARROLL Elmer T 1528 W Sixth st
303 Repla Unit M T C; pvt
Dec 12-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 Jun 19-19

MC CARTHY Chas Burlington
9 M G Bn; pvt; U of W Hancock
Aug 14-18 Jan 21-19

MC CARTHY George Burlington
27 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MC CARTHY Roy F 323 Main st
5 Disch Dtch; pvt; Grant
Jun 27-18 Jan 12-19

MC CAUGHEY Ralph 1750 Wisconsin st
4047 Serv Park Unit; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jul 14-19
M-A

MC CLINTOCK Alan C
Aug 29-18**; Grant

MC CLOUGH John 1119 16th st
General Motor Mechanical Sch; pvt-sgt; U of W
Oct 15-18 Dec 18-18

MC CLUNG Berne Wm 1303 Main st
E 339 Inf; student officer-1st Lt
May 13-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 12-18 Jun 28-19
Archangel with North Russia A E F

MC CONNELL Ellsworth P 1646 Flett av
Navy; l r e 3 cl-r e
Dec 4-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Apr 13-19 May 22-19

MC CONNELL Chas L 1646 Flett av
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Stanley
Jun 27-18**

MC CONNELL Robert E 1646 Flett av
Navy; 2 cl seam; Grt Lakes
Jul 9-18 Feb 13-19

MC COURT Albert A 1530 Franklin st
Aero Sq 184 A S A; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Mar 27-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 7-19

MC COURT Charles L Burlington
340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 11-19
M-A

MC COURT George R Burlington
321 F A; pvt-corp
Mar 30-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 May 20-19
Toul StM M-A

MC CREEDY Lloyd C 1611 Dean blvd
Hq Co 8 Inf; pvt
Nov 20-17 Mar 3-19; Ovs Apr 8-18 Jan 30-19
A-M M-A

MC CULLOUGH Harry H 327 Park View
B 139 Inf; pvt
Nov 19-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 27-19
M-A

MC CULLOUGH Robert 805 St Patrick st
Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgnr
May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19

MC DONALD Byron Charles P 1542 Hamilton av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MC DONALD Geo Burlington
40 Eng Camoflauge Corps; pvt; Grant Leach
Sep 5-18 Feb 14-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jan 9-19

MC DONALD Lilly Estelle Burlington
Navy; nurse; Naval Base Hampton Roads
Jan 4-18**

MC DONALD Mark 2704 Charles st
Navy; m m; disch Feb 25-19

MC DONALD Ray W Burlington
Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes U S S San Diego
Apr 13-17 Apr 26-19

MC DONALD Roy 615 6th st
M 5 Inf; pvt
Aug 10-17 May 22-19; Ovs Feb 8-18 May 16-19
Al A-M

MC DONALD Thomas W 2704 Charles st
310 Eng; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 30-19
M-A

MC DONALD William L 2104 Charles st
92 Balloon Co; pvt; Sill Kelley Field
Mar 8-18 Feb 11-19

MAC DOUGAL Russell K Y M C A
1 Hq Reserves; pvt; U of W
Oct 7-18 Dec 14-19

MC DOWELL Lamont A 617 8th st
Aero Sq; pvt 1 cl-2nd Lt-capt; Cambridge New York
Feb 7-18 May 22-19
Sick Mar 10-19; B H Raway N J

MC EACHERN Lester D 1416 Racine st
Co 6 Bn 2 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 21-18**

MC ELROY Donald 1310 Quincy av
127 Amb Co; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MC ELROY Rollin O 1310 Quincy av
S A T C; pvt; Lawrence U
Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18

MC GINTY Andrew Philip 1605 Packard av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MC GRAW Vincent G Madison
S A T C; pvt-2nd Lt; U of W
Oct 12-18 Jan 28-19

MC GREGOR Bruce A R 2 Box 27
Sply Co 39 Inf; wgnr
Sep 21-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 8-18 Aug 6-19
A-M M-A

MC ILRATH Russell A 1412 N Erie st
309 M R Unit; pvt-corp
Jul 29-18 Jul 1-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jun 29-19

MC GUIRE Jos Wm 1016 Franklin st
K 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 3-19
M-A

MC KEE Ernest R Burlington
Jul 25-18**; Dodge

MC KEE Sylvester Eugene Burlington
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Dec 20

MC KINSEY Howard J 1020 Grand av
L 3 Bn R T C; pvt; MacArthur Grant
Aug 9-18 Jan 21-19

MC LAATZ August A 1119 Geneva st
Navy; disch Dec 22-18
C 53 Inf; disch Apr 11-19

MC LAREN Daniel A 1723 Victory dr
Hq Co 337 Tank C; pvt-sgt
Jul 14-18 May 20-19; Ovs Oct 8-18 Apr 20-19

MC LAUGHLIN James D 1725 Franklin st
Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Kearsage Madawade; 7 trips
May 7-17 Feb 19-19

MC LENNAN Lester F 1421 Chatham st
Mechanical Eng Corps; pvt; Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh
Jul 6-18 Oct 16-18
Died of Flu at Pittsburgh Oct 16-18

MC LEOD Roderick C 730 Wisconsin st
Nov 6-18**; Taylor

MC NAMARA Steve J Kansasville
8 Aero Sq; pvt; Columbus
May 15-17 May 14-19; Ovs Feb 28-18 May 1-19
Standford Eng St Maxent France: With British at Standford; transf to France Jul Toul sector with salvage dept; Qualified at Romarantin as pilot Oct 20-18

MC NAMARA Wm F Kansasville
M C with 54 F A; pvt; Travis
Jun 28-18 Feb 14-19

MC NAUGHTON Jos H 1242 Milwaukee av
C 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

MC NITT Grover C 710 Main st
Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Siberia North Russia
Nov 12-17 Oct 24-19; Ovs Sep 2-18 Oct 18-19

MC PHERSON H A 2907 Washington av
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MC PHERSON Ross Franksville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MC ROBERTS James J Champaign
S A T C; pvt; U of O
Oct 6-18**

MECKLOS John 1513 Quincy av
Q M C; Utilities Branch; pvt; Shelby
Nov 5-18 Feb 11-19

MEDBURY Leo 922 Forest st
200 Aero Sq 2; pvt-chauf; Mather Field
Mar 8-18 Feb 14-19

MEEKMA Jerry Union Grove
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 17-18 Feb 18-19

MEFF Myrlin 1516 Boyd av
135 M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 28-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 17-19

MEGELINSKY Tony 1001 Herrick av
M C; Evac H 2

MEGHROUNI Armen Y M C A
D 9 Am T; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MEHLHOUSE Louis F 1914 N Erie st
K 7 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 25-19
M-A

MEHRING Barney Waterford
Apr 29-18**; Custer

MEHRING Bernard Waterford
Eng; pvt-sgt; Custer Grant
Sep 22-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17

MEHRING Frank Waterford
Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks

MEHRING James Waterford
F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18**

MEIBOS Thomas 1801 Mead st
Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks

MEIER Arthur M 1519 Superior st
M G Tr Sch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Columbus
Jul 6-18 Jun 7-19

C 313 F Sig Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 May 30-19
M-A

MEISCHKE Jerome George 1554 Packard av
Q M C; Grant Johnston
May 27-18 Aug 27-18; Ovs (dates missing)
Died Aug 27-18; B H 41; Is-Sur-Tille France

MEISCHKE Sylvester J 1554 Packard av
**; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 30-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 27-19
M-A Montfaucon Grande Montagne Troyon Sec

MEISCHKE William P 1554 Packard av
F 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

MEISSNER Henry C Caledonia
Hq Co 9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

MEKAILIAM Hachar 804 State st
C 9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

MEKAILIAN Marderos 804 State st
D 151 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19

MEKOLAICZYK John 1704 Racine st
M 7 Inf; pvt
May 26-18; Ovs Feb 22-18 Aug 25-19
M-A A of O

MELCHIER Walter P 1034 Park av
A 150 M G Bn; pvt-corp
Apr 6-17 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 Apr 28-19
C-M A-M M-A A of O

MELIOTIS George 609 6th st
F 138 Eng; pvt; Ft Benj Harrison
May 5-18 Dec 16-18

MELVIN Jack R 1215 La Salle st
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MENAS George California
Sep 6-18**; Kearney

MENDEN Arthur 1910 Rapids dr
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

MENDEN Peter J 1957 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19

MENSIOR Edward C 1783 Spring st
14th Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Kelley Field Rockwell Mather Field
Mar 8-18 Mar 31-19
Re-enlisted in Air Service Mar 21-19

MENSIOR Rudie 1783 Spring st
Army Service Corps; pvt
Aug 2-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 21-19

MENTCH Wm C 1009 Center st
Aero; corp-sgt
Feb 20-18 Jan 23-19

MENTRY Anton L 1118 High st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MEREDITH Geo Union Grove
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

MERELLE Eugene 2101 Mead st
Mar 30-18**; Custer

MERLO Joseph N Y
M G Tr Sch; pvt; Hancock
May 25-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 19-19

MERRILL Atwood L 2400 Kinzie av
16 Service Co Sig C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Wood
Jul 30-18 Feb 26-19

MERRILL Chas C Beffle Apts 6th st
; pvt

MERRILL Edward A 2400 Kinzie av
10 Gen H; pvt-corp
Jul 19-18 Jun 24-19

MERRILL Horace F 2400 Kinzie av
16 Service Co Sig C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Wood
Jul 30-18 Feb 26-19

MERRIMAN Homer A Y M C A
Navy; disch Jul 25-19

MERTENS Frank C 1208 Mound av
D 72 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 15-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Mar 29-19

MERTENS Wm J Des Moines
B 11 M Dpt; pvt; Dodge
Jun 4-18 Mar 24-19

METCALF Clifford B Franksville
Co 306 M T C; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jun 19-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 May 25-19

MEYER Clarence 1131 Park av
D 6 Eng; pvt-corp
Mar 30-18 Sep 2-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Aug 20-19
A-M M-A A of O

MEYER Clarence F 1528 Hamilton av
F Disch Dtch; pvt-sgt; Grant, Meade
Jul 15-18 Jan 18-19

MEYER Edwin 1761 12th st
24 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt
Nov 9-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Aug 1-19
M-A

MEYER Frank J N Y City
Navy; app seam-q m 1 cl; U S S Oklahoma
Feb 3-15 Dec 19-18

MEYER Fredrick C Caledonia
A 2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Oct 16-18
Died Oct 16-18; buried at Raymond Center

MEYER George 2107 N Superior st
A 26 M G Bn; ck; Kansas City Funston
Jul 27-17 Mar 17-19

MEYER Joseph J Corliss
E 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MEYER Keith T Baker Block
M T C Unas; 1st Lt
Aug 21-17 Mar 6-19; Ovs Jul 12-18 Mar 3-19
M-A

MEYER Lars K 910 Villa st
Ch Warfare Serv; pvt-corp; Custer
Sep 21-17 Feb 19-19

MEYER Mathias Paul 2411 18th st
Mar 29-18**; Custer

MEYER Oswald C Lake Beulah
F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Oct 31-18
Died Oct 31-18; buried at Waterford

MEYER Theodore Corliss
E 27 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MEYER Wm John 1749 Grand av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MEYER Wm Kansasville
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

MEYERS Arthur F Lyons
Co 8 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 8-18 Feb 15-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Jan 5-19

MEYERS Edward 335 Main st
12 Am T; pvt; McClellan
Jul 21-18 Feb 20-19

MEYERS Joseph Marinette
Co 3 Dev Group; pvt
Jul 8-18 Jan 28-19

MEYERS Mathew M 1538 Park av
Navy; l m m (a); disch Jan 10-19

MEYERS Paul O 917 St Patrick st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MEYST C H Burlington
1st Lt M C; Dodge

MICHAELIS Oscar Walter Woodworth
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

MICHAELSEN Alfred 1645 Morton av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MICHALA Marino 613 State st
C Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-17 Dec 16-18

MICHEL Carl Caledonia
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

MICHEL John 1658 N Chatham st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
Jul 11-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MICHELE Marine 614 State st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MICHELONI Gioachino 2923 16th st
E 3 Inf; pvt; Houston
Jun 13-18 Feb 28-19

MICHELSEN Axel 1617 Hamilton st
Ord Co 319 F A; pvt
Dec 9-17 May 22-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Apr 29-19

MICHELSEN Peter C Union Grove
62 Hq Dtch C A C; pvt
Mar 12-18 Mar 8-19

MICHELSON Peter A 1365 Deane blvd
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

MICKELSON Charles 622 Belmont av
Mar 2-18**; Vancouver

MICKELSON Frank H 612 Prospect st
Nov 12-18 Nov 13-18

MICKELSON Roland A 416 Twelfth st
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Dec 11-18

MICKELSEN Wm F 1508 Flett av
107 Eng; pvt-wgnr
May 4-17 May 27-18; Ovs Jan 24-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MIDDLETON Ben E R 4 Box 494
M C attached to 42 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Jan 24-19

MIDDLETON James F 406 Main st
Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

MIELKE Julius C F 2052 N Wisconsin st
A 47 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 Feb 17-19

MIGALDI Salvatore 1514 Chestnut st
C Dev Bn; pvt; Grant
Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19

MIGHAKIAN Mihran 942 Douglas av
6 Co 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

MIGLIANTE Achille Milwaukee
May 27-18**; Grant

MIKELASCZYK John 1704 Racine st
May 27-18**; Grant

MIKKELSON Harold C 1124 Racine st
168 Trans C; pvt-ck
Mar 28-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Aug 6-19

MIKULECKY Frank M R 1 Box 689
225 Field H Co 14 San Tr; pvt; Custer
Jun 28-18 Jan 22-19

MIKULECKY Mark J 1144 Center st
D 48 M G Bn; pvt-mech; Kearney Hancock
Jul 6-18 Feb 24-19

MIKULECKY Oscar Lamberton
41 Co 161 D B; Rcrt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

MILES Arthur R 1413 West st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MILES Philip E
Navy; app seam-bsn 2 cl; Yale U
Oct 7-18 Dec 21-18

MILKIE Leo A 1714 Prospect st
B 164 Inf; pvt-corp; St Agnan France
Sep 20-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Apr 19-18 Jul 15-19

MILKIE Mathew 2104 La Salle st
I 31 Inf; pvt-sgt; Mexican Border Philippines
Vladivostock Siberia
Jan 10-15; Still in service

MILLAR Ralph C 913 Wilson st
D 36 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

MILLARD Melville B 3811 Wright av

MILLEN Leo 1621 Packard av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MILLER Anthony R 912 17th st
Sply Co 107 F S Bn; pvt 1 cl-chanf
Dec 10-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MILLER Arthur M 3118 16th st
A 31 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Meade
Jul 6-18 Feb 5-19

MILLER Bernard H 1116 College av
Navy; N O T S Municipal Pier; seam 2 cl; entitled to ensign commission after armistice; declined
May 14-18 Jan 9-19

MILLER Charles E 1423 Washington av
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

MILLER Clarke Cordis 1110 Main st
S A T C; pvt; Mass Inst of Tech
Oct 10-18 Dec 10-18

MILLER Edward H 1328 Thurston av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MILLER Edward J 1212 La Salle st
M C; pvt; 113 Field H
Mar 29-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Mar 7-19
Al M-A

MILLER Edward C 1028 Geneva st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hq B H 89
May 27-18 May 28-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 May 23-19

MILLER Edward H 1727 Spring st
Jul 26-18 Jan 14-19; Taylor
F 36 F A; disch Jan 4-19

MILLER Edward W 346 16th st
B 48 Inf; pvt; disch Aug 23-19

MILLER Elmer F 1630 N Erie st
Nov 7-18**; Med Sply Depot Chicago

MILLER George 1415 N Erie st
May 27-18 Jan 14-19; Grant Greenleaf
Inducted twice

MILLER George A 1212 La Salle st
M T C; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Mar 1-18
Injured in motorcycle accident; died Jan 11-19 in France

MILLER George D 1633 Thurston av
9 Co 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant
Jun 26-18 Feb 7-19

MILLER George T 629 11th st
68 Inf Band; musc; Sheridan
Jul 18-18 Feb 11-19

MILLER Grover F 1116 College av
K 77 Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer
May 15-18 Jan 20-19

MILLER Harold G 1314 Superior st
Navy; seam; disch Jan 26-19

MILLER Harold G 1314 Superior st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S O'Brien
Aug 10-18 Jan 23-19

MILLER Harry 911 9th st
142 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England Ireland France
Nov 9-17 Apr 17-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Mar 24-19

MILLER Herbert Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MILLER Herbert L Kansasville
Inf; pvt; Custer

MILLER Hunter M 1213 N Main st
Navy; l m m; Charleston Hampton Road
Mar 15-18 Dec 27-18

MILLER James Jr Franksville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MILLER John Burlington
May 27-18 Dec 13-18; Grant

MILLER John C 1441 Wisconsin st
Inf; pvt-sgt; Newport News
Mar 13-18 Jun 4-19

MILLER L D 502 Main st
Hq Co 3 Rgt A S M; pvt-sgt
Dec 15-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jun 16-19

MILLER Nels Seattle
Sep 31-18**; Lewis

MILLER Peter 1838 Clayton av
75 Co C A C; pvt
Mar 8-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 16-18 Feb 22-19

MILLER Ralph 2037 Harriet st
Hq Co 6 F A; pvt
Jul 1-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Oct 31-17 Sep 5-19
Toul A-M M-A

MILLER Roland E 1824 N Superior st
B 218 F S Bn; corp; disch Feb 15-19

MILLER Rudolph F 1028 Geneva st
4 Cas Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

MILLER William 1139 La Salle st
B 7 Dev Bn 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 2-18 Oct 21-18

MILLSTEAD Mrs Crystal M 1811 Park av
M C; staff nurse; 33 San Unit
Oct 21-18 Apr 30-19

MILLSTEAD Edward C 1811 Park av
C 121 F A; sgt-1st Lt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MILNER James F 1000 Hayes av
Navy; frm 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Georgia Utah
May 27-18 Aug 15-19

MILOLAECZYK John — 1704 Racine st
May 27-18**; Grant

MILUSZ Joseph — Kenosha
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MINASIAN Minas — 800 La Salle st
F 7 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 27-18

MINER Joseph A — 1100 Wisconsin st
Inf; N A R D; pvt
Oct 24-18 Dec 28-18

MINIAT Joseph — Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MINNICK John D — 2615 Washington av
472 Co 418 Motor Sply Corps; pvt-corp
May 28-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 30-19
M-A

MINNITTI Antonio — 1818 Green st
B 55 Eng; pvt
May 7-18 Dec 18-18

MINNITI Carmelo — 1818 Green st
D 7 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Nov 24-18

MINTON Edward M — 1640 Kearney av
23 Co Central M G O T S; pvt; Hancock
Aug 2-18 Nov 30-18

MINTON Lester — 1638 Park av
B 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 8-17**; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 18-19

MISCESKI Joseph E — 1648 Austin av
Aug 14-18**; Sweeney Auto Sch

MISCHKE Ernest J — 918 Huron st
F 121 F A; wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MISCHO Ben A — 2024 Racine st
A 9 Bn U S G; pvt; Colgate
May 26-18 Feb 4-19

MISKINIS Geo — 1032 Lockwood av
F Cas Dtch; pvt; Jackson
Jun 25-18 Dec 20-18

MISKINIS Walter — 1523 Superior st
May 27-18**

MISORSKI Joseph E — 1648 Austin av
Ord Dept; pvt; Raritan Arsenal
Aug 14-18 Mar 15-19

MITCHELL Charles E — Dodgeville
18 Evac Amb Co; pvt-mech
Aug 13-18 Jun 19-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 10-19

MITCHELL Edwin — Caledonia
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

MITCHELL Richard W — 1747 College av
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 11 Nantes France
Jun 26-17 May 3-19; Ovs Jun 28-19 Apr 25-19

MITCHELL Robt S — 740 Main st
Service organizations and dates not available
Died at Camp Mead Md Oct 17-18

MIXDORF Albert F — Franksville
Navy; frm-frm 2 cl; Grt Lakes; U S S Cape Romain Wisconsin
Jul 22-18 Mar 3-19

MOCHIEWICZ Stanislaus — 1810 Center st
May 27-18**; Grant

MOCK Archie L — 1700 Boyd av
E 107 Am T; pvt
May 26-17 May 7-19; Ovs Feb 5-18 Feb 18-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 5-18

MOCK Fred E — 1700 Boyd av
4 Eng Serv Co; pvt
Sep 18-17 May 26-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 May 7-19

MOCKARTIS Anthony P — 1109 Albert st
Navy; frm 2 cl-water tender; Grt Lakes U S S Missouri
Dec 15-17 Jun 25-19

MOCKUS Stanislaus — 717 High st
B 26 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Apr 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 25-19

MODESTI Profilio — 1347 Albert st
27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 12-19

MOE Arthur — 1022 Hilker pl
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 10-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 10-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MOE Conrad M — 203 Main st
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Grant
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MOE Irving G — 1022 Hilker pl
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MOGENSEN Allyn L — 2118 Kinzie av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

MOGENSEN George W — 1200 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

MOGENSEN Peter E — 1601 Phillips av
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-sgt-maj
Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MOGENSON Spencer A — 1511 W Sixth st
47 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock Kearney
Jul 16-18 Feb 17-19

MOHLKE George C — 816 Grand av
B 307 Inf; 2nd Lt
May 13-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Apr 6-18 Feb 12-19
Al; with British Forces

MOHR Glen — Burlington
Hq pvt-sgt; Syracuse Washington Kendrick
Aug 6-18 Dec 24-18

MOHR Matt M — Stanley
M C; pvt; Evac H 20
Jul 22-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 13-19
M-A

MOHRBACKER Frank P — 1231 Center st
F 121 F A; pvt
Oct 26-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MOHRBACKER Joseph — 1317 Lincoln st
E 34 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

MOLBECK Lauritz — 906 State st
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

MOLHOLT Anton — 953 Marquette st
53 Inf M G co; pvt
Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Jun 13-19
M-A A of O

MOLHOLT Emil — 953 Marquette st
Q M C at large; pvt
May 15-18 Sep 9-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Aug 30-19

MOLINARE Louis — 2101 Mead st
B 104 F A; pvt
Mar 28-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 13-19
M-A

MONACHION Hachar — 916 Erie st
C Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18

MONK Louis P — 1421 Hamilton av
Co 6 O R S D; pvt-ord sgt
Dec 12-17 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jul 19-19

MONOS Stephen 2113 Racine st
Inf; pvt
Sep 6-18 Sep 6-18

MONROE Edwin L Racine
E 311 Eng; wgnr; Bordeaux
May 27-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

MONTY Alfred C Franksville
Navy; frm 2 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Indianapolis
Jul 22-18 Mar 12-19

MOORE Fred
Nov 22-17**; Grant

MOORE Joseph 1753 Franklin st
Q M C at large; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Mar 26-19

MOORE Floyd Joseph 1731 Villa st
U S C G; seam; U S S Apache
May 19-18 May 21-19

MOORE Roy O 567 State st
32 Serv Co; pvt; College Station
Jul 15-18 Dec 19-18

MORATTO Joseph 1610 Liberty st
K 340 Inf; pvt

MORELLI Eugene 2101 Mead st
F 106 F A; pvt; Kemels Hills west front Belgium
Mar 29-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs May 27-18 Feb 14-19

MOREY Donald J 1339 Main st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 8-18 Dec 12-18

MOREY Marjorie J 1338 Main st
Army Nurse; Jackson Grant Des Moines Sheridan
Mar 1919; Still in service

MORGAN A H Union Grove
F 121 F A; pvt
May 3-17 May 12-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 17-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MORGAN Ralph Lester 827 Park av
S A T C; Northwestern U
Oct 10-18 Dec 17-18

MORGENSON Charlie Union Grove
Co 18 Transp Corps; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 18-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Aug 13-19

MORGENSON Thos I Jr Franksville
371 M T C; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Feb 25-18 Jul 11-19

MORIARTY Wm J 1532 Owen av
C 310 Eng; pvt; Russia
Apr 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 18-19

MORITZ Ervin A 1721 N St Clair st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Roads
Jul 10-18**

MORITZ Eugene J C Racine
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MORITZ Wm M 2141 N Superior st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

MORRIS John A 1232 Villa st
365 Sply Co
Apr 30-18 Mar 18-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Feb 24-19
StM M-A Marbache

MORRIS Stephen 2113 Racine st
Sep 5-18**; Grant

MORRIS T Gleason 908 Park av
Sig C 15 Serv Co; 151 D B; pvt-2nd Lt; Ft Leavenworth Bethlehem Lee Devens
Apr 6-18 Dec 16-18

MORRISSEY Arthur J 1016 Park av
311 San Tr 331 M G Bn; 1st Lt; Camp H 36-64
Aug 15-17 May 13-19; Ovs Aug 20-18 Apr 22-19

MORRISSEY Chas Burlington
4 Auto Tr; pvt; Kansas City
Aug 14-18 Oct 7-18
Died Oct 7-18; buried at Chicago

MORRU William Racine
108 M O R S; Logan

MORTENSEN Carl R 3 Box 101
Jul 26-18 Feb 12-19; Taylor

MORTENSON Einer 1516 Hamilton av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18

MORTENSON Eric E 1516 Hamilton av
7 M O R S; pvt-sgt
Nov 22-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jun 30-19

MORTENSON Nels Peter 1521 Boyd av
Navy; ck; Grt Lakes

MORTENSON Peter 313 6th st
B 310 Eng; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Sep 21-17 Jun 23-19

MORTON Harry Walter Honey Creek
Ord; pvt; Raritan Arsenal
Sep 14-18 Feb 28-19

MORTON Henrietta Grand Rapids
M C; nurse; Butterworth Hosp
Feb 1-19; Still in service

MORYKS Stanley 734 Lake av
A 116 Field Sig Bn; pvt-mess sgt; Collettes
Jan 25-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Jul 8-18 Feb 13-19

MOSBACH Edw F 1430 Washington av
Navy; app seam-btswn m 1 cl; U S S Geo Washington Both trips with Pres Wilson also King and Queen of Belgium and Crown Prince Leopold; 22 trips with transport service
Apr 25-17 Oct 6-19

MOSEGAARD Mads C 3407 13th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

MOSHER Austin Corliss
B 22 Field Sig Bn; pvt 1 cl-sgt 1 cl; Instr in tel and telg in France
May 31-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 Jul 5-19

MOSHER Irving D Corliss
Navy; seam-ch elect (radio); U S Destroyers Preston and Kennison
Dec 29-15 Still in serv; Ovs Jul 29-17 Jul 20-18

MOUDRY Anton L 1711 N Geneva st
E 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

MOUNT James M Y M C A
A 14 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 5-17 Apr 3-19

MOUSTAFA Ismael Pittsburgh
Sep 5-18**; Sherman

MRKRICKA Charles R I
Sep 22-17**; Custer

MROSS Edward R Racine
C 121 F A; pvt

MSCIWUJEWSKI Joseph 1916 Howe st
E 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18

MULARZ Stanley 1728 Franklin st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

MULDER Herman W 1529 Milwaukee av
F 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

MULLEN Lawrence M 1437 Villa st
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 3-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MUNGER Melvin 335 Park View
B Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby Grant
Oct 20-18 Dec 27-18

MUNN Hugh A 1424 Quincy av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MUNRO Justus Ashley 1815 College av
Navy; app seam-seam; R S at Philadelphia N A S Pauillas N A S Fromentine Vendee N A S Hampton Roads U S S Downes R S at Boston U S S Schubrick
Jul 12-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jan 7-18 Dec 18-18

MUNTINGA Herbert 1204 La Salle St
Hq Co 6 Am T; pvt-sgt maj
Mry 4-18 Jun 23-18; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 11-19
M-A

MURA Andrew 312 St Patrick st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MURA Francis R 1819 Carlisle av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 16-17
Second "hitch" Nov 11-18 Nov 13-18

MURA Joseph H 1819 Carlisle ave
A 23 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Oct 27-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 Jun 8-19
Toul A-M M-A A of O

MURATORE Guiseppe 1410 Frederick st
1 Co 19 Bn Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks MacArthur
Aug 9-18 Dec 29-18

MUROWSKI John 801 Center st
A 51 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Aug 21-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19

MURPHY John J Racine
C 121 F A

MURPHY Harold J 1933 Grange av
C 124 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-17 Mar 25-18

MURPHY Jerome E 1128 Erie st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MURPHY Joseph M Pontiac Ill
F 2 Eng; pvt
Jun 14-17 Mar 19-19; Ovs Aug 26-17 Mar 10-19
Orellon Woods Soissons M-A
Wnd Jul 18; B H 7-17-27-50

MURPHY Raymond F 1128 N Erie st
127 Amb Co; wgnr
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MURPHY Wm Racine
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

MURRAY Albert F 1420 N Wisconsin st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MUSIEL Otto 1032 Franklin st
F 121 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 Apr 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MUSIL William 2106 Lawn st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MUSILEK Frank Jr 431 Lake av
16 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 30-18 Dec 26-18

MUTCHIE Jacob A Franksville
Hq 27 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

MUTCHLER Elmer 1327 Howe st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes; U S S South Dakota convoy service
May 14-18 Dec 26-18

MUTCHLER Leo Burlington
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

MUTCHLER Roy Gustave 1327 Howe st
Navy; app seam-carp m 2 cl; 1 trip ovs convoy service
Apr 17-17 May 29-19

MYER Frank Waterford
May 2-18**; Columbus Bks

MYZEWSKI Nustahouse 1721 Franklin st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

N

NABER Aloysius B Lake Beulah
Hy Co 47 Inf; pvt
Nov 19-17; Ovs May 9-18
M-A

NACCOROTO Angelo 2146 Mead st
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Jan 4-19

NACHADIAN Magaret 910 Huron st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

NACKER V M Racine
Marines; service dates not available
Awarded Navy Cross Dec 12-19

NALBANTIAN Gulbang 1301 Liberty st
D 10 Bn U S G; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jan 24-19

NALEID Arthur C 419 Riverside dr
C 121 F A; corp-1st Lt; Commissioned at Saumur O T C; F A Instr in France and in U S
Jun 6-16 Mar 11-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Sep 7-18

NALEID Clifford 1109 Carlisle av
U S C G; ord seam
Mar 16-18 Mar 12-19

NALEID Mrs Loretta H Cape 419 Riverside dr
Army Nurse; B H Funston
Jul 23-18 Mar 29-19

NAPORER Karel 1805 Franklin st
Hq 218 Engrs; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Travis
Dec 17-17; Feb 7-19

NASSWIST Frank 1421 Tenth st
Jun 27-18**; Grant

NASTRUZ Angelo Proctor Minn
G 323 Inf; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jun 14-19
M-A

NAVRATIL Jos 1636 Chatham st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NAW Ray Herbert 1511 Packard av
Navy; app seam-seam; Grt Lakes
Feb 11-14 Feb 12-18

NAZARR George 504 Park av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NEARY John Jr Kokomo Ind
Apr 27-18**; Custer

NEEDHAM Robert E 1015 Arthur av
C A C; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Mar 15-18 Jan 23-19

NEELS Louis 2125 Mead st
46 Co 12 Bn D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 24-18 Jul 31-18

NEFF Lydia M 1544 Kearney av
M C; nurse; U S Gen H 14 Ft Oglethorpe
Sep 24-18 Jan 2-19

NEFF Myrilia 1108 Tenth st
Mar 29-18**; Custer

NEGHINS Enrico 2033 Racine st
**Nov 12-18

NEHODA Arthur 1712 N Main st
Ord; pvt
Dec 8-17 Jan 13-18
Died Jan 13-18 as result of blow on head

NEHLS Thomas Henry Waterford
F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 24-18

NEIDHARDT George 1646 Superior st
A 64 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 14-17 Jun 26-19; Ovs May 8-18 Jun 18-19
M-A

NEILSON Gertrude D 721 Center st
Navy; yeo-yeo 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Sep 5-18 Aug 1-19

NEITES Yelmer Corliss
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NEITZEL Adolph W 1534 Park av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

NEITZEL Fred H 1534 Park av
D 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18

NELSEN Alfred E 1426 Clark st
D B; pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Oct 31-18

NELSEN Andrew 1901 Glen st
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Dec 13-18

NELSEN Irving W 1711 West 6th st
249 Aero Sq; pvt
Dec 4-17 Feb 14-19

NELSON Aage 601 LaFayette av
E 5 F A; pvt-wgnr
Apr 18-17 Sep 26-19; Ovs Aug 7-17 Sep 4-19
Toul A-M M-A A of O

NELSON Alvin Franksville
F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

NELSON Andrew 904 16th st
161 D B; disch Dec 13-18

NELSON Alfred E 1334 Albert st
Navy; q m 2 cl (a); disch Dec 27-18

NELSON Arthur E 1344 Liberty st
3 Bn F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 26-19

NELSON Arthur N 613 West blvd
Hq Co 104 F A; pvt
Mar 29-18 Mar 22-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 12-19
M-A
Died Mar 22-19 at Camp Mills

NELSON Aksel J 231 Main st
E 27 C A C; pvt-corp; Eustis
Apr 2-18 Dec 27-18

NELSON Ben Edward 1654 Deane blvd
Nov 12-18

NELSON Charles H Franksville
434 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Custer Vancouver Bks
Sep 20-17 Dec 10-18

NELSON Charles J 1828 Holmes av
B 327 F A; pvt; De Souge France
Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Jan 19-19

NELSON Chester A 728 E Prospect st
127 Amb Co; pvt; MacArthur
Mar 21-17 Dec 24-17

NELSON Chester W 429 LaFayette av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 7-18 Dec 15-18

NELSON Christ 1814 Spring st
Amb Serv Sec 595; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

NELSON Christ A Union Grove
Jul 26-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 15-19

NELSON Christ E 1103 Lockwood av
Hq Garage 3 Army; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Sep 10-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Sep 26-19

NELSON Christ K 918 Peck av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

NELSON Clarence L 1413 Prospect st
Gen Staff Ry A Reserve; capt-maj
Jun 5-17 Jan 10-19; Ovs Sep 5-17 Apr 20-19

NELSON Clarence P 1616 Grange av
Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Massachusetts
Leviathan
Jul 22-18 Sep 24-19

NELSON Claud P 403 LaFayette av
2 Co C A C; pvt 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Sep 4-19

NELSON Dastrup R 926 Marquette st
Navy; coal passer- bsn A cl; U S S Paul Jones
Gregory
Dec 8-13 still in serv; Ovs Apr 6-17 Jun 13-19

NELSON David 1109 Hamilton st
D 332 F A; pvt-corp
Sep 7-17 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Feb 151-9

NELSON Denny E R 1 Box 114
11 Co 3 Bn 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19

NELSON Earl C 1114 Hamilton st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Evac H 7
Dec 4-17 May 10-19; Ovs May 18-18 Apr 28-19
A-M

NELSON Earl C 1706 Howe st
120 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 13-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 3-19
A-M M-A

NELSON Edward 1223 Albert st
F 121 F A; pvt

NELSON Edward 1415 Marquette st
E 2 Bn Repla Tr Center; pvt
Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19

NELSON Edwin E 1207 Villa st
F 121 F A; Co L 87 Eng; pvt; Upton
National Guard Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17; National
Army Jul 25-18 Jan 7-19

NELSON Edwin J Racine
C 44 C A C Co 20; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 30-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Apr 4-18 Feb 4-19
Al M-A

NELSON Einer 1223 Albert st
F 121 F A; saddler
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

NELSON Elmer H 1518 Maple st
Navy; 1 elec-elect 1 cl; Grt Lakes ovs
May 14-17 Aug 20-19

NELSON Emil 331 Park View
C Field Sig Bn 303; pvt-corp
Feb 14-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 26-18 Jun 291-9
M-A

NELSON Emil 1720 12th st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

NELSON Emil O — Burlington
A 108 Am T; pvt-wgnr
Mar 28-18 Jun 4-19; Ovs May 25-18 May 15-19
M-A A of O

NELSON Emma E — 1544 Deane blvd
Red Cross Nurse; Marine H
Jul 1-18 May 18-19

NELSON Evald G — Racine
8 Bn N A R D; pvt-sply sgt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18

NELSON Frank — 1614 Rapids dr
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

NELSON Fred — 1244 Marquette st
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

NELSON Frederick W — 429 LaFayette av
Ord C; pvt
Aug 12-18 Jan 18-19; Columbus Bks

NELSON George A — 1614 Quincy av
F 121 F A; pvt-sply sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

NELSON George W — Racine
Aero; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Wilbur Wright Field
Dec 10-17 Feb 21-19

NELSON George W — 1221 Carlisle av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 1-18 Dec 15-18

NELSON Godfrey M — 1037 Davis pl
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jun 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

NELSON Harold T — 3205 Osborne blvd
E 107 Eng; pvt-corp
May 29-17 Dec 5-18; Ovs Feb 7-18 Dec 16-18
Al A-M O-A M-A

NELSON Harry N — 1414 Grove av
A 307 Sig Bn; pvt-sgt
Jul 17-17 May 26-19; Ovs May 9-18 May 19-19
Toul StM M-A Marbache sector

NELSON Henry — R 3 Box 350
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H Unit 52
Aug 9-17 May 9-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Apr 27-19

NELSON Herbert Edw — Racine
29 Aero Sq; ch q m (a)-student pilot; Boston Inst of Tech Flying School Miami
Aug 7-18 Nov 22-18

NELSON Irving H — Tacoma Wash
Navy; app seam-eng 2 cl; U S S Delaware Wisconsin Huron
Apr 20-17 Sep 8-19

NELSON James — 2924 Arlington st
Navy; ch elec; France

NELSON James — Burlington
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

NELSON John — 1807 Holmes av
Nov 12-18

NELSON John J — 429 LaFayette av
Q M C Bak Co 368; pvt-ck 2 cl
Sep 21-17 Dec 27-18

NELSON John P — 943 Marquette st
G 139 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 May 7-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

NELSON Joseph B — 1121 Hayes av
G 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Feb 24-19
M-A; Wnd Oct 2-18

NELSON Julius — 1127 Washington av
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Ft Moultrie
Mar 11-18 Jun 17-19

NELSON Knute M — Franksville
F 121 F A; pvt-chief mech
May 11-17 May 21-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

NELSON Lawrence A — R 3 Box 120
F 27 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

NELSON Lawrence B — 1520 Winslow st
Navy; l r e-storekeeper 3 cl; U S S South Bend
Dec 11-17 Jun 24-19

NELSON Lawrence F — 1428 Hayes av
G 139 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-17
M-A

NELSON LeRoy — 1503 May st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 14-18 Dec 14-18

NELSON Leslie D — 1114 Hamilton av
A 2 Dev Bn; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-18 Feb 27-19

NELSON Leslie H — 1915 Washington av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19

NELSON Louis H — 110 5th st
A 306 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 May 1-19; Ovs Sep 12-18 May 8-19

NELSON Louis N — 218 Frank av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

NELSON Louis P — 2041 Carmel av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

NELSON Louis S — 2107 West 8th st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M M-A A of O

NELSON Lyman B — 1711 W 6th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

NELSON Martin — 1632 Hamilton av
E 26 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

NELSON Martin — R 3 Box 120
A 34 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Devens
Jul 11-18 Feb 7-19

NELSON Martin A — 1013 Blaine av
Const Co 6 Air Serv; pvt-corp; England
Jan 10-18 Dec 28-18; Ovs Mar 16-18 Dec 12-18

NELSON Martin A — 941 Huron st
D Inf Repla; pvt
Sep 4-18 Apr 7-19

NELSON Matthew — Burlington
Navy; Grt Lakes
Jul 2-18 Jan 20-19

NELSON Maurice — Waterford
41 361 Inf; pvt-sgt; Grant
May 27-18 May 17-19

NELSON Nels — 1113 Carlisle av
15 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt
Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 28-19

NELSON Nels — 902 Superior st
Sep 18-18**; Ft Dupont

NELSON Nels C — R 3 Box 120
Inf Unas; pvt
Jul 16-18 Dec 18-18

NELSON Nels C — 1814 Spring st
May 27-18**; Grant

NELSON Nels C — Yorkville
E 311 Eng; pvt-wgnr
May 26-18 May 27-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 22-19

NELSON Olle C 1045 Lockwood av
3 Co 1 Cas Ord Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jan 22-19

NELSON Paul 1930 Prospect st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
Sep 25-11 Apr 15-19; Ovs Apr 21-17 Jan 6-19

NELSON Paul L 1632 Hamilton av
Sep 5-18**; Grant

NELSON Roy B 1503 May st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18

NELSON Roy Charles 1510 Junction av
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

NELSON Soren 1417 Superior st
Q M C; Shelby

NELSON Swend B 1819 Mead st
Aug 1-18**; Syracuse

NELSON Victor North Cape
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

NELSON Victor 1117 Michigan blvd
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

NELSON Victor A Franksville
Air Craft Bn 71; pvt
Oct 21-18 Dec 18-18

NELSON Victor P 3316 Crystal st
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 2-17 May 7-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 5-19

NELSON Viggo Y M C A
342 F A; pvt-sgt
May 3-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 1-19

NELSON Wallace I 937 Washington av
Advance Ordnance Depot 303; pvt-corp
Dec 11-17 Oct 1-19; Ovs Apr 1-19 Sep 26-19
A of O

NELSON Wallace LeRoy 3425 Washington av
S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College
Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18

NELSON Walter 1547 Holmes av
Nov 12-18

NELSON Walter 1604 Packard av
D 41 Inf; pvt-corp
Jul 7-17 Jun 25-19

NELSON Wilbur G 2246 Erie st
Navy; q m 2 cl; N A S Chatham Anacostia
Jul 20-18 Aug 8-19

NELSON Willard E Corliss
F 312 Eng; pvt-eng
Nov 19-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 25-19

NELSON William 1535 Oak st
M G Co 75 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Feb 8-19

NELSON William 1509 Quincy st
B 80 F A; pvt; Oglethorpe

NELSON William G 2246 Harriet st
Navy; app seam

NERENBERG Paul 1336 Mound av
Navy; ships ck; U S S Ft Wayne Prometheus
Jul 18-18 Jul 31-19

NERENBERG Herman 1336 Mound av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

NESETRIL Charles 712 High st
F 121 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

NEUMANN John 1006 Albert st
S A T C; pvt; Peoria
Aug 14-18 Dec 12-18

NEVILLE Harold 2511 17th st
F 121 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-19 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

NEVIN William A 914 Villa st
Repair Unit 311 M T C; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks
Holabird Grant Meigs Custer
Dec 13-17 Mar 13-19

NEWATNY Frank 335 Main st
B 28 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19
M-A

NEWBERRY Edwin Burlington
D 340 Inf; pvt-2nd Lt; Custer Langres France
Nov 19-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 3-19

NEWBURY Lester A 107 Liberty st
Hq Co Rcrt and Cas Bn; pvt
Oct 25-18 Apr 17-19

NEWBURY R E Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 2-18 Feb 24-19

NEWCOMB Orville B 1212 12th st
B 49 Inf; pvt
Aug 8-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 16-18

NEWELL Harry F 1127 N Erie st
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

NEWELL Howard H Burlington
Hq Co; pvt-sgt; Custer
Apr 2-18 Jan 15-19

NEWMAN Carl O 221 Harrison st
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Apr 20-19
M-A

NEWMAN Clarence H Franksville
C 282 M G Bn; pvt
Jun 10-18 Nov 12-18; Ovs Sep 12-18
Died Nov 12-18 at Northampton England

NEWMAN Gust 236 Harrison st
Pvt; Hancock; disch Feb 4-19

NEWMAN Theodore G 236 Harrison st
40 Prov Gr M T D M G T C; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Feb 4-19

NEWMANN Adolph R 1431 Geneva st
M C; pvt; U S Gen H 29 Snelling
Jun 28-18 Jul 31-19

NEWTON Malcolm 1222 11th st
Eng R R Co 13; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 29-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 19-17 May 1-19
C-M M-A

NICHOLS Anton 1335 Quincy av
Jul 15-18**; Lewis Institute

NICKEL August W 915 9th st
L 51 Pioneer Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 1-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 6-19
M-A

NICKELSON Jens C 1004 17th st
C 54 Inf; pvt
May 1-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 10-19
M-A
Sick Nov 11-18; Evac H 24

NICKERSON Harold L 810 Main st
1st Lt-cant; Ft McPherson France
May 12-17 Aug 11-19; Ovs May 19-18 Jul 21-19

NICOTERA Raffaile 1231 Blake av
A 2 Rgt F A; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18

NIEBLER Edwin M 1318 N Chatham st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O
Wnd; B H 1

NIEHOFF Paul O 1817 Asylum av
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
May 27-18 Jan 23-19

NIELD George C R 1 Box 22
Marines; Co 9; pvt; Quantico Paris Island
Aug 18-18 May 10-19

NIELD James H R 1 Box 22
Hq Motor Command No 41; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 May 13-19

NIELD Wallace E R R 1 Box 22
F 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

NIELD Ward C R 1 Box 22
C 121 F A; pvt; Douglas
Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17

NIELS William J 1105 Grove st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes

NIELSEN Anton 1319 Washington av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

NIELSEN Arnold T 1411 Grange av
E 28 Inf; pvt
May 28-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Feb 18-19
M-A; Sick Oct 4-18 B H 35-62

NIELSEN John 1405 Washington av
F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18; Dec 13-18

NIELSON Bernard R 4 Box 35C Racine
B C 7 Regt F A R D; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 24-19

NIELSEN Carl H 1771 Hill st
Hq Co 327 F A; pvt; De Souge France
Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 4-19

NIELSEN Erik L 1814 N Wisconsin st
C Co M G Bn; pvt; Sevier
Jul 6-18 Feb 3-19

NIELSEN Fredrick C 504 College av
Unit not given; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 3-18 Feb 6-19

NIELSEN Julius 1127 Washington av
Unit not given; pvt-sgt
Mar 11-18 Jun 17-19

NIELSEN Louis S 1636 Frederick st
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18

NIELSEN Louis L 1636 Frederick st

NIELSEN Viggo J 709 Arthur av
Service dates not available
Died in October 1918; buried in Mound cemetery
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18

NIELSON Hans 505 6th st
Q M C Cks and Bkrs Sch; pvt; Hancock Merritt
Jul 6-18 Aug 26-19

NIELSON Hans A Racine
Service dates not available
Killed in action in France Nov 8-18

NIELSON John 1405 Washington av
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18

NIELSON Nels A E 1028 State st
4 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant France
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

NIELSON Soren 1308 Lathrop av
L 106 Inf; pvt
Mar 29-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jan 7-19
St Quentin Cambria Flanders

NIESEN John M 1428 Howe st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12; Houston

NIESEN Ludwig 1562 Packard av
U S C G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Dodge
Aug 30-18 Mar 5-19

NIGBOR Theodore J 1414 Ann st
Balloon Co 26; pvt-chauf 1 cl
Dec 6-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jun 25-19

NIKL Joseph F 2044 Douglas av
21 Rgt Czechoslovak army; pvt
Nov 24-17 Dec 1-18; Ovs Dec 7-18
Died at Cognac France

NILSEN Niles A 730 Bank st
K 54 Inf; pvt
Aug 16-17 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Mar 19-19

NISSEN Herman D 1250 Hayes av
D 35 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 May 24-19

NISSEN Walter J 1250 Hayes av
Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 30-18 Feb 10-19

NITZKE Otto P 1145 N Erie st
51 Amb Co; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Aug 18-19

NOBLE Francis Burlington
4 Mech Tr Detch; pvt; Kansas City
Aug 14-18 Oct 7-18
Died Oct 7-18; buried at English Settlement Wis

NOBLE Wm H Sturgeon Bay
Mar 14-18**; Custer

NODICKA Joseph 2019 Carlisle av
Navy; disch Dec 13-18

NOE George A 1327 Franklin st
M C; pvt-sgt; Adv Med Sply Depot; Evac H 27
May 12-18 Sep 18-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Sep 10-19
A of O

NOELS Lewis 2125 Mead st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NOLAN Joseph A Kansasville
Navy; elect; Grt Lakes
Dec 12-17 Jun 21-19

NOLDTE August Burlington
Navy; app seam-frm 3 cl; U S S Alabama Lebanon
Jun 18-18 May 29-19

NOLDTE Martin Burlington
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 2-18 Dec 29-18

NOLL Alfred M Waterford
Navy; 2nd Band; musc 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 4-18 Apr 18-19

NOLL Clifford Whitley Waterford
C A C; pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-17 Apr 3-19; Ovs Aug 25-17 May 11-19
M-A C-M Toul

NOLL Frank Waterford
K 342 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 27-19
M-A

NOONAN Roy P 3419 13th st
B 40 Inf; pvt
Jul 25-18 Nov 29-18

NORDENTOFT Ingvard 1700 Villa st
M C; pvt; Forrest
Sep 3-18 Dec 18-18

NORDSTROM Evert J 1832 Grange av
U S C G; ord seam; New York
Mar 15-18 Mar 14-19

NORDSTROM Roy Harold 1240 Blaine av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

NORMANTOWICZ Anthony 995 Sixth st
Oct 8-18**; Sherman

NORUSS Jack — Racine
Sep 22-17**; Custer

NOS George — Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NOSHBIN Abraham — Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NOVAK Vincent C — R 1 Box 85
A 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 May 5-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 21-19
M-A; Wnd Camp H 33 Brest

NOVY Charles — Berwyn Ill
163 D B; pvt
Aug 31-18 Jan 3-19

NOWÁK Eddie R — Milwaukee
Jun 15-18**; Vancouver

NOWOICIK Michael — 1832 Center st
Prov G Co; pvt-corp
Aug 26-18 Jul 15-19

NURNBERGER Martin C — 1521 Packard av
D 340 Rgt Inf; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Oct 28-17
Re-enlisted Aug 30-18 Dec 6-18; Dodge

NUTTALL Percy A — 212 4th st
Navy; q m 2 cl (a); disch Jan 20-19

NYBERG Fred — 716½ Sixth st
15 Cas Dtch; pvt; Grant
Jun 15-18 Feb 4-19

NYBERG John V — 1531 Wisconsin st
A 35 Eng; pvt; La Rochelle France
Sep 21-17 May 9-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 Apr 29-19

NYGARD Carl — 1644 Quincy av
Hq Dtch 2 Eng; pvt-corp
Apr 26-17 Jul 16-19; Ovs Sep 10-17 Jul 16-19
Toul O-A A-M M-A

NYGAARD Hans P T — 1500 Hamilton av
10 Co 161 D B; pvt-sgt; Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 12-19

NYGREN Alexander — 1336 Kewaunee st
Co 371 M T C; pvt-corp; Libourne France
Sep 22-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jul 11-19

NYSTROM Olle A — Corliss
I 38 Inf; pvt-mech
Dec 13-17; Ovs Mar 29-18 Rug 20-19
A-M C-M M-A A of O

O

OBERG George — 1227 Racine st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

OBERST Michael Joseph — 612 14th st
C 58 Inf; pvt-corp; Custer
May 20-18 Sep 29-18; Ovs Aug 7-18
StM A-M M-A
Killed in action in Argonne Forest Sep 29-18

OBLISKY Peter — 1713 Center st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

OBREY Walter — 1741 Villa st
Hq Co 4 Bn F A Repla; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Oct 16-18
Died at B H 10 Camp Taylor Oct 16-18; buried at Mound Cemetery

O'BRIEN Edward F — 837 Washington av
M C with 60 Eng; pvt-corp; B H 1
May 1-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 27-18 May 30-18

OBRY William — 1312 Herrick av
Mot and Vehicles Div
Aug 21-18 Aug 15-19

O'CONNOR Charles E — 1216 Schiller st
Mech Eng; pvt; Balloon Sch
Aug 14-18 Jan 22-19

OERTEL Otto A — 1240 Herrick av
B 36 F A; pvt; Grant
Jul 25-18 Feb 10-19

OHANIAN Manoog — 1151 Mound av
A 21 Bn U S G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Travis
Sep 21-17 Dec 27-18

OHANIAN Mike — 219 Wisconsin st
A Ord Dtch; pvt; Hancock Sandy Hook Grant
May 25-18 Apr 4-19

OHLY Martin — 1611 Center st
C 12 F A; pvt
Aug 19-16 Oct 24-19; Ovs Jan 11-18 Aug 6-19
Toul A-M M-A A of O
Re-enlisted Oct 24-19; Q M C; Sheridan

OHRMUNDT Reinhardt — Racine
H 128 Inf; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 13-17 Feb 12-18

OLANDER Eric G — 1126 Mound av
D 6 Rgt F A R D; pvt
Jun 30-18 Dec 16-18

O'LAUGHLIN Frank E — 1220 Milwaukee av
9 T M Bn; pvt; Nichols
Oct 21-18 Dec 18-18

O'LAUGHLIN George T — 834 Main st
99 Aero Sq; 1st Lt; Ft Benj Harrison Wilbur Wright Field
Apr-17 Jun 20-18; Ovs Jan-17
Injured in airplane accident; died Jun 20-18 at B H 18; buried at Bassoilles-Sur-Meuse France

O'LAUGHLIN Helen — 834 Main st
K of C; canteen worker; Mills

OLIVER Donald B — 702 Lake av
F S Corps; pvt-2nd Lt
May 4-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Sep 4-18 Jul 5-19
M-A

OLIVER Joseph H — 702 Lake av
119 F A and Hq 57 Brig; pvt-1st Lt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 4-19
Toul Al A-M M-A O-A

OLIVER Lawrence — 702 Lake av
Serv Co 29 F S C; pvt-master sig elec; Alfred Vail
Apr 30-17 Feb 24-19

OLLE Henry — Corliss
Disch Dec 20-18

OLLE Jerome Harvey — 1003 14th st
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

OLMSTEAD Charles — Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 18-18 Sep 20-19

OLSEN Axel — 2347 Thor av
C Hq Bn G H Q; pvt-sgt
Jun 29-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 2-19
Chaumont France

OLSEN Bernhardt Elias — 223 Howland av
U S C G; seam 1 cl
Mar 1-18 Dec 13-18

OLSEN Carl — 1106 State st
D 407 Tel Bn F S C; pvt-hrshr; France
Feb 25-18 May 9-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Apr 28-19

OLSEN Chris — 1818 Spring st
Wagon Co 3 Eng; pvt-corp
Nov 23-17 Jun 20-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 11-19
M-A

OLSEN Emil — 1604 Packard av
356 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 26-17 Dec 28-18; Ovs May 19-18 Dec 10-18

OLSEN George P — 1920 Mead st
Hq Dtch Per office; pvt
Oct 20-18 Mar 14-19

OLSEN Hans Peter Olaf — 1303 14th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

OLSEN Harold E — 1005 Grove av
Hq Co 36 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

OLSEN Harold R — 1816 Holmes st
Hq Co 58 F A; pvt; Jackson
Aug 14-18 Feb 25-19

OLSEN H E — 1600 Grange av
Bak Co 396 Q M C; pvt-corp; Dodge
Jul 23-18 Dec 26-18

OLSEN John — Franksville
B 6 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18

OLSEN John F — 1301 Herrick av
Navy; l s c; Grt Lakes
Jul 8-18 Apr 3-19

OLSEN Louis — 2017 Racine st
Co 10 1 Air Serv Mech Rgt; pvt-corp
Nov 18-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Jun 18-19
M-A A-M Somme

OLSEN Martin J — 1425 Hamilton av
429 M Sply T; pvt-sgt; Custer Mills
Sep 21-17 Jul 11-19

OLSEN Ole B — Burlington
D 340 Inf; pvt-mech
Sep 22-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

OLSEN Oscar — 1630 Kearney av
43 Co M G T D; pvt-corp; Hancock
Dec 13-17 Dec 9-18

OLSEN Paul — 1106 State st

OLSEN Robert Wm — 1844 Franklin st
333 M G Bn; pvt-corp
May 27-18 May 31-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 May 10-19
M-A (Troyon) A of O

OLSEN Samuel A — Waukegan Ill
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 15-18 Feb 8-19

OLSEN William J — 1920 Mead st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Benham
May 2-17 May 7-19; Ovs Oct 1-17 Oct 26-18

OLSON Arthur F — 2128 Kinzie av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

OLSON Benjamin A — Caledonia
102 Rpr Div; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Sep 21-17 Jan 22-19

OLSON Burt V — 237 Howland av
M C; with 3 Am T; pvt
Nov 25-17 Sep 3-19; Ovs Mar 16-18 Aug 26-19
C-M A-M M-A StM

OLSON Carl — 860 Hayes av
Feb 28-18**; Leavenworth

OLSON Carl T — 1838 Clayton av
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt-mech
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

OLSON Charles — Racine
U S C G; surfman; Racine Manistee (Mich) Kenosha
Nov 13-04; Still in service

OLSON Chester A — Y M C A
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Mar 28-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Mar 11-19
Al O-A A-M M-A

OLSON Earl L — 237 Howland av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

OLSON Edgar C — 221 11th st
Navy; l r e; Lakes
Nov 15-17 Feb 25-18

OLSON Emelius — 1244 State st
9 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

OLSON Hans P — 1550 13th st
C 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Nov 13-18

OLSON John — 705 Chicago st
F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18

OLSON LeRoy A — 237 Howland av
U S C G; frm; N R F; U S S Mohawk (when sunk) Itasca
Mar 28-17 Mar 27-18; Re-enlisted May 18-18 Jan 27-19

OLSON Paul R — 1311 Main st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

OLSON Ray Martin — 917 Grand av
Jefferson Bks

OLSON Robert W — 1844 Franklin st
May 27-18**

OLSON Russell S — 1807 Clayton av
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

OLSON Sigward Christ — 1641 Grange av
339 Inf; pvt; Archangel Dist Russian A E F
May 7-18 Jun 4-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 May 25-19

OLSON Sydney H — Franksville
C 121 F A; pvt-mech; Veuxhalles
Jun 5-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

OLSON Victor — Franksville
D 53 Inf; pvt-corp
May 2-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19
Al M-A

OLSON Walter — North Cape
May 27-18 May 24-19; Grant

OLSON William P — 1619 Howe st
3rd Const Brick Laying Co; pvt-corp; England
Jan 8-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Mar 16-18 Dec 3-18

O'MALLEY Hugh — Milwaukee
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

O'NEILL Frank — Burlington
C 14 Eng; pvt
Mar 30-18 May 7-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 Apr 26-19
A-M M-A

ONESON Henry D — 1436 Quincy av
M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 16-18 Jan 14-19

ONESON W Howard — 1250 Hayes av
May 1-18**; Columbus

ONESON Wm H — 1250 Hayes av
C 6 Am Tr; pvt-wgnr
May 1-18 Jul 15-19 Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 11-19
M-A

OPLESTEL Joseph J — 1537 Geneva st
K 4 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 22-19
M-A A of O

OROZOL Walentz — 1044 Franklin st
Q M C; Field Rmt Sq 346; pvt
Jul 25-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 15-19

ORTH Frank A — Y M C A
Balloon Co 53; pvt; Morrison
Nov 5-18 Dec 13-18

ORTH Harry O 2430 Kinzie av
8 H F A M O R S; pvt-corp
May 15-18 Apr 15-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Mar 17-19

ORTLIEB Frank 1034 Washington av

ORTLIEB Ernest F Chilton
May 27-18**; Grant

ORTTEL Charles R 1220 Chatham st
U S C G; seam-cxn; New York
Mar 12-18 Mar 11-19

ORZAL Peter 1440 Clark st
161 D B; pvt; Custer
Aug 16-18 Jan 31-19

ORZCGKOWSKI Peter 1732 Racine st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

OSBORN Harley L Corliss
58 Broad Gauge Railroad Eng; pvt-sapper
Mar 23-18 May 31-19; Ovs May 11-18 May 28-19
Cambria (with British engineers)

OSMAN Charles F 1251 Mound av
Sply Co 327 F A; pvt
Aug 2-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 4-19

OSTERGARD Perry K 1603 Milwaukee av
C 338 Inf; pvt
Nov 18-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs May 1-18 Apr 2-19
A-M M-A; Wnd Jul 19-18

OTIKA Louis 1311 Marquette st
H 9 Inf; pvt; Brest France
May 26-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Jun 12-19

OSTROWSKI Victor 1724 Mead st
Nov 18-17**; Custer

OTT Voyle D Y M C A
94 Aero Sq; pvt
Aug 10-17 Feb 28-19; Ovs

OTWASKA Anthony R 1 Box 103
Navy; frm 3 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Indiana Hickman Santa Cecilia; 5 ovs trips
Jul 5-18 Oct 13-18

OTEMAN Conrad J 1701 Frederick st
24 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Nov 9-18 Dec 18-18

OUIMETTE Charles H Racine
Navy; app seam-phar m 3 cl; Eastleigh England
Dec 6-17 Sep 20-19

OVE Valdemar 613 Liberty st
57 F A Brig Hq; pvt-pvt 1 cl-ch mech
Jun 8-16 May 17-19; Ovs Feb 15-17 Mar 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

OVERDIER Paul F W Lafayette Ind
Oct 10-18 Dec 13-18

OVERSON Frank L Union Grove
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Jun 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jun 19-19

OVERSON Martin 828 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam-seam 1 cl; New York
Mar 22-18 Mar 9-19

OVERSON Ovie Kansasville
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

OVERSON Stanley F Union Grove
C 2 F A; pvt-corp
Aug 21-18 Dec 17-19

OWEN Ambrose C 910 Grand av
Marines; 3 Dtch Reserve Flying C; pvt
Jul 12-18 Feb 20-19

OWEN Loyd E 910 Grand av
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

OXHOLM Ralph R 710 Lake av
B 47 Inf; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 27-19

OYLER Alvin M 1544 Villa st
9 Co 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Payne Flying Sch
Oct 7-17 Feb 17-19

OZBURN Glenn T 1117 Michigan blvd
Navy; carp mate 3 cl; France
May 24-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jan 15-19

OZBURN Marvin C 1654 N Chatham st
Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Wisconsin Grant
Jul 18-18 Oct 11-19

P

PAAP Henry H 1246 Hayes av
A 34 M G Bn; pvt; Devens
Jul 16-18 Feb 7-19

PACLOSSI Celestino 1317 Kewaunee st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PADBURY Joseph E 2108 W High st
Navy; ck-ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 27-18 Feb 1-19

PAGLIARO Antonio 2133 Racine st
46 Co 12 Bn 4 Rgt 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 24-18 Jul 31-18

PAHL Arthur Arnold 1631 Douglas av
Eng; pvt; Taylor Harrison
Aug 2-18 Oct 8-18
Died Oct 8-18 at B H; buried at Racine

PAKTER Andrew A 444 Park View
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 29-18 Jan 28-19

PALAZZA Palola 913 Center st
Co 4 Disch Dtch; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 24-19

PALECEWSKI Adolph 1638 Center st
Co 12 161 D B; pvt; Grant Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

PALECEWSKI John 1638 Center st
5 Co 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19

PALLESEN Andrew R 4 Box 93
D 108 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 14-17 Jan 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 23-19
Somme M-A

PALLESEN Jacob H 1124 Marquette st
B 5 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 15-18 Dec 12-18

PALLESEN Peter 1124 Marquette st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PALLOS James 528 Main st
6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 24-18 Jan 22-19

PACLOCAI Celestin 1337 Kewaunee st
Hq Co 34 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

PANTELAS Nick 609 6th st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PAPAZIN Peter 1017 Douglas av
K 58 Inf; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jul 27-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19

PAPELIAN Thomas 910 Huron st
125 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Merritt
Sep 28-17 Apr 30-18

PARATINO Leonardo 520 Center st
K 53 Inf
Apr 30-18 Jun 14-19; Ovs Jul 16-18 Jun 7-19
Al

PARKER Thomas G Union Grove
M C; pvt-1st Lt; M O T C; Riley
Jul 24-18 Mar 1-19

PARKINSON Frank 1308 Summit av
Navy; musc 2 cl; Puget Sound
May 29-18 Mar 12-19
Played with Sousa's band

PARK Elliot 1811 Park av
Navy; seam 2 cl; disch Jan 25-19

PARKS Roscoe L 1016 Liberty st
68 Repla Unit; pvt; Bordeaux St Aignan
Sep 11-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Feb 18-19

PARKS Willis J 1519 Packard av
C 127 Inf; pvt
Jul 15-17 Mar 5-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Feb 20-19
Al A-M
Wnd Jul 30-18 Field H 126; Jul 30-18 B H 3

PARSONS John C Boston
C A C; pvt; Grant Long Island
Feb-18 Jan-19

PARSONS Walter H Boston
Canadian Army; pvt-1st Lt
May 24-16 May 2-17
Wnd May 1-17 B H 2; killed in action May 2-17; buried Aubigny Communal cemetery France

PARSONS Walter K Berlin
S A T C; pvt; Ripon College
Oct 21-18**

PARRISH William 512 8th st
Nov 12-18

PATERAKES Christ 610 College av
9 Co 3 Regt 159 D B; pvt
Aug 2-18 Dec 5-18

PATON Alexander N 1632 Boyd av
S A T C; pvt; Cincinnati U
Oct 7-18 Dec 14-18

PATON Hector D 1528 Geneva st
17 Ord Guard Co; pvt-ord-sgt; Riley Hancock Morgan Gen Ord Depot
Jun 27-18 Feb 17-19

PATRICK Paul 2319 18th st
6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 20-18**

PATSKY Charles 515 Scott st
Nov 12-18

PATTERSON John A 1643 Howe st
39 Aero Sq; pvt-chauf
Oct 25-17 Jul 2-19

PATZKE Arthur E 1245 Milwaukee av
324 Serv Park Unit; pvt
Aug 9-18 Mar 14-19

PAULSEN Walter P 1332 Michigan blvd
Hq Dtch 13 A S A P; pvt; Grant
Aug 17-18 Feb 8-19

PAULSON Frank D 1024 Grove av
Marines; 197 M G Co; pvt; Cuba Haiti
Aug 10-18 Sep 10-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 Aug 24-19

PAULSON Sigard E 1112 Gould st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

PAULSON Wm Burlington
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

PAUVS Antonio Iona
Nov 12-18

PAUZER Charles 1030 Herrick av
Mar 29-18**; Custer

PAUZER Samuel 1235 Cherry st
Jun 28-18**; Riley

PAVEK Julius 800 Villa st
62 Aero Photo Sect; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Nov 12-17 Dec 16-18

PAVEY Fred 1019 Blake av
Navy; seam 2 cl; 5 trips ovs
Aug 6-18 Oct 2-19

PAVLIK Mike 2030 Racine st
Q M C Aux Rmt Depot 308; pvt; Hancock Raymond
Jul 16-18 Mar 3-19

PAWZAN John J 721 16th st
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-19

PAYNE W Bernard 1802 Villa st
M T Co 794 C A C; pvt-corp; Eustis
May 7-19 Apr 14-19

PAYTON Mary L 608 Yout st
M C; reserve nurse; B H Unit 13; Evac H 1
Apr 2-18 Apr 6-19; Ovs Apr 22-18 Mar 6-19

PEA Paul W Racine
Hq Co 15 Am T; pvt
Jul 5-18 Feb 7-19

PEARMAIN Wm John 1400 Grange av
Ord Dept; capt
May 5-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Sep 30-17 Dec 31-18
C-M A-M M-A
Citation by Gen Pershing Jun 3-19 Croix De Guerre

PEARSON Herman 1642 Howe st
F 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

PEARSON Roscoe K 1620 Superior st
Navy; app seam-engineman; transp serv U S S Rijndam
Jul 30-18 Sep 26-19

PEARSON T A 1011 West st
B 139 Inf; pvt
Nov 18-17 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 27-19
M-A

PEBRADIS Joseph 823 Washington av
May 1-18**; Columbus Bks

PECCORANO Vito Madison
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PECK Ervine D 2016 Washington av
Navy; midshipman-ensign; U S S Louisiana Minnesota Illinois
Jun 1-10 Oct 29-17
Died Oct 29-17 at Grt Lakes H; buried at Racine

PECK William A 1412 Clark st
5 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Romarantine France
Nov 18-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jun 29-19

PEDERSEN Anton 1233 Highland av
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

PEDERSEN Geo 2429 Carmel av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

PEDERSEN H N 1506 Packard av
Navy; c p o; Grt Lakes
Apr 22-18 Jan 4-19

PEDERSEN John P 2323 Jeanette av
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

PEDERSEN Lars C 1608 Hamilton av
8 Co 30 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jun 2-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 28-19
A-M M-A

PEDERSEN Marinus 1233 Carlisle av
D 4 Am T; pvt
Nov 18-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs May 22-18 Aug 1-19
A-M M-A

PEDERSEN Valdeman 1127 Washington av
C 17 F A; pvt-wgnr
Aug 24-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Dec 4-17 Aug 4-19
A-M C-M M-A A of O

PEDERSON Alf N Racine
F 121 F A

PEDERSON Allen L 1842 Rowe av
Hq Dtch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 28-19

PEDERSON Charles 1504 Thurston av
F 121 F A

PEDERSON Anton 1233 Highland av
MC; pvt; McPherson Greenleaf Dodge
Sep 3-18 Nov 29-19

PEDERSON Oscar J 1918 Grange av

PEDERSON Thorwald J 1229 Marquette st
F 121 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PEECH Chas R 3
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PEGANOFF Mike 1537 Franklin st
312 Grave Registration Service; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 21-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 29-19

PEIL Francis Wm 1111 Park av
Navy; 1 yeo-ensign (pay corps); Grt Lakes
Princeton transp and special duty
May 15-17 Jun 23-19

PEIL Frank J Los Angeles
M G Bn; pvt-2nd Lt; C M G O T S; Hancock
Apr 29-18 Dec 20-18

PEIL Mark M 1104 Douglas av
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

PEIL Joseph W 1104 Douglas av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

PEIL Norbert 1111 Park av
Ord Dpt; pvt; Dodge Hancock
Dec 11-17 Dec 27-18

PEIL William J 1802 Villa st
12 Repla Draft; pvt
Jul 16-18 Jan 7-19

PELK Tony 512 Randolph st
Cas Dtch F A; C O T S; pvt; Taylor
Jul 21-18 Dec 13-18

PELLA Fred C Burlington
Provost guard; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 May 20-19

PELLOQUIN William 1109 Wisconsin st
Oct 23-18 Nov 7-18; Shelby

PELTO Gasteno 1415 Blake av
Nov 19-17**; Custer

PENAS Charles 1224 Geneva st
Aero; pvt; Ft Monroe Kelly Field Hustis
Mar 8-18 Jul 2-19

PENDELL George M 1222 Hamilton st
147 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 11-18**

PENFOLD Frederick Providence R I
121 F A; chaplain
Jun 16-17 Mar 22-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Mar 21-19
A-M M-A
Sick Oct-18; B H

PENSHAKOWSKE Peter 1312 Franklin st
11 Co 12 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

PERCE Clifford 923 15th st
Oct 21-18**; Shelby

PERKINS Al L 1437 Horlick av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

PERKINS Edgar J 1437 Horlick av
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 Aug 30-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PERKINS E 2117 W High st
C 2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 19-18

PERKINS James Arthur 1821 Holmes av
G 343 Inf; pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Nov 5-18; Ovs Sep 21-18
Chaumont (Def) Thiacourt
Killed in action Nov 5-18 Thiacourt Sector;
buried at Joinville

PERKINS Layton E Y M C A
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Nov 8-18 Nov 11-18

PERNAZI Guiseppe 1447 Albert st
D 14 Am T; pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 Jan 14-19

PERRY Elvin Galord 1320 13th st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

PERRY William N 815 Lake av
Navy; Norfolk
Apr 9-17 Apr 22-19

PERSAK Tony H 1216 10th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

PESHEK Joseph 2012 N Geneva st
129 Guard Co A S Corps; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 19-19

PETAK Jos Milwaukee
Aug 30-18**; Dodge

PETAKA John 1334 Franklin st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PETAVINO Charles 907 19th st
9 Am T; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

PETERS Edward J Union Grove
D 116 Inf; pvt-corp
Aug 8-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 May 20-19

PETERS Gustav C 1816 Howe st
Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl; transp Imperator
Dec 8-17 Sep 13-19; Ovs Oct 25-17 May 10-19

PETERSEN Adolph 1642 Linden av
B 110 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 May 3-19; Ovs May 9-18 Apr 19-19
M-A Al

PETERSEN Andrew 1303 Frederick st
B 18 M G Bn; pvt; Wadsworth
May 1-18 Aug 6-18

PETERSEN Arthur S J 1808 Franklin st
S A T C; pvt; U of C
Oct 9-17 Dec 12-18

PETERSEN Christian 1144 Center st
E 14 Cav; pvt; Houston Eagle Pass
Jan18-18 May 9-19; Re-enlisted May 10-19

PETERSEN Edmund B 1642 Linden av
Navy; 1 r e 2 cl; Newport News
Apr 23-18 Feb 28-19

PETERSEN Elmer C 2000 Kinzie av
Hq 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19

PETERSEN Emil 242 Frank av
26 Co 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 8-18

PETERSEN George E 1642 Linden av
3 Battery F A R R; pvt
Aug 1-18 May 29-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 19-19

PETERSEN Harry C 600 Hayes av
Navy; app seam-ch carp mate; 11 trips ovs
May 3-17 Aug 30-19; Ovs Jun 17-17 Jul 21-19

PETERSEN Geo Edmund 3811 Wright av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PETERSEN Iner Corliss
71 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 12-19

PETERSEN J Arthur 1403 Superior st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 16-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

PETERSEN Louis A 1121 Lewis st
Navy; seam 2 cl- gunr m 3 cl; U S S Eagle and S C 19 and 27
Jun 5-18 Aug 28-19

PETERSEN Magnus Wm 918 Lockwood av
A 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18

PETERSEN Nels H 1228 Carlisle av
821 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Indianapolis Speedway
Apr 20-18 Mar 21-19

PETERSEN Otto 1642 Linden av
Inf; pvt**
Wnd (gassed); M-A

PETERSEN Peter 1515 Boyd av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

PETERSEN Peter Nels 1640 Austin av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

PETERSON Adolph 1147 Geneva st
Unas; Rcrt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

PETERSON Adolph Bernard 3811 Wright av
B 110 Eng; pvt
Sep 22-17 May 3-19; Ovs May 9-18 Apr 19-19
M-A Al

PETERSON Albert Franksville
Sep 22-17**; Custer

PETERSON Alfred Franksville
D 340 Inf; pvt-buglr
Sep 21-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Aug 3-19
M-A

PETERSON Arnold J Warren
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PETERSON Arthur 1530 Phillips av
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al M-A O-A M-A
Gassed Aug 21-18

PETERSON Arthur E 1640 Boyd av
Ord Corp; pvt-corp
Dec 13-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Feb 24-18 Jul 14-19

PETERSON Arthur J 2123 Clarence av
14 Co 161 D B; pvt
Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18

PETERSON August 1243 Schiller st
K 337 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Oct 27-18; Ovs Jul-18
M-A
Died Oct 27-18 from wounds

PETERSON Axel T 410 Park View
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PETERSON Benjamin R Franksville
Hq Dtch 159 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 26-18 Feb 1-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jan 19-19

PETERSON Bernhardt B 1503 Wisconsin st
1 Co 1 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Apr 4-18 Apr 23-18

PETERSON Cariel 2117 Carmel av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

PETERSON Carl A 1211 Milwaukee av
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PETERSON Carl E 1200½ State st
F 9 Am T; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

PETERSON Carl T R 3 Box 38E
27 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Canby
Apr 2-18 Dec 27-18

PETERSON Cerbell L R 1 Box 18
Sply Co 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 16-19

PETERSON Charles Geo 3201 Washington av
47 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt
Dec 10-17 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jun 27-18 Jul 5-19
M-A A-M

PETERSON Chris 408 LaFayette av
9 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 28-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Aug 1-19
M-A C-M A of O

PETERSON Clarence 2123 Clarence av
S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College
Oct 18-18 Dec 20-19

PETERSON Clarence Corliss
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

PETERSON Clarence B 1523 Grove av
S A T C; pvt
Oct 18-18 Dec 20-18

PETERSON Clarence E R 3 Box 51
Automatic Repla Draft; pvt; Shelby Grant
Oct 25-18 Dec 28-19

PETERSON Clarence S 233 LaFayette av
Q M C; Laundry Sec; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Mar 12-19

PETERSON Clarence T Caledonia
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18

PETERSON Dewey 1328 St Patrick st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

PETERSON Edmond Waterford
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PETERSON Edward B Franksville
Co 46 Rgt 4 Bn 12 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Oct 15-18

PETERSON Einer Racine
F 121 F A

PETERSON Elmer C 2134 Carmel av
Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl; U S S Sacremento Eagle; Convoy service
Mar 11-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Feb 19-19

PETERSON Emanuel C 1120 Grand av
B 306 Bn Tank Corps; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 12-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Mar 18-19

PETERSON Ernst A 1721 Howe st
Q M C Butchery Co 320; pvt
May 26-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Oct 12-19

PETERSON Evald L 1517 Owen av
E 337 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 15-17 May 5-19; Ovs Jun 13-18 Apr 23-19

PETERSON Frank 715 Madison ct
Navy; shipwright 2 cl; Glen Burnie Rifle Range Md Norfolk Annapolis
Jun 13-17 Jan 17-19

PETERSON Fred Bach 1732 Mead st
M C; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 24-18 May 26-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 19-19

PETERSON George 2310 16th st
Oct 19-18**; Racine College

PETERSON George C R 3 Box 1A
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 5-18 Dec 14-18

PETERSON Geo Johannes Minnesota
Jun 29-18**; Jos C Johnston

PETERSON Geo W 1541 Hamilton av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

PETERSON Harry 1805 Clayton av
M 26 Inf; Grant Custer
May 27-18 Oct 10-18; Ovs Jul-18
Killed in action Oct 10-18 in France

PETERSON Harry E 2916 Arlington av
2 Repla Bn; pvt
Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19

PETERSON Harvey 1532 Grove av
S A T C; pvt
Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18

PETERSON Herman 1524 West st
56 Photo Sect A S A; pvt-chauf
Mar 8-18 Jun 24-19

PETERSON Howard Union Grove
S A T C; pvt-Instructor sgt; U of W
Aug 4-18 Dec 11-18

PETERSON Hulgar R R 3 Box 100
B 116 Eng; pvt-corp
Jul 29-18 Oct 4-19; Ovs Sep 27-18 Sep 26-19

PETERSON Iner W R 3 Box 51
10 Co 161 D B; pvt-sgt; Grant
Jul 5-18 Jan 12-19

PETERSON Jacob 804½ State st
4 Co 1 Rgt 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Dec 7-18

PETERSON James Union Grove
27 F A; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

PETERSON James L Franksville
F 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

PETERSON James P 1522 Winslow st
I 126 F A; pvt-sgt
Jun 22-16 Oct 7-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 Oct 2-19
A-M O-A Al

PETERSON Jens Christ 713 West blvd
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer

PETERSON Jens Union Grove
Mar 12-18**; Jefferson Bks

PETERSEN John O 1518 May st
Navy; shipwright-carp m 1 cl; U S S Mississippi
May 26-17 Jun 28-19

PETERSON Leslie G 1122 6th st
D 15 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 May 14-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Apr 13-19

PETERSON Magnus W 810 12th st
A 6 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

PETERSON Miner 930 Wilson st
U S C G; seam
Mar 14-18 Mar 13-19

PETERSON Olaf C 2322 Hanson av
Hq Co 107 San T; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 17-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

PETERSON Perry W 1500 Hamilton av
F 305 Eng; pvt
Jun 14-18 Jun 14-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Jun 3-19

PETERSON Peter 1318 Hayes av
10 F A (A S C); pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jul 21-19

PETERSON Peter A 1950 W Prospect st
C 157 Eng; pvt; Meade
May 29-18 Sep 3-18

PETERSON Peter E
C 121 F A; pvt-saddler; Veuxhalles
Apr 9-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

PETERSON Peter S Burlington
A 331 F A; pvt
May 27-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep-18 Feb 5-19

PETERSON Richard R Racine
F 121 F A

PETERSON Phillip 115 9th st
H 337 Inf; F 26 Inf; Grant Custer
May 27-18 Jan 10-19; Ovs Jul 27-18
Died Jan 10-19 at Coblenz Germany

PETERSON Roy George 404 Cliff av
6 Ord Dpt; pvt
Aug 14-18 Feb 17-19

PETERSON Rudolph Cape Elizabeth Me
161 F A; pvt; Custer
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19

PETERSON Soren Union Grove
A 31 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl; Hancock Meade
Grant
Jul 6-18 Feb 7-19

PETERSON T E 1211 Milwaukee av
Navy; carp m 2 cl; R S at Norfolk U S S
Bache Naval Air Station Georgia
Feb 19-18 Jun 27-19

PETERSON Viggo 2322 Hansen av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

PETERSON Viggo 1122 6th st
Hq 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Nov 1-18

PETERSON Viggo C R 3 Box 77
I M G Bn; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Mar 1-19

PETERSON Viggo R 13 Box 4
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

PETERSON Walter 1643 Phillips av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

PETERSON Walter Milwaukee
H 128 Inf; pvt-1st Lt
Jul 19-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 Apr 27-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Oct 1-18; Distinguished Service Cross France
Croix De Guerre May 7-19 Mills

PETERSON Walter 1643 Phillips av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; enroute to Logan

PETERSON Walter C 1640 Boyd av
Ord; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock
Dec 13-17 Mar 21-19

PETOTTOL Enrico C Milwaukee
A 101 Eng; pvt
Mar 29-18 Apr 14-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Apr 6-19
A-M M-A

PETRAITES Joseph 734 Racine st
B 18 M G Bn; pvt
May 1-18 Jun 30-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 19-19
M-A

PETRIE Ervin W Burlington
338 Field H 310 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 22-17 May 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 5-19
M-A

PETRIE Harry Franksville
Sep 22-17**; Custer

PETRZILKA Charles R 1908 N Geneva st
Unas F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 6-18

PETSCH Oscar Ernst 1431 Geneva st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Von Steuben; 16 trips
Apr 30-17 Oct 16-19

PETTAVINO Rosario 1620 Liberty st
50 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Dec 26-18

PETTEGREW H W Burlington
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

PETURA Joseph A 1512 Geneva st
42 Gr 4 M G T C; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 12-19

PETURA Weacil R 1 Box 97
B 31 M G Bn; pvt; Meade
Jul 6-18 Jan 22-19

PETZKE Arthur E Caledonia
A 329 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Aug 1-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

PEZANOSKI Sigmund S 1642 Grand av
2 Repla Bn; pvt; Grant
Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19

PEZANOSKI Victor A 1642 Grand av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 9-18 Dec 14-18

PFARRDRESCHER Henry Ed Burlington
D 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jan 29-19

PFAUMILLER Evan Reid 1423 Grange av
345 Handley Page Repla Dtch A S A; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 13-18

PFEFFER Paul Caledonia
Q M C 1 illet and Sply Dtch; pvt
May 27-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Jun 16-19

PFEIFFER Aloysius W 1245 College av
C 333 F A; pvt
May 26-18 Jan 19-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jan 3-19

PFEIFER Edward Charles 1021 Arthur av
271 Aero Sq; 1st Lt; Morrison
Jan 19-17 May 8-19

PFEIFFER Leo M 1424 N Wisconsin st
104 San T; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 May 22-19
Al M-A

PFEIFFER Ray H 1245 College av
5 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Jan 10-19

PFEIFFER Wm 1224 N Wisconsin st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

PFISTER Frank J 1412 Center st
Hq Co Army Service Corps; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 13-19

PFISTER Fred J 1412 Center st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit College
Jun 14-18 Dec 11-18

PFISTER John 1412 Center st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

PFISTER Peter Max 1412 Center st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

PFLEGER Allie R 1 Box 10
310 Eng; pvt-wgnr
Nov 19-17 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 30-19
M-A

PFLEGER George C 1107 St Patrick st
Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt
Dec 13-17; Ovs Jun 15-18 Jul 11-19

PFLEGER Carl R 1
Srv Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf

PFLIEGER Howard Franklin 700 Lake av
Navy; l e r; Peekskill
May 10-18 Mar 24-19

PHILBIECK Edward Newton 1415 Ann st
Navy; app seam-elect 2 cl; R S at New York Norfolk R S at Philadelphia Naval Base 25 U S S Radetsky
Jul 2-17 Aug 23-19

PHILLIP Harry 2040 Carmel av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

PHILLIP Louis Sam 1525 West st
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 4-18 Dec 11-18

PHILLIPS Harold W 824 Superior st
C 68 F A; pvt-sgt; Knox
May 17-18 Dec 20-18

PIAS Harry John Racine
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

PIAZZA Tony Racine
C 121 F A

PICO Martin A 1339 Grand av
M C; pvt-corp; Jefferson Bks Greenleaf
Dec 21-17 Jan 17-19

PIEL Frank J Minneapolis
Apr 27-18**; Dodge

PIEL Mark M Racine
C 121 F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19

PIEPER Arnold O 1525 Boyd av
Oct 19-18**; Racine College

PIEPER Arthur A 1525 Boyd av
May 27-18**; Grant

PIEPER William 1525 Boyd av
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

PIEPMEYER Edward 2032 N Wisconsin st
Navy; frm 2 cl; Norfolk R S Boston U S S Ohio
Jun 28-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Apr 8-19 Jun 25-19

PIEPENBERG Ernest E 817 River View
A 340 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Mar 2-19
M-A

PIER Leonard V 2020 N Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer

PIER William J 1918 N Main st
632 Aero Sq; mech
Mar 8-18 May 21-19; Ovs May 22-18 May 11-19

PIERCE Alfred F 407 St Patrick st
Mar 29-17**; Custer

PIERCE Geo E Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

PIERCE Gordon Asburg 937 Villa st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

PIERCE Leland Union Grove
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18

PIERCE Lloyd Alonzo Union Grove
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 4-18 Dec 18-18

PIERCE Louis Franklin 1635 Grange av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Aug 5-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12 19

PIERSON Arthur Wm 1624 Asylum av
Marines; 411 Rgt; pvt; Paris Island
Oct 26-18 Feb 28-19

PIETERS Anton J Burlington
3 Co 161 D B; pvt-wgnr; Columbus Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 10-19

PIETERS Jos Burlington
M C; 328 F A; pvt
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

PIETERS Ray G Burlington
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 22-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 May 29-19
M-A A-M

PIETTE Harvey 2704 Douglas av
Hq 26 Inf; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Jan 8-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jan 8-19
Toul C-M A-M StM M-A A of O
Wnd 4 times; Citation

PILRINGER Ray Burlington
2 Amb Co 6 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 2-18 Jun 30-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 19-19
M-A; De Galbert Mittlach

PINASLKOWSKI Stanley 1721 Franklin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

PINKLEY Aubrey M 1573 Packard av

PINEKENSTEIN Phillipp 1414 Geneva st
B 9 Am T; pvt; Custer
Jul 25-18 Feb 3-19

PINNOW Louis 1931 Chatham st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PINSHOKOWSKI Peter 1409½ Washington av
12 Co 1 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19

PINTÓ René W Evanston Ill
L 307 Inf; H 131 Inf; pvt-corp-2nd Lt
Jan 5-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Apr 19-18 Dec 16-18
Somme
Wnd Chipilly Aug 9-18; Disch Ft Sheridan

PINUTA Anthony 2008 Racine st
H 26 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs May 22-18 Sep 4-19
M-A A of O

PIOTROWSKI Zygmond 1925 Howe st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

PIPER Ernest 418 Wisconsin st
C 150 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl
Apr 30-17 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 Apr 26-19
C-M M-A A of O

PISTULKA John J 1527 Oak st
337 M T C; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 May 8-19

PITKA John Thomas 922 Elm st
F 315 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jun 1-19

PLACHE Ernest W 1338 Freemans ct
8 Cook Co; pvt-ck; Le Mans
Oct 6-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 5-19

PLANT Maurice I Milwaukee
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

PLANTZ Louis 1304 16th st
Salvage Dev Camp Sply Office; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Mar 5-19

PLATER Albert B 1429 College av
PLATZER Nicholas Sheboygan
Apr 27-18**; Custer

PLOCEK Charles 2040 N Erie st
1 Repla Gr; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Jan 5-19

PLUCKER Floyd Allan Waterford
34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Apr 26-17 Dec 17-18

PLUHAR Anton Joe 1913 N Wisconsin st
M C; pvt-sgt; Greenleaf
Jul 24-18 Feb 1-19

PLUNKETT Jas 1508 N Erie st
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

POECHASKA Emil Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

POELMAN Herman W 1916 Douglas av
E 410 Tel Bn; pvt-corp
May 15-17 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 2-19
Tours

POGORZELSKE Czeslaw 1816 Mead st
Q M C; pvt-corp; Wilbur Wright Field
May 26-18 May 8-19

POKORNY Earl J 1509 N Main st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 7-18 Dec 14-18

POLZIN Louis J 901 Tenth st
C 150 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 6-17 May 16-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Apr 1-19
A-M M-A

PONYKALSKI Joseph 1541 Franklin st
A 62 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 17-18 May 24-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Ma y8-19

POOCH Charles W Spring st
F 27 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

POOCH Wm R 3 Box 2
Camp Mess Sply Co; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 Mar 29-19

POOL James L 1420 College av

POPE Charles A 914 State st
Hq Co M C 14 San Tr; pvt-sgt; Riley
Jun 24-18 Feb 17-19

POPE Frank W 2406 Kinzie av
M C (A S); 1st Lt-capt; Brook Field
Aug 14-17 Apr 1-19

POPLAWSKI John W 2831 LaFayette av
Ord; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 6-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Apr 14-19

POPLOWSKI Stanley E 1616 Franklin st
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 2-17 Apr 8-18
Drafted Apr 16-18 Oct 9-18

PORCARO Nick 1615 Albert st
H Motor Sply T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs May 26-18 Jul 29-19
A-M M-A

PORITZ Mike 715 Bank st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

PORTER Gladys F 1422 Summit av
Army Nursing Corps; nurse; B H 66-16-90
Dec 22-17 Sep 4-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Aug 4-19

PORTER William J 823 12th st
M O R S; pvt-corp
Dec 9-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs**
C-M M-A

PORTWOOD George H 1524 Grange av
B 1 F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18

POSANSKI Joseph Edward Franksville
F 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19
A of O A-M

POST Casey 1735 Spring st
Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt
Aug 2-18 Dec 29-18

POST Jacob 1735 Spring st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

POSTARNER John Kenosha
May 27-18**; Grant

POTTER Harry I 1335 West 6th st
Hq Co; ck; Grant
May 28-18 Jun 13-19

POTTERVILLE A G 2321 N Geneva st
D 340 Inf; pvt
Sep 22-17 Jun 22-19; Ovs Apr 30-18 Nov 22-18
A-M
Wnd Aug 7-18; B H 6 Gen H 35

POTTINGER Harold J 1911 Washington av
35 Bal Co A S A; pvt; Grant Kelly Field
Morrison
Dec 11-17 May 2-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Apr 19-19

POTTINGER Robert G 1427 Junction av
121 F A; musc 2 cl
Jun 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
A-M
Wnd Aug 14-18; B H 30

POULSON Adolph L 1509 Racine st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Olympia
Aug 1-16 Oct 24-19

POULSON Alfred E 1426 Riverview terrace
Q M C; pvt
Aug 30-18 Feb 5-19

POULSON Andrew 284 Jones st
K 387 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Cody
Aug 9-18 Dec 14-18

POULSON Benjamjin L
M C; pvt-sgt; Slocum Niagara Lee Hill
Jul 24-17; Jul 16-19; Ovs May 15-18 Jul 11-19

POULSON Carl 1016 9th st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

POULSON Charles H 906 Jackson st
313 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Apr 29-19

POULSON Christ N 1206 Summit av
K 7 Inf; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 25-19
M-A

POULSON Harry Leonard 2141 Carmel av
Hq 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

POULSON Martin Lawrence 1024 Grove av
S A T C; pvt; Carnegie Institute
Jul 15-18 Dec 21-18

POULSON Ole 1912 Grand av
Sply Co 14 F A; pvt-wgnr; Sill
Apr 2-17 Mar 30-19

POULSON Paul C 2141 Carmel av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Mar 4-18 May 12-19

POULSON Paul Werner 3208 Kinzie av
Aero; pvt
Jan 10-17 Dec 20-18; Ovs Mar 16-18 Dec 12-18

POULSON Walter 1332 Michigan blvd
13 Aero Sq; pvt; Custer Grant
Aug 17-18 Feb 8-19

POULSON William F 707 14th st
2 Ord Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Fredericksston
Dec 14-17 Mar 6-19

POWELL C G Chicago
330 F A; 1st Lt; R O T C graduate Aug 15-17
May 15-17 Apr 29-19; Ovs**

POWERS Ernest 727 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

POWERS John C 1744 Wisconsin st
332 Aero Sq; pvt; England
Dec 10-17 Jan 10-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Dec 23-18

POWLESS Harry D Union Grove
Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl; U S S Prairie
Nov 16-16 Nov 26-19

POWLESS Lyman W 911 Elm st
35 Eng; pvt-sgt
Jun 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Apr 28-19

PRAILES Otto A Burlington
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

PRENGEL Louis C 1841 Green st
4 Bal Dtch; pvt-sgt; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Dec 31-18

PRENGEL Theodore W 1841 Green st
Navy; app seam- m m 1 cl; U S S Maine
Georgia Dorothea

PRESTA Gastona 1351 Prospect st
Hq Co; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Aug 5-18

PRESTLAS Andrew 1304 Dean blvd
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 17-19

PREUSS John E 1835 N Geneva st
D 5 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18

PRICE Arthur E 2245 Northwestern av
309 Repair Unit; pvt-1st Lt
Dec 10-17 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jul 26-19
M-A

PRICE Earl M 1636 Boyd av
Regular Army; capt; in command prison camp
Salt Lake City
Jun 5-11 Sep 25-19

PRICE Edward Hugh 1447 Franklin st
Inf; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 16-18 Jul 25-18

PRICE Martin 1836 Geneva st
30 Co 20 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 May 26-19; Ovs Nov 12-17 May 19-19

PRICE Russell N Union Grove
C 22 Eng; pvt-buglr 1 cl
Apr 22-18**

PRIDDIS John R Kenosha
H 116 Eng; pvt; U of Washington D C
Jun 15-18 Mar 11-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Feb 23-19

PRINCE Walter Freeport
D 72 C A C 35 Brig; pvt; Jefferson Bks Ft
McKinley
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

PRINS Hans 403 Park View
576 Cas Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Aug 1-18 Jan 4-19

PROCHASKA Emil Caledonia
E 27 F A; pvt- McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

PROEBER Fred E Caledonia
Sply Co 2 F A; pvt
Aug 2-18 Dec 15-18

PROEBER Harold H 1326 Hayes av
D 329 F A; pvt-corp
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

PROKAP Carl 1211 17th st
3 1 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 8-18

PROKESH Chas F 2001 La Salle st
161 D B 38 Inf; pvt-sgt; Grant
May 27-18 Jan 29-19

PROOST John R 1515 Winslow st
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 May 22-19

PROOST Wm C — Union Grove
Provost Guard Co; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 12-19

PROPPE Julius — 1625 Grand av
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

PROSTREDNIK Eugene — 2201 4th st
154 D B; 2nd Lt-capt; Ft Niagara Meade
May 12-17 Dec 28-18

PROTROWSKY (Ostrowsky) — Victor
Service dates etc not available
Killed in action in France

PROTT Rudolph — 1636 N Wisconsin st
11 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Mar 21-19

PROUT Robert R — Mukwonago
13 Marines; pvt
Jun 22-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 8-19

PROUTY William Allen — Burlington
M C; capt-maj; Johnston
Oct 1-18 Dec 19-18

PROWATZKE Julius Chas — 1519 Superior st
1 Inf; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Apr 9-19

PRUCKER Albert L — 1832 Superior st
U S C G; carp

PRUDENT Charles F — 1619 N Main st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

PRUDHOM Phillip J — 1404 Grange av
Navy; seam; U S S Harrisburg Destroyer Cunningham; convoy out of Queenstown
Jul 2-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 18-18 Feb 1-19

PRUDHOMME Armand — 502 Park av
A 34 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 18-18 Feb 1-19

PRUDHOMME Joseph A — 1341 Kewaunee st
S A T C
Oct 21-18 Dec 20-18

PRYCE Thomas J — 936 Villa st
A 6 Reg; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 5-19

PSCO Emery — 2109 Howe st
Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf

PUCKETT Wesley W — 1830 Roe av
B 16 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 3-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs May 10-18 Jul 29-19
A-M M-A

PUGH Arthur — 1820 Mead st
B 5 Cav; pvt
Apr 418 Sep 10-19

PUGH Christopher E Jr — 1028 Park av
Oct 10-18**; U of W

PUGH Fenwick H — 733 Wisconsin st
Oct 18-18**; Lawrence College

PUGH Lindley Coates — 914 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Rumford S S Santa Olivia U S S Graf Waldersee; transport service
Jun 22-18 Sep 12-19

PUGLIA Frank — 1615 Frederick st
Bakrs and Cks School; sk; Mills
Jul 16-18 Jul 22-19

PULFORD Russell L — 835 College av
E 421 Telg Bn; pvt-sgt; Seur France
Sep 9-18 Feb 12-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jan 28-19

PURDY John B — Pythian Castle
H 127 Inf; pvt-sgt
Jul 8-16 Apr 2-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Mar 28-19
A-M M-A

PYTLAK Edward — Racine
C 121 F A

Q

QUADRACI Reginald — 1720 Frederick st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

QUALHEIM Henry — R 3 Millman Road
E 2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18

QUALLER Leonard P — 2810 17th st
M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

QUELLA Aloy B — 1745 West blvd
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

QUICK Alonzo F — 409 Main st
Jun 28-18**; Riley

QUIGLEY Daniel Joseph — 1301 La Salle st
Navy; c p o 1 cl (stafff); Newport U S S Kearsage Lancaster Erricsson Wilkes
Dec 1-16; Ovs May 14-17 Jan 9-19
In Submarine Service U S S Destroyer Stockton; on patrol for R-34 Atlantic flight

QUINN Thomas — Waterford
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

QUIRK George T — 1225 N Chatham st
258 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 8-18 Aug 12-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Aug 1-19
M-A

QUIRK William J — 1225 N Chatham st
Flying School Dtch; pvt; Brook Field
Mar 8-18 Jan 31-19

R

RAATZ Ervin Charles — 1542 Packard av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 21-18

RADAVICH Casimer J — 1240 Schiller st
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

RADDATZ Frank — 1920 N Chatham st
D 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18

RADDATZ William — 1920 N Chatham st
Navy; frm; U S S Maine U S S Nero
Jul 17-18 Aug 6-19

RADDIS Joseph — 910 6th st
36 Co 161 D B; pvt
May 26-18 May 23-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 May 3-19

RAETTING Henry — Burlington
Disch Dec 30-18

RAIF Edwin — R F D 1 Box 98
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meigs Washington
Dec 6-17 Dec 20-18

RAKUSEK Tom — 910 6th st
6 Bn 2 Prov Disch Reg; pvt
Jul 15-19 Jan 4-19

RAMBO William J Burlington
A 145 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 May 14-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Mar 27-19

RAMMELT Albert L 1416 Deane blvd
A 107 F S Bn; pvt-corp
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

RAMSEY John Robbins 1426 Main st
20 Aero Sq 1 Daylight Bombardment Group; pvt 1 cl-1st Lt
Jul 24-17 Jan 9-19; Ovs Oct 26-17 Nov 3-18
C-M M-A

RANGO Achilla 2101 Mead st
153 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19

RANGO James 2101 Mead st
B 120 Eng; pvt
Apr 29-18 Dec 15-18

RANGUTH Jos Caledonia
May 27-18**; Grant

RANGUTH Phillip Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Columbus Bks

RANK Ferdinand Burlington
M-C; pvt-corp; Camp Hospital 52
May 27-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Jul 12-19

RANK Frank Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

RANEY William R 730 Wisconsin st
Sep 6-17**; Custer

RANSOM Stanley Burlington
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

RAPALHIAN Dadoor 1808 Holmes av
7 2 Bn 160 D B; Custer
Apr 26-18 Jun 4-18

RAPLIS Paragiotis 1403 Washington av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

RAPP Edward 1554 Phillips av
K 12 Cav; pvt
Apr 5-18 Sep 24-19

RAPP Harold P 1554 Phillips av
75 C A C Hq Dtch; pvt
Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19

RAPP Herbert F 1221 Blake av
Navy; ck 3 cl; U S S Lancaster; troop transp
Aug 20-18 Jul 12-19

RAPP John E 1554 Phillips av
E 23 Eng; pvt
Nov 19-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Mar 29-18 Jul 14-19
M-A

RAPP Walter E 1225 Blake av
Inf; pvt-corp
Jun 21-16 Feb 11-19; Ovs May 8-18 Jan 19-19
Al
Sick Nov-18; B H 1

RAPPS Edward H Racine
C 121 F A; pvt; Mac Arthur

RASKA Constant 1636 Center st
Jul 16-18 May 16-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Apr 15-19

RASKOSKI Andrew 1816 Mead st
Apr 27-18**; Custer

RASMUSSEN David R 3 Box 10
May 27-18**; Grant

RASMUSSEN David 1305 Herrick av
Oct 18-18**; Milwaukee

RASMUSSEN Christ J 431 Water st
F 121 F A; mech
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

RASMUSSEN Ellwood V 3208 Wright av
S A T C; pvt; Y M C A College
Oct 24-18 Dec 13-18

RASMUSSEN Emil Hans 1605 Flett av
Navy; app seam-elect 2 cl; U S S Wyoming
Mar 22-15 Jan 16-19
1 trip ovs

RASMUSSEN Harold C 2327 20th st
F A Firing Center; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Jackson
May 7-18 Mar 14-19

RASMUSSEN Harold C 3404 Osborne blvd
Navy; app seam-frm 3 cl; U S S Indiana
Aug 6-18 Apr 16-19

RASMUSSEN Hans 2042 Carmel av
D 8 F A; pvt-corp
Jun 20-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jun 20-19

RASMUSSEN Holger W 1617 16th st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit College
Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18

RASMUSSEN H W 1102 Prospect st
F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 26-18 Feb 13-19; Taylor

RASMUSSEN Kai O 943 Marquette st
A 9 Bn U S G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Niagara Grant
May 26-18 Feb 4-19

RASMUSSEN Martin 1632 Austin av
Hq 339 Inf; ck
Nov 20-17 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 12-19
England Russia

RASMUSSEN Peter 1106 West st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Riley Sheridan
Jun 27-18 Dec 8-19

RASMUSSEN Peter 209 Main st
4 F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Dec 24-18

RASMUSSEN Ras 935 La Salle st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

RASMUSSEN Rasmus 1325 Herrick av
Nov 19-17**; Custer

RASMUSSEN Raymond Chas 1340 Prospect st
Co 529 M T C; pvt-sgt
Aug 14-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jul 20-19

RASMUSSEN Sigvald 2168 Clarence av
47 Inf; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 26-19

RASMUSSEN Soren 2168 Clarence av
124 M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 5-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jul 12-19

RASMUSSEN Soren 902 Superior st
Jun 1-18**; Laurel

RASMUSSEN Victor 1121 Forest st
E 2 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 17-18

RASMUSSEN Victor A 1907 Asylum av
332 Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Is sur Tille
Jun 1-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jun 25-19

RASMUSSEN Viggo 3403 Washington av
B 2 F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

RASMUSSEN Viggo Louis 1120 13th st
310 F S Bn; pvt-corp
Sep 22-17 Jun 19-19; Custer

RASMUSSEN Waldemar 810 Villa st
D 2 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 6-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jun 8-17 Sep 3-19
A-M M-A A of O
Cited in Brig orders Jun 1-19 for gallantry in action; Cited in Div orders for gallantry in action

RASTALL Wm H 1710 Michigan blvd
161 D B; pvt-chauffeur; Grant Hampton
Dec 13-17 Jan 27-19

RASTER Edward Lamberton
Sep 5-18**; Grant

RATCHFORD George J 1402 Herrick av
Hq 5 F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Jan 3-19

RATH Charles Hales Corners
Aug 2-18**; Syracuse

RATTLE Arthur 1605 Morton av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jun 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

RAUSH Hugh E 1616 Douglas av
6 Ord Sply Co; pvt
Aug 14-18 Feb 19-19

RAUSCH Frank Mathew Lake Beulah
Inf; pvt; Grant MacArthur

RAY Earl G 1429 Grange av
C 314 Field Sig Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 11-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 May 27-19
M-A A of O

RAYMOND Allen 710 10th st
E 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Mar 4-19

RAY Elliott Martin 1540 Boyd av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

REANE Nicholas Indiana
27 F A; pvt-buglr; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

REDEWALD Peter 1808 Grand av
C 1 Rgt Camp Hq Co; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 10-18

REDJEWSKI Julius Burlington
E 331 F A; pvt-ck
May 27-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 4-19

REDMAN James G 831 Park av
7 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt
Mar 28-18 Apr 19-18

REDYIEWSKI Julius Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

REED John J R 1
G 8 Cav; pvt
Feb 12-18 Apr 8-19

REED Wm N Kansasville
May 27-18**; Grant

REHBEIN Clarence Richard 1816 N Chatham st
I Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock
Sep 4-18 Mar 1-19

REHDER Einer H R 1 Box 116
6 161 D B; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19

REICHERT Fred Third and Lake av
M 139 Inf; pvt
May 20-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jun 21-18 Apr 28-19
M-A

REIDINGER Henry 2029 N Wisconsin
160 D B; sgt; disch Dec 10-18

REIFLINGER Harold Racine
Inf Canadian army; disch Oct 20-18

REIHEL Aaron H 1421 Center st
38 4 L A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18

REIN Arthur Wm Fond du Lac
Navy; app seam-cxn; Lakes Petty Off School
May 1-17 Jan 10-19

REINHARDY Chas J Burlington
Dental Co M C; pvt; Greenleaf Shelby
Dec 22-17 Jan 9-19

REINARDY Francis C Burlington
M C; pvt-corp; B T 101 St Nazaire
Aug 2-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Oct 3-17 Jun 13-19

REINHOLTZ Fred 1835 Holmes av
B 58 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Taylor Columbus Bks
Jul 11-18 Feb 1-19

REINHOLTZ Louis 1835 Holmes av
160 D B; pvt; Custer
May 29-18; other dates not available
Killed in action in France

REIS Frank Milwaukee
127 Amb Co 107 San T; ck
May 11-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

REIS William Pekin
127 Amb Co 107 San T; sgt
May 9-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

REITER Herman Edward Big Falls
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

REITER William 1422 La Salle st
2 Dev Bn; pvt; Logan
Sep 4-18 Feb 11-19

REMGO Arjilio R 1
May 27-18**; Grant

REMKUS Walter 1452 12th st
C 17 Bn 1 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 4-19

REMMERT John 622 17th st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 9-19

RENDALL William 1557 Boyd av
C 304 Am T; pvt-corp
Mar 8-18 Jun 10-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 May 30-19
M-A

RETH Fred W 1240 N Erie st
2 Bn 75 C A C; pvt-pvt 2 cl
Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19

RETH Harry H 824 12th st
147 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 Mar 17-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Feb 28-19

REUSCHLEIN Louis Burlington
Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer
Mar 30-18 Feb 20-19

REVEL Clement Geo 838 College av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

REWALD Francis Burlington
5 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Mar 31-19

RICE Joe H 1447 Summit av
7 San Sq; pvt-mach
May 3-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 26-18 May 19-19
Al A-M O-A

Aboard Transport Tuscania when it was torpedoed

RICHARDS Leslie J 1915 Charles st
19 Prov Rcrt Co; pvt; Forrest
Oct 24-18 Dec 26-19

RICHARDS Thomas L 1727 Mead st
5 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt
Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19

RICHARDSON George F 1112 Washington av
Oct 27-18**; Jackson Bks

RICHOW Edward 1125 Park st
C 2 F A R D; pvt
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18

RICHOW William F 1125 Park st
Sply Co 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

RICHTER Lawrence — Burlington
Q M C; pvt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Aug 22-19
Sick Dec-17; B H

RICK Arthur — 427 Main st
Hq 72 F A; musc
Jul 25-18 Feb 5-19

RICK Harry P
B 9 T M Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

RICK William F — 427 Main st
E 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hunt
May 26-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Feb 4-19

RICKEMAN George W — 1610 Main st
121 F A; major
Jul 15-17 Jun 10-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 May 12-19
A-M M-A

RICKEMAN Hugo A — 1608 Main st
F 121 F A; 1st Lt
Jul 15-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Commissioned captain in reserves

RIDOLFI Phillip — Kenosha
Repair Unit 327 M G Bn; pvt-sgt
May 14-18 Sep 9-19; Ovs Sep 18-18 Aug 31-19

RIECKHOFF George W — Franksville
13 Rcrt Depot; pvt-sgt; Shelby
Oct 24-18 May 8-19

RIERSON George B — 1809 Carlisle av
161 D B; pvt
May 26-18 May 30-18 (1st induction)
M C; pvt-corp; Greenleaf G H 10 Boston
Sep 3-18 Jun 23-19 (2nd induction)

RILEY Irving L — Burlington
Navy; frm; U S S Wisconsin
Aug 29-17 Feb 27-19; Ovs Dec 17-17**

RINDFLEISCH Geo B — 1104 High st
C 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Oct 28-18
Died Oct 28-18; buried at Racine

RINK Hubert — Franksville
Amb Co 11 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Riley
Jun 28-18 Feb 5-19

RINK William — 1120 High st
Cmp Exchange Dtch; pvt-corp
Mar 29-18 Jun 8-19

RIOLO John — 1610 Charles st
8 161 D B; pvt; McClellan
Aug 9-18 Jan 11-19

RIRIELLO Nicola — 1761 Hill st
G 26 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Oct 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Oct 2-19
M-A

RISBERG Carl — 2122 Clarence av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

RITT Harry John — 1426 River View terrace
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam 1 cl; Convoy service
Jul 24-18 Feb 18-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Nov 25-18

RITTER Edward Jacob — 1539 Phillips av
M C; pvt; H 43
Jun 26-18 May 27-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 May 16-19

RITTER Julius Jr — 1242 Washington av
Q M C; pvt-sgt; Custer
Dec 17-17 Feb 3-19

RITTMAN John Wm — 300 Main st
Navy; hosp app 3 cl-hosp app 2 cl
May 16-18 Oct 15-19

RIZZO Casper — 965 Milwaukee av
Oct 18-17 Sep 23-19

RIZZO Joe — R 1 Box 9D
L 9 Inf; pvt-corp
Feb 11-17 Apr 15-18; Ovs Sep 18-17
Verdun sector
Killed in action Apr 15-18; buried in France

ROBBINS George E — 1953 Prospect st
Navy; disch Dec 14-18

ROBBINS George T — 1418 Park av
Jun 15-18 Jan 19-19; U of W

ROBERS Felix — Burlington
M C; pvt; Greenleaf Hempstead Grant
Jul 24-18 Dec 29-18

ROBERS Leo — Burlington
Inf; pvt; Shelby Hattiesburg
Oct 25-18 Dec 28-18

ROBERTO Albert J — 604 7th st
Oct 20-18 Oct 2-19; Shelby Dodge

ROBERTS Alphonse J — 1226 Gould st
Hq 122 F A; ck; Logan
Aug 5-17 Mar 15-19

ROBERTS Arthur P — 1646 Center st
301 M T C; pvt-sgt
Nov 30-17 Jun 20-19; Ovs Jan 4-18 Jun 11-19

ROBERTS Bryan — Union Grove
Navy; 1 m m (a)-m m 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 6-18 Mar 11-19

ROBERTS Elmer W
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf
Jul 24-18 Aug 9-19

ROBERTS Griffith T — 501 Park av
C 327 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 24-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 5-19

ROBERTS John — 1027 Center st
325 F A; pvt-corp; De Souge Gironde
Jul 25-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 15-19

ROBERTS John D — Waterford
Camp Hq Co; pvt; Shelby
Oct 24-18 Jan 7-19

ROBERTS Malcolm B — 1426 W 6th st
E 87 Eng; pvt-sgt; Ft Bliss Stanley Jackson
Sill Taylor
May 10-17 Dec 6-18

ROBERTS Mason — Chicago
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

ROBERTS Rodney Hamilton — 1012 10th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

ROBERTS Royal A — 925 Washington av
Navy; yeo 3 cl-ensign; Grt Lakes Washington
Dec 12-17 Jul 9-19

ROBERTS Vincent L — Chicago
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Pelham
Bay U S S Louisville U S S DeKalb
Aug 14-18 Jan 14-19; Ovs Oct-18 Dec 13-18

ROBEY Edward J
M C; pvt; B H 69
Mar 29-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jun 6-19

ROBEY George J — 1114 Erie st
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 14-18**

ROBEY William P — 1206 St Patrick st
M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 7-19

ROBIN Daniel Jr — 1530 Ann st
Inf; pvt
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

ROBINSON Clement R — 816 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; disch Jan 25-19

ROBL Frank 2015 16th st
161 D B; pvt
Sep 18-17 Dec 7-18

ROCCO Valenti 2117 Mead st
46 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Jefferson Bks Custer
Aug 9-18 Dec 13-19
Started overseas; transport recalled to U S while at sea Nov 11-18

ROCKNAGEL Ernest Lake Beulah
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

RODE Henry Jr 2211 Harriet st
Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field

RODE Otto B 2235 Frank st
C 107 Inf; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Jun 18-19 Mar 9-19
Somme
Wnd; Gen H 73

RODE Walter H 2211 Harriett st
May 27-18**; Grant

RODEWALD Peter B 2008 Racine st
Jul 26-18 Dec 10-19; Taylor

RODGERS Howard J 1040 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 5-18 Dec 21-18

RODGERS Raymond D 322 Cliff av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes R S at Boston
Jun 22-18 Jul 26-19

RODGERS Roy Eugene 1040 Villa st
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam 1 cl
Jun 22-18 Jul 29-19; Logan Wakefield

ROEDEMA Jacob Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

ROESCHEN Jake 3302 Osborne blvd
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

ROESCHEN Henry 1612 Packard av
L 131 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 26-17 Jun 5-19; Ovs May 22-18 May 23-19
S M-A

ROESCHEN John P 1936 Prospect st
39 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 17-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Jul 17-19

ROESER Joseph A 1422 Grand av
E 27 C A C; pvt; Ft Stephan Eustis
Aug 15-18 Dec 11-18

ROEST Henry G De Pere
Inf; pvt; Dodge
Aug 30-18 Nov 27-18

ROEVER Ernest 1128 Forrest st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Bridgeport
Jun 6-17 Jun 28-19
3 trips ovs

ROGAHN William B 1015 Hagerer st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 14-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

ROGERS Benj T Cleveland
M G Co 59 Inf; 1st Lt-capt
Aug 27-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs May 6-18 May 24-19
C-M A-M O-A MA
Wnd Jul 19-18; B H 84

ROGERS Charles R Racine College
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Oklahoma

ROGERS Henry Mead Colorado Springs
330 F A; 2nd Lt
Jun 1417 Aug 16-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Jul 27-19

ROGERS Howard James 1040 Villa st
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18

ROGNSVOOG Gustav A 1410 Prospect st
A 82 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Mexican border
Mar 13-18 Oct 2-19

ROHR Charles Davis Burlington
M C; B H 13; pvt 1 cl-sgt
Jun 4-17 Jul 10-19

ROHRBERG Arthur C 1221 La Salle st
2 Billeting and Sply Dtch; pvt-corp; Grant
May 26-18 Aug 13-19

ROLFSON Howard M Rochester
D 120 M G Bn; pvt
Jun 8-17 Mar 5-18; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 9-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ROLLER John N 1714 Grand av
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Dec 7-18

ROONEY Cornelius J 1305 Michigan blvd
C 78 Inf; pvt-1st Lt; Lee Custer
Sep 5-17 Feb 25-19

ROONEY Harry 1305 Michigan blvd
18 Bal Co; pvt; U S Bal School at Bordeaux
Mar 8-18 May 27-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 May 3-19

RONGO Achilli 2036 Mead st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

RONSHOLDT John 1634 Washington av
311 M O R S 86 Div; pvt
May 26-18 Jan 22-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 Jan 15-19

ROOD Seggar M 259 Harrison st
Aug 30-18**; Dodge

ROSE Arthur P Rochester
D 120 M G Bn; C 119 M G Bn; pvt
Jun 8-17 Apr 5-18; Ovs Feb 18-19 May 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O
Wnd Aug 1-18

ROSE Frank 2033 La Salle st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Navy Rifle Range
Jul 1017 Mar 12-19

ROSE Oscar 1039 Washington av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

ROSE Stanley M 224 Main st
S A T C; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Nov 14-18

ROSE Wm A Burlington
44 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Jun 24-18 Feb 9-19
Sick Oct 5-18; B H Grant

ROSELL Fred Corliss
Mar 30-18**; Custer

ROSENBERG George B 1531 Geneva st
M C; pvt; Riley
Jun 27-18 Jan 12-19

ROSENBERG William Herman 714 Park av
67 Bal Co; pvt
Mar 8-18 Jan 24-19; Ovs** Jan 24-19

ROSENQUIST Arthur 1209 Schiller st
E 83 F A; pvt; Brest
May 29-17 Feb 18-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19

ROSENQUIST Harold T
Hq Inf; pvt; Dodge Grant
Aug 30-18 Feb 17-19

ROSKILLY Alfred R 1547 Boyd av
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Nov 3-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ROSKOSKI Andrew 1748 Racine st
L 28 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 1-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jan 7-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 2-18; B H 83 M-A

ROSPLOCK John 1729 Franklin st
B 26 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Oct 5-18; Ovs Jul 20-18
M-A
Killed in action Oct 5-18 by bullet through the heart

ROSS Eric Herbert 1801 Franklin st
Navy; elect-radio elect 3 cl
Nov 16-17 Jan 28-19

ROSSMAN Edward Charles 508 Barker st
Navy; elect 3 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Prometheus
Jun 27-18 Jul 29-19

ROSSMAN Paul F 2152 Greene st
75th Railway Artillery Ft Moultrie S C; transf to 7 Co C A C; Auto School Ft Monroe; pvt
Mar 11-18 Dec 21-18

ROST Rodger E 1435 Franklin st
Navy; m m 2 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Greene Kentucky Watker
Oct 1-17**

ROTH Frank J 216 6th st
Marines; pvt; U S S Texas
Apr 9-17 Sep 2-19; Ovs Feb 1-18 Dec 26-18
With Grand Fleet North Sea

ROTH Walter Conrad Franksville
M C; B H Cmp Lee; 1st Lt
Sep 6-18 Apr 19-19

ROTHERING Francis G Burlington
E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

ROTHWEILER Herman C 835 Carroll st
16 F S C; pvt
Jun 17-18 Jan 20-19

ROWLAND David Hand 1300 College av
S A T C; pvt-2nd Lt; U of W
Oct 10-18 Dec 17-18

ROWLAND Margaret E 1300 College av
Red Cross Nurse's Aide
Apr 7-18 Mar 25-19; Ovs Apr 17-18
Married in Paris Apr 5-19 to Capt Bradley Delehanty

ROWLAND Wm J Union Grove
27 O M C; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Jan 26-19
Died Jan 26-19; buried Union Grove

ROWLANDS Robert D 1729 College av
303 Ord Dpt; pvt-corp
Dec 9-17 Oct 1-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Sep 26-19

ROWLANDS Stewart S 1729 College av
144 Aero Sq; pvt
Dec 10-17 Feb 18-19

ROWLEY Arthur 2907 Washington av
F 121 F A; ck; Douglas
Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17

ROWLEY Burton 908 Wisconsin st
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

ROY Julius 1628 Packard av
N A R D; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18

RUBACH Henry Burlington
M C 51 F A; pvt
Mar 30-18 May 30-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 Feb 3-19
M-A StM

RUBACH John Carl Burlington
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Dec 13-18

RUBJARG Alvin 430 Cliff av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

RUDAT August Jr 1705 Frederick st
Navy; carp m 3 cl; Lakes
Jul 10-18 Feb 4-19

RUDAT Geo 1826 Geneva st
Nov 4-18**; Garden City

RUDAT William 1825 Geneva st
Navy; m m 2 cl-m m 1 cl; Sub C U S S Fulton
May 22-18 Jul 3-19

RUDE Henry Waterford
A 22 Eng 1 Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 29-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Jul 10-19
M-A

RUDY John 1517 Owen av
F 1 F A R D; pvt
Jul 22-18 Dec 11-18

RUEHTI Albert S 1536½ Thurston av
D 14 M G Bn; pvt
May 27-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 22-19
M-A

RUETHER Jos Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-19

RUETZ Edw J 1915 Rapids dr
Oct 1-18**; Marquette College

RUETZ George G 1915 Rapids dr
Camp Hq Dtch; pvt-sgt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Mar 15-19

RUETZ John P 1820 Villa st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

RUFFOLO Fred 1102 Railroad st
S A T C; U of W
Oct 8-18 Oec 21-18

RUFFOLO Jos Raymond 3424 Lindemann av
10 Co 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 4-18

RUFFOLO, Louis J 1102 Railroad st
Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Geo Washington
Aug 15-18 Oct 30-19
On Pres Wilson's 2 ovs trips; on King Albert's trip to America

RUGER Carl John 1127 Washington av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

RULLE Harold Adelbert 1536 Geneva st
U S C G; ord seam-seam
Mar 19-18 Mar 18-19

RULLE John H 1536 Geneva st
M C; pvt; Med Unit 69; Bordeaux St Aignan Brest
Sep 3-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Mar 18-19

RUNKEL Harold J Burlington
160 D B; pvt-sgt maj
Mar 30-18 Jun 4-19

RUNZLER Frank Burlington
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 2-19

RUSH Harold W Y M C A
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 18-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

RUSINSKI Stanley 1715 9th st
14 2 Prov Reg; pvt
Apr 3-18 Jan 2-19

RUSOTI Frank Grand Rapids
Apr 11-18**; Custer

RUSSELL Herbert E 1236 Schiller st
Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field

RUSSELL Victor A 1821 Holmes av
Ord Corps 1 Bn; pvt-corp
Dec 12-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 17-19
A-M

RUSTON Norman Alex 1409 Thurston av
O T C; pvt-2nd Lt; Sheridan
Jul 18-18 Dec 14-18

RUTKOWSKI Bennie 1519 Superior st
B 331 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 18-17 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 4-19

RUTLEDGE Harry 400 Wisconsin st
M C; pvt
Aug 20-17 May 24-19; Ovs Mar 27-18 May 6-19
M-A Al O-A

RUZICKA Antonin J 1841 Carlisle av
F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Oct 10-18

RUZICKA Edward R R 1 Box 139
C 147 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 Mar 17-19; Ovs Aug 23-18 Feb 28-19
Died Oct 10-18 at Camp Taylor

RUZICKA Frank A 1841 Carlisle av
M P; pvt-sgt; Waco
Jun 2-17 Dec 29-18

RYAN Clarence D 925 Superior st
C 1 Bn Inf; buglr-sgt; Omaha Ft Sheridan
Jun 19-16 Dec 28-18

RYAN James Jos 1115 11th st
B 337 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Nov 5-18; Ovs Jul 22-18
M-A
Wnd Oct 10-18; B H 24; Died Nov 5-18 of wounds; buried at Merverse

RYAN Leo F 1115 11th st
Ord R Shop; ck
Dec 14-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 May 10-19

RYBACEK George 1210 Douglas av
F 121 F A; Hq 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

RYDER William J 126 Jackson st
Aug 3-18**; Custer

RYF Raymond 1525 Owen av
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

RYSKIEWICZ Benny Chicago
Nov 18-17**; Custer

RYTERSKI Dominic Frank Franksville
161 D B; pvt
May 27-18 Dec 13-18

RYTERSKI Edward G Franksville
E 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

RYTERSKI Joseph A Franksville
Q M C; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 26-19

RZACZYCKI Frank 1628 Mead st
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

S

SABATINE Tony Corliss
May 27-18**; Grant

SABEE Rasmus 211 Riverside dr
Navy; ck 4 cl; Grt Lakes

SABO James Chicago
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

SABO Louis 1421 Frederick st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

SADLON George 1945 Racine st
E 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-17 Dec 21-18

SADOSKI Joe 1721 Franklin st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SADOWSKI John 1305 Geneva st
A 9 Am T; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

SADOWSKI Tom 1021 Douglas av
Q M C Utility Branch; pvt
Jul 25-18 Apr 15-19

SAFAKE Alex 1744 Franklin st
Q M C; pvt
Jul 25-18 Oct 3-19; Ovs Sep 12-18 Sep 26-19

SAEDER Christ Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SAFFORD Donald M 1613 Thurston av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

SAGE Edward C 2009 La Salle st
Hq Co 34 F A ;pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

SAHAGIAN Garabad 1113 West st
E 30 F A; pvt-corp; Funston
Jul 8-17 Jan 29-19

SAHS Elmer R Y M C A
Marines 2 Rgt; pvt
Jul 20-18 Aug 20-19; Ovs Oct 18-19 Aug 13-19
A of O

SAKALAUSKES Joseph Rockford
Apr 27-18**; Grant

SAKALOWSKE Michael Rockford
Jul 16-18**; Grant

SAKOLOWSKI Leon 1013 15th st
H Dev Bn 2 160 D B; pvt
Jun 12-18 Nov 22-18

SAKOWSKI Stephen 1010 Hales ct
K 127 Inf; pvt
May 12-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 4-19
Al A-M
Wnd Aug 4-18

SALAGIN Alexander 1017 Douglas av
B 4 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs May 1918 Apr 1919
M-A A-M

SALAK Charles Jonas 1550 Holmes av
Hq 57 F A brigade; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Sick Jun 12-18; B H

SALAK Geo Victor 1550 Holmes av
L A 7 Bn O A R D 1 Prov; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Taylor Hunt
Jul 24-18 Jun 15-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 May 31-19

SALAMON Isadore 1433 Grand av
Q M C Aux Rmt Depot 308; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 May 13-19

SALBASHIAN Kasper 932 Douglas av
C Dev Bn 2; pvt; Custer
May 13-18 Dec 11-18

SALBREITER William P Racine
Amb Co 127; pvt-capt
Jul 29-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Jan 24-18 May 19-19
Al A-M O-A

SALVIN John W 1513 Asylum av
Navy; Grt Lakes
Oct 24-18 May 9-19

SAMALIAN Onon 1011 State st
Co 2 1 Prov 161 D B; pvt; MacArthur
Aug 12-18 Jan 3-18

SAMEC Joseph F Drummond
Apr 25-18**; Grant

SAMPSON Edgar 1602 Villa st
D 58 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 May 30-19; Ovs May 10-18 Apr 26-19
Toul

SAMUEL John 1649 Superior st
Med U 46; France

SANBURG Albert C 805 English st
Inf Demob Gr; pvt-bn sgt maj; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Sep 30-19

SANBURG Arthur 210 Hubbard st
M 34 Eng; pvt
May 17-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jul 29-19

SAND David P R 1 Box 35
Navy Aviation; 1 m; Grt Lakes
Jul 5-18 Apr 12-19

SANDERGAARD Chris Waterloo
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SANDERS Edward H 1724 Mead st
Bak Co 357 Q M C; pvt; Johnston
May 26-18 Jan 15-19

SANDERS Harry J Racine
C 121 F A; 1st Lt
Jul 15-17 Oct 15-19; Ovs Feb 25-18 Sep 26-19
Al A-M
Transf to Rents, Requisition and Claims service

SANNES Edward M 7501 N Seeley av
B 39 Inf
May 3-18 Sep 26-18; Ovs Aug 12-18
M-A
Killed in action Sep 26-18; buried at Malancourt

HANKAUSKAS John 1215 Liberyt st
May 27-18**; Grant

SANTURO Henry 1518 Prospect st
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-18 Jan 7-18

SANTRY Edward 1206 Frederick st
D 29 M G Bn; pvt-corp
Jul 15-18 Jan 28-19

SANVILLE Elmer E 1315 N Wisconsin st
F 121 F A; pvt- pvt 1 cl
May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SAPARIK Bohumil Caledonia
Aug 30-18**; Dodge

SARAS John T Y M C A
Co 34 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge
Aug 30-18 Dec 9-18

SARKESIAN Sahag Zurich Mont
Jun 4-18**; Custer

SARKIS George 602 State st
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

SARKISSIAN Sam 1017 Douglas av
13 Div; Lewis
Aug 27-18 Mar 15-19

SARTO Domenock 1915 Albert st
Hq Co 7 F A; pvt- pvt 1 cl
Jun 27-17 Sep 26-19; Ovs Oct 28-17 Sep 1-19
A-M M-A

SASNOWSKI Ernest 2620 West 20th st
D 1 Cav; pvt-2nd Lt
May 12-15 Dec 15-18

SASS Wm Henry 1235 Michigan blvd
U S C G; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; Atlantic Coast patrol U S S Apache
Mar 10-18 Mar 10-19

SAUER August C 231 Main st
M C; B H 86; pvt
Jun 27-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 May 28-19

SAUGMAN Hartvig P 1630 Washington av
F 121 F A; ch mech-sgt
Jul 15-17 Feb 27-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Feb 27-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Wnd Nov 1-18; B H 6-3-22

SAUL Matthew Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

SAUTURO Henry 1518 Prospect st
E Disch Dtch 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Sep 21-18 Jan 7-19

SAVIGE Alvine R 2 B 9 Northwestern av
Tank C; pvt; Gettysburg Cincinnati Largres
Aug 3-18 Jun 20-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jun 11-19

SAWICKIS Frank F 1814 Center st
G 339 Inf; pvt; Custer
Apr 27-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jul-18
Killed in action Apr 29-19 Archangel; buried at Milwaukee.

SAWYER A C Racine
A S C
Jul 12-17; still in Canadian army

SAWYER Chas D 1605 Villa st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 27-17

SAWYER F J Racine
D Canadian R R Forces 122 Inf
Oct 1915 Apr 1919
With Canadian Forces throughout the war; Gassed Pebcian Ridge

SCAGLIONE John 1018 Railroad st
Co 30 8 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 7-18

SCARPELLI Tom 1412 Blake av
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

SCHAARS Herman Henry 1328 Villa st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SCHACHT Annette 1104 Milwaukee av
Surgeon General's office; Washington D C
Sep 15-18 Aug 1-19

SCHACHT Erwin A 1124 Milwaukee av
Hq Co F A; C O T S; pvt; Taylor
Sep 28-18 Dec 12-18

SCHACHT Franklin L 1126 Milwaukee av
S A T C; pvt; Beloit
Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18

SCHACHT Fred W 1124 Milwaukee av
S A T C; pvt; Beloit
Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18

SCHACHT Herman O 1104 Milwaukee av
M C Cas; pvt-corp
May 25-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 23-19

SCHACHT Roland J 1104 Milwaukee av
Navy; phar 2 cl; Naval H Brooklyn N Y
Dec 14-17 Oct 2-19

SCHAEFER Benjamin G 916 Huron st
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18; Grant

SCHAEFER Carl O 1610 Kearney av
M C; Red Cross M H 1; 1st Lt
Jan 19-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jun 1-18 Feb 2-19
Savenay France B H 113

SCHAEFER John E 230 Main st
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 30-19
Al Toul

SCHAEFFER Royal E 916 Hamilton st
May 14-18**; Custer

SCHAFF Alex J
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SCHARPING Frederick P R 1 Box 63
Sply T; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 16-19

SCHARPING Wm H R 1
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Nov 17-18

SCHATTNER Edwin W Franksville
B 116 Inf; pvt; France
Aug 8-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs May 10-18 May 20-19

SCHATZ Arthur 2043 Douglas av
13 C A C; pvt; Jackson Bks Dodge
Oct 22-18 Feb 15-19

SCHAUB Robert Burlington
M C; pvt-corp; Riley Dodge
Jun 28-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Sep 30-18 Jul 23-19

SCHEEL Oscar E R 2 Box 39
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHEELING Jerome R 2
Inf; pvt; Grant MacArthur
Sep 5-18 Jan 14-19

SCHEUNEMAN Oscar Burlington
C 58 Inf; pvtsgt
Nov 19-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs May 6-18 Mar 6-19
A-M M-A
Wnd; B H 86

SCHEUSS Roland J 322 Cliff av
15 D B; pvt; Custer
Dec 11-17 Jun 10-19

SCHIEN Albert Andrew 1634 Grand av
Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18

SCHINK August 1220 La Salle st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SCHLENDER Theodore F 439 Riverside dr
B Hq Bn G H Q; pvt-sgt
May 3-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 25-17 Aug 3-19

SCHELLER Fred Franksville
Co 10 161 D B; pvt
Mar 24-18 Jan 20-19

SCHENK August 1325 Marquette st
Hq Co 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

SCHERALDI Joseph 1412 Blake av
M C; H 40; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Liverpool
Apr 1-19 May 24-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 May 18-19

SCHEUSS Roland J 322 Cliff av
Dec 12-17**; Custer

SCHIBILSKY Joseph J 1333 St Patrick st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl
Dec 10-17 Dec 15-18
U S S Montana

SCHIERER Joseph G 905 Wisconsin st
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 4-18 Dec 1919

SCHILKE Walter F 1242 State st
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHILLER Edgar 1334 Racine st
H Co 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18

SCHIMELPFENIG Clarence O 1130 Grand av
Q M C Sales Co 309; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 7-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Sep 2-19
M-A A of O

SCHLEVENSKY Irving 1736 Michigan blvd
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SCHLICK Jacob J 717 Center st
Sply Co 19 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 9-17 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 27-18 Jul 22-19
M-A Puvenelle

SCHLICHTING Walter J 1500 Main st
Hq Dtch 107 Field Sig Bn; pvt-chauf 1 cl
Apr 28-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHLIESMANN Frank J 1502 Superior st
Q M C; pvt; Johnston
Aug 2-18 Dec 24-18

SCHLIESMANN John J R 1 Box 110
Navy; frm 3 cl; U S S Arizona U S S Pastores
Jul 10-18 Oct 13-19
4 trips convoy duty

SCHLIESMANN Jos F 1307 Rapids dr
Pvt Sply Co 6 Regt F A R D; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18

SCHLIESMANN Theodore J 1301 Douglas av
A 34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

SCHLOSSER Paul Racine
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SCHMAHL Henry 1718 Villa st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

SCHMIDT Miss Amanda B 1822 St Clair st
Red Cross Nurse; Nitro W Va U S Powder
Plant B H Supt of Nurses
Jul 1-18 Jul 31-19

SCHMIDT Fred J 516 Park View
I Dev Bn 6 160 D B; mech; Custer
May 26-18 Jan 11-19

SCHMIDT Irwin Union Grove
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

SCHMIDT William H 1914 N Wisconsin st
Butchery Co 319; pvt-sgt; Marseilles France
May 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 2-19

SCHMIDTER George N Rochester
Disch Dec 27-18

SCHMITT Theodore W 1530 Milwaukee av
A 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Taylor
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

SCHMITT Wm A 1327 Maple st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SCHMOLL Arthur 1018 Geneva st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SCHMOYER Luther A 1919 Asylum av
M 43 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Disch Jan 18-19

SCHNEIDER Alvin Arthur 932 Villa st
107 Mobile H; pvt; Crane
Aug 14-18 Dec 18-18

SCHNEIDER Charles A 2911 16th st
Hq Troop 4 Cav; musc 3 cl; Ft Ringgold
Jun 4-17 Sep 19-19; Ovs Aug 25-17 Nov 18-19

SCHNEIDER Stanley S 1635 Center st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SCHNETZ Luther N 1615 W 6th st
127 Amb Co; 1st Lt
Aug 1-17 Jun 17-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHNETZ Roy J 1620 Kearney av
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SCHOEN Erwin Elmer 512 8th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

SCHOENING E E 2032 Carmel av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer

SCHOENING Louis 2032 Carmel av
C 9 Inf; pvt
Aug 9-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Sep 28-18 Aug 1-19
M-A A of O

SCHOENING Peter V 2032 Carmel av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHOEPPE Harold R 2100 Superior st
353 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt
Dec 15-17 May 21-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 May 6-19

SCHOEPPE Marvin E 2100 Superior st
Q M C Service Co 1; pvt-sgt; Johnston
Dec 10-17 Dec 3-18

SCHOEPPE Marvine E 2100 Superior st
Q M C; pvt-2nd Lt; Jacksonville
Dec 10-17 Dec 3-18

SCHOLEY Fred A Kenosha
127 Amb Co; pvt 1 cl
May 15-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 17-19
Al A-M O-A A of O; on Tuscania when torpedoed

SCHOLZ Ernie A 1108 Irving pl
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Cited for gallantry Aug 21-18

SCHOLTZ Norman L 1614 Washington av

SCHOLZEN John S 1626 Grand av
Q M C Dtch 2 Bn F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jul 5-19

SCHOLZEN William A 1430 Washington av
Co 18 M G Tr Center; pvt
Jul 16-18 Jan 22-19

SCHOMMER Alfred 1620 Hamilton av
F 121 F A; pvt
May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHOOLCRAFT Harry E 1013 Park av
C 112 Am T; pvt-sgt; Taylor Hunt
Jul 26-18 Apr 18-19; Ovs Nov 7-18 Apr 2-19

SCHOWALTER Edwin F 947 La Salle st
Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Jun 14-17 May 21-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 5-19
Al A-M M-A A of O

SCHRADER Frank F 1814 N St Clair st
Navy; seam 2 cl-seam; U S S Georgia
Jul 10-18 Sep 20-18

SCHRADER Louis M T 1602 Phillips av
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 19-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SCHRADER Louis P 1321 West st
Evac Amb Co 69; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jun 9-19

SCHRADER Merle Burlington
Q M C; pvt-wgnr; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Feb 7-19

SCHRAM Nick 1708 Grand av
Co 603 M T C; pvt
Jul 25-18 Apr 10-19

SCHREIBER Frederick H Burlington
Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Virginia R S at Hampton Rds
Apr 12-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 10-18 Apr 15-19

SCHREIBER Max E 819 12th st

SCHRIER Walter 905 Wisconsin st
Navy; U S S New Jersey
Jul 10-17 Feb 10-19

SCHROEDER Benjamin F Franksville
C 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 13-18

SCHROEDER Erwin 1718 Chatham st
340 M G C; pvt
Apr 27-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Aug 6-19
M A

SCHROEDER Erwin A 1653 N Main st
H 39 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Aug 6-19

SCHROEDER George A 626 English st
A 12 Cav; pvt 1 cl; Panama Canal Zone
Aug 15-18 Aug 19-19

SCHROEDER Leonard L 2329 Mead st
2 C A C; pvt; Jefferson Bks Ft Moultrie Stuart
Mar 11-18 Mar 14-19; Ovs Oct 14-18 Feb 14-19

SCHROEDER Nicholas 1024 Villa st
D 340 Inf; pvt-ck
Sep 21-17 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jun 1-19

SCHUBERT Walter C 2349 Hanson av
Serv Co 7 Sig Bn; pvt; Houston Grant
Oct 1-18 Jan 7-19

SCHUENKE August 1431 12th st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Philadelphia Grt Lakes
Jun 26-18 Mar 2-19

SCHUENEMAN Oscar Burlington
D 340 Inf; Custer

SCHUETTA Charles 2064 Geneva st
C 18 Inf; pvt
Apr 16-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jun-17
O-A Al
Gassed Soissons May 7-18; died May 29-18 Hq H 60

SCHUIT Nick 300 English st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 12-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SCHULTE Frederick F 1234 Park av
Navy; musc 1 cl; Hampton Rds
Jul 1-18 Jan 28-19

SCHULTE Karl Theo 1234 Park av
Navy; musc 1 cl; director of flagship orchestra League Island U S S Melville Queenstown
Jun 10-18 Jan 29-19; Ovs Nov 23-18 Jan 27-19

SCHULTE Robert J 1234 Park av
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SCHULTZ Edwin 623 Hagerer st
Aug 1-18**; Syracuse

SCHULTZ Fred A 1514 Holmes av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SCHULTZ Henry A 1619 Winslow st
F 121 F A; pvt
May 1-17 Mar 7-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Mar 7-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Sick Nov 1-18; B H 48-131

SCHULTZ Herbert F 623 Hagerer st
Navy; seam 2 cl-buglr; U S S New Jersey Aramis Fulton

SCHULTZ William 1425 12th st
D 337 Inf; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Apr 4-19
M-A

SCHULZE Louis Waterford
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SCHUMACHER Elmer 1126 La Salle st
Hq Co 45 F A; pvt; Grant
Mar 11-18 Feb 21-19

SCHUTTEN George Wm R 2 Box 4
M G 30 Eng; pvt
May 27-18 Aug 27-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 20-19
M-A A of O

SCHWANKE Gust Caledonia
8 C A C; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Mar 5-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Apr 5-18 Feb 16-19

SCHWALLER Alois — Burlington
Oct 2-18**; Marquette U

SCHWARTZ Jacob J — 1509 N Chatham st
M C; pvt; Evac H 31; Nantes France
Sep 3-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 20-19

SCHWARTZ Soren — 1524 Flett av
K 104 Inf; disch Apr 24-19

SCHWEITZER Joseph — Cudahy
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Jul 25-17 Jan 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Aug 22-18
Al A-M
Transf to U. S. from France as F A instructor

SCHWETZ John — Franksville
416 Tr M T C; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 May 27-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 13-19

SCIANNIMANICO G — 938 Wilson st
Navy; ck 3 cl; transport service
Jul 18-18 Oct 27-19

SCOFIELD Myron S — Green Bay
U S C G; seam; New York City
Mar 11-18 Mar 10-19

SCRIBER J P — 1749 Northwestern av
310 Sply Tr; pvt; disch Apr 29-19

SCRIVEN Geo B
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

SEAHOLM Oscar E — 1703 Grange av
Navy; yeo 1 cl
Jul 1-18 Mar 19-19

SEARING Leo C — Caledonia
C 59 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 19-17 Mar 8-19; Ovs May 7-18 Feb 22-19
A-M M-A

SEATER George W — 2025 West High st
Co 25 C O T S; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Gordon
Oct 22-17 Dec 17-18

SECORD Joseph L — Green Bay
A 305 Bn Tank C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Polk
Oct 9-18 Dec 31-18

SEEGAR Theodore — Burlington
161 D B; disch Dec 11-18

SEEGERT Ray — 1451 Summit av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SEGLIN Ben — 2101 Mead st
Co 5 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19

SEIBEL Colen — 1339 Washington av
Inf; pvt-ck
Jun 22-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Oct 18-18
A-M; Wnd Aug 4; B H 25-8

SEITZ Benedict G — 1912 W Hubbard st
U S C G; seam-cxn; U S S Algonquin
Jun 6-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jan 9-19

SELBACH Michael Joseph
K 114 Inf;
Mar 29-18 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 May 15-19
M-A
Wnd Aug 28-18; B H 114

SELEY Hand Eugene Jr — 1417 Johnson pl
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SELIWONCHIK Wm — 1347 State st
Sep 4-18**; Grant

SELNO Henry — 2224 Racine st
May 27-18**; Grant

SEMMES David R — Racine
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SEMLER Rudolph — 509 Park View
Co 10 Dev Bn 3; pvt
May 25-18 Dec 3-18

SENATE Emile — Corliss
May 27-18**; Grant

SENNERTZ Anthony — 1309 Summit av
M G Cn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 9-19

SEPTON Eddie R — 2037 Carter st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 2-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SEPTON Erling J — 2037 Carter st
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19

SERGUTA Carl — 628 Standard st
C Dev Bn; pvt
Sep 21-17 Dec 5-18

SERHINSKI Alex — 1822 Grand av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

SERPE Luigi — 2236 Mead st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

SESTO Dominic — 1410 Chestnut st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SEVERANCE Martin W — 930 Washington av
326 F A; pvt; De Souge Bordeaux
Jul 25-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 15-19

SEWALL Fred A — 931 Grand av
139 F A Ord Dpt; pvt; U of W
Jun 15-18 Jan 16-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Dec 23-18

SHAHENIAN Margus — 1113 West st
D Dev Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 5-18

SHANK Ora Leeman — 3208 Wright av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SHANYFELT John B — 11th and Herrick av
311 Sply T; pvt
May 27-18 Feb 24-19; Ovs Oct 9-18 Feb 11-19

SHANYFELT N M — 11th and Herrick av
Co 9 1 Gr MG Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock
Aug 13-18 Jan 7-19

SHARKIN Joe — 1402 State st
Jun 24-18**; Dix

SHAW Benjamin A — 1418 Wisconsin st
Marines; Rgt 15; pvt; Dominican Republic
Aug 8-18 Aug 20-19

SHAW Irving R — 1418 Wisconsin st
Navy; frm 3 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Kansas
Jun 26-17 Jul 7-19

SHAW Harold W G — 1418 Wisconsin st
Sply Co 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SHAW Lewis C — 1418 Wisconsin st
Sply Co 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 22-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SHAW Lucille — 1112 13th st
Social canteen secretary; Y M C A
Sep 11-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jul 24-19

SHEAHAN William B — 1805 Carlisle av
127 Amb Co; pvt
Mar 28-18 Apr 1-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 11-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SHEARER Robert W — 1040 Pearl st
Evac Amb Co 65; pvt-wgnr
Aug 14-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 21-19

SHEBECK Harry — Racine
15 C A C; pvt; Ft Barry Upton Winfield Scott
Apr 27-18 Nov 22-18
Died at Upton Nov 22-18

SHEFFIELD Frank H 1509 Howe st
191 Aero sq; 2nd Lt; Benjamin Harrison Dix Sill Worth Park Place
May 8-17 Jan 4-19

SHELLBERG Marcus P 1500 Owen av
Navy; mach mate 2 cl; U S S Saranac mine layer
Jun 12-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Jan 3-19

SHEPHARD Floyd 1534 Wisconsin st
Oct 1-18**; U of W

SHEPPARD David 610 College av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SHEPSTON Earl E 739 Grand av
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S President Grant; 12 trips
Jul 12-18 Oct 11-19

SHERROW Russell A 1311 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl-buglr 1 cl; U S S Wolverine
Apr 23-17 Dec 21-18

SHEVEL Lawrence J Kenosha
127 Amb Co; pvt-corp
Apr 4-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 15-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SHILLER Edgar 1334 Racine st

SHIMETA Mike 1200 Milwaukee av
12 Co 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Mar 3-18

SHIMKUS Frank 1500 Racine st
F 307 Am T; pvt
Mar 29-18 May 22-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 May 19-19
M-A

SHINNERS Arnold H Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl; Lakes
Nov 6-17 Feb 26-19

SHOLZEN John S 1626 Grand av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SHOOK William H 3424 Kinzie av
628 Aero Sq A S A; pvt; Garden City L I
Jul 31-18 Dec 13-18

SHUKLIAN Parnaz 1928 Phillips av
Q M C Rmt Co Aux Rmt Depot 308; pvt
Jul 16-18 Jan 29-19

SHUKLIAN Stipan 1905 DeKoven av
M C; 15 Bn; pvt; Greenleaf Wadsworth Ft Ethan Allen
Sep 3-18 Jun 21-19

SHULL Jesse L 927 Marquette st
578 M T C; pvt-corp; Wingate
Jun 27-18 May 14-19

SIDESKY Clarence C 203 Howland av
M T C Hq Co Rgt 6; pvt-sgt
Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 10-19
Al M-A A of O

SIEB Walter John 1021 Park av
S A T C; pvt-sgt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

SIEBERT John O 2104 Kinzie av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Rds
Jul 10-18**

SIEBOLD Frank N 818 13th st
34 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

SIEGEL Edward P Caledonia
C 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

SIEGER John L 1634 Washington av
Mot Gr Repla Dtch; pvt; Greenleaf
Jul 24-18 Jan 14-19

SIEGER Charles H 615 Gould st
227 F A; musc
Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 5-19

SIEGER Fred W 615 Gould st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

SIEGER Roy 615 Gould st
156 Aero Sq; pvt
Mar 5-18 Dec 11-18; Ovs Jun 30-18 Nov 30-18

SIEGHMANN Louis 2224 Racine st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

SIEGMUND Richard H 1407 Thurston av
Utilities Dtch Const Div Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jun 25-19

SIEVERKROPP Earl 1210 Albert st
2 Inf Repla; pvt
Oct 20-18 Dec 2-18

SIEWERT Wm E Union Grove
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; 338 Field H
Sep 22-17 May 7-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 3-19
M-A

SIGWART William 1714 St Clair st
M C; pvt; Custer
Nov 18-17 Apr 4-18

SILVANI Amintore 1406 State st
42 Co 11 Bn D B; Taylor Grant
Jul 26-18 Jan 24-19

SILVER Abraham 2013 Asylum av
T M Battery 309; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 3-19; Ovs Sep 18-18 Jan 12-19

SILVER George E 1925 Harriet st
6 Truck Co 23 Eng; pvt
Nov 19-17 Jul 17-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 9-19
M-A

SILVER Louis 1925 Harriet st
F 159 Rgt; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May 5-18 Aug 1-19
M-A Toul

SILVERMAN Ben 1308 Frederick st
Q M C; pvt-sgt
Aug 1-18 Feb 20-19

SIMEL Anton Peter Kenosha
K 340 Inf; pvt-ck; Custer
Apr 27-18

SIMEONI Mariano 1109 Park st
Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-musc 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SIMEONI Siliano 1109 Park av
Navy; ck-musc 2 cl; Detroit Naval Station
Jul 19-18 Jun 29-19

SIMMEL John Union Grove
Repla Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Gordon
Mar 30-18 Jan 29-19

SIMONAK John 961 Milwaukee av
F 310 Eng; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jan 29-19

SIMONS Stanley 567 State st
K 151 Inf; pvt
Aug 7-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Oct 10-18 Jun 19-19

SIMONSEN Alfred C 2159 Clarence av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SIMONSEN Andrew 1769 Hill st
6 M T C; pvt; Kansas City
Aug 15-18 Oct 5-18
Died Oct 5-18 at Sweeny Mercy H; buried at Racine

SIMONSEN James White City Fla
Jul 15-17**; Shelby

SIMONSON Einer Corliss
85 Aero Sq A S A; pvt
Dec 13-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 9-19
Toul

SIMONSON Fred R 4 Box 51
107 Eng; pvt-sgt
Sep 7-17 still in service; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jan 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Wnd Sep 28-18; Gen H 28

SIMONSON Jacob R 4 Box 51
L 12 Cav; pvt; Furlong
Jul 29-18 Sep 24-19

SIMONSON Miles E R R 4
41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 22-18

SIMONSON Sigvart Corliss
204 Co 102 Bn M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-18 Jul 17-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 9-19

SIMONSON Thorwald A 1125 Hartman ct
K 340 Inf; pvt-mech; Custer
May 14-18 Apr 24-19 ;Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19

SIMPSON Edward G 1436 Summit av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Feb 5-18

SINDELAR Charles Chicago
A 9 Bn; pvt; Grant Ft Niagara
May 27-18 Feb 4-19

SINGER Louis Racine
E 69 C A C; pvt
Apr 3-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Feb 18-19

SINGER Louis A 3208 Washington av
D 329 F A; pvt-2nd Lt
Sep 20-17 Oct 29-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Oct 12-19
A-M StM M-A; Saumur Art'y Hosp
With French batteries in 3 actions; in courier service Spain Italy England Scotland Germany

SINNEN Frederick E 826 Park av
D 340 Inf; pvt-2nd Lt
Sep 21-17 Jul 29-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 Jul 10-19
Toul

SINNEN Harry P 826 Park av
B 325 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jan 29-19

SINSKY John 1124 17th st
2 Caisson Co 310 Am T; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Sep 29-17

SISLOW Samuel 1435 Ann st
Nov 18-17**; Custer

SISTER Dominic 1400 Blake av
Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 9-19

SITAS Joseph F 1814 Center st
C 28 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Jul 16-18 Aug 26-19
M-A

SITTIG Albert C 1514 Ann st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H
Jun 24-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19

SJADIZ Stanley Kenosha
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SKAAR John 2229 Mead st
11 M G T C; pvt; Hancock
Jul 18-18 Jan 28-19

SKARPINSKI Walter 2043 Clark st
17 M G Bn; pvt
Jun 19-17 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 11-19
Al M-A

SKENANDORE Harry M West Depere
F 307 Am T; pvt
Mar 29-18 May 22-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

SKEWAS Charles J 610 Mead st
A 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18

SKOGLUND Alfred I Amherst
L 343 Inf; pvt
Jul 16-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 May 27-19
M-A

SKOPIEC Albert 1744 Franklin st
3 F A; pvt
Jun 25-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 May 20-19

SKOVSTED George 1612 Washington av
K 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19

SKOW August W 1314 Washington av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jun 21-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SKOW Charles Theodore 1527 West blvd
Aero; pvt-2nd Lt; Kelly Field Wilbur Wright Sill Love Field
Apr 10-17**

SKOW Harold N 1628 Holmes av
M T Co 488; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Brest
Jul 15-18 Aug 20-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 13-19

SKOW Roy D 2306 Hanson av
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18; Shelby

SKRIVER Jens P 1745 Northwestern av
7 Co 2 Bn 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Apr 26-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19
M-A

SKROBUL Edw Stanley 727 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Roads U S S Rijndam
Jun 18-18; Ovs Dec 4 Feb 5

SKUFIS George G Detroit Mich
H 4 Inf; pvt
Aug 9-18 Sep 2-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Aug 25-19
M-A A of O

SLABODIANINK Tony 1224 16th st
D Dev Bn; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 9-18

SLADKY Frank E 1744 Park av
M C; 14 San T Amb Co 255; ck; Custer
Jul 9-18 Jan 14-19

SLAMA Lester K 613 Barker st
C 310 F S Bn; pvt-corp
Jun 1-17 Jun 19-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 13-19
M-A A of O

SLATTERY Thomas F 1322 N Chatham st
A 150 M G Bn; pvt-corp
Jul 19-17 Mar 28-18; Ovs Oct 18-17 Mar 11-19
C-M A-M M-A

SLEZAK Gustave 1928 Mead st
S A T C; pvt
Oct 14-18 Dec 15-18

SLEZAK John 1928 Mead st
Ord Dept; tool maker; Jefferson Bks Raritan
Apr 15-18 Jan 22-19

SLIGH Geo B Chicago
Aug 14-18**; Taylor

SLOAN Lloyd Levi 2203 16th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

SLOAN Stuart 1536 Owen av
E 77 Inf; pvt

SLOT Fred C 1347 Washington av
May 27-18**

SLOVACHEK Jos 2209 Clark st
A 116 Inf; pvt
Mar 30-18 Oct 12-18; Ovs (dates missing)
Died in action Oct 12-18; buried Bois de Montagne

SMADER Charles 331 Main st
F 107 Eng; pvt-corp
Jun 30-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 15-18 May 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

SMADER Joseph F 1213 Schiller st
Navy; app seam-seam; transport service Destroyer North Carolina

SMALL Henry A 1204 Center st
Prov Amb Co 62; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 Feb 27-19

SMALL Joseph J 1806 Linden av
B 120 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Apr 25-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SMALL William B 1204 Center st
M 47 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 10-17 Sep 6-19; Ovs May 10-18 Mar 11-19
A-M M-A
Wnd Sep 28-18

SMERCHEK George 1707 Douglas av
L 29 Inf; pvt
Sep 19-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 10-18 Aug 6-19
A-M

SMETANA Jos Rochester
Oct 8-18 Oct 28-18; Sherman

SMILEY Howard Norway Wis
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

SMILEY Leslie Caledonia
Mar 30-18**; Custer

SMITH Arthur Paul 2000 16th st
F 310 Eng; pvt-corp
Sep 22-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19
M-A

SMITH Charles Burlington
D 311 M T C; pvt
May 27-18 Oct 11-18; Ovs Sep 20-18
Died Oct 11-18 in Rest Cmp 1 France

SMITH Clarence 1705 Winslow st
D 323 M G Bn; pvt
May 27-18 Feb 17-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jan 20-19

SMITH Clarence L Corliss
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SMITH Clarence L 3600 Grand av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SMITH Claude N 1412 College av
36 Service Co Sig Corps; pvt; Amiens
Apr 6-18 Sep 15-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Sep 5-19

SMITH Dewey D 815 13th st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SMITH Edwin Burlington
610 Amb Service; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Kansas City
Sep 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

SMITH Erwin R 1840 N Main st
Photo Sec Sig Corps 8 Prov Co; pvt; Kelly Field
Madison Langley Field
Mar 8-18 Oct 16-18
Died Oct 16-18; buried at Mound Cemetery

SMITH Frank D R 1 Box 13A
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 22-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SMITH Fred W 1114 Reilly ct
D 2 Eng; corp
Mar 28-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jun 12-17 Aug 8-19
M-A A of O

SMITH George F 1421 Carlisle av
A 108 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 10-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs May 26-18 May 31-19
M-A

SMITH Harry L Corliss
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 19-17; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SMITH Jess P 3031 Washington av
Q M C Co 15; pvt-2nd Lt; Jefferson Bks
Jul 22-18 Sep 27-18

SMITH John L 1100 N Wisconsin st
M 346 Inf; pvt
Sep 20-17 Apr 7-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 Mar 31-19

SMITH John P 1114 Reilly ct
304 Am T; pvt-wgnr
Nov 22-17 Jun 10-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 May 30-19
M-A

SMITH Lawrence H Milwaukee
1 Inf; 2nd Lt-1st Lt
May 15-17 May 30-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 22-19
Al A-M

SMITH Lyle F Racine
C 121 F A

SMITH Matty Racine
Australian Flying Corp; pvt-1st Lt
May 6-17 still in service; Ovs Jun 5-17 Oct 30-19
Toul

SMITH Oscar C G R 2 Box 62
Aut Repla Troop; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 8-18

SMITH Ralph C 1515 Flett av
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam; Hampton Rds
Jul 18-18 Aug 18-19

SMITH Raymond J 1029 9th st
Navy; r e 3 cl-r e 2 cl; School at London Eng
Dec 15-17 Jan 23-19

SMITH Raymond T 720 10th st
Co 6 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 8-19

SMITH Robert Y M C A
Cas Dtch 1496 Demob Gr; pvt; Dodge
Apr 21-17 Sep 29-19

SMITH Roy 1840 N Chatham st
Navy; app seam
Apr 2-18 Nov 14-19

SMITH Roy W Elks' Club
Vet Corps 121 F A; 2nd Lt-capt
Jul 19-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A A of O

SMITH Stanley D 1508 Junction av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

SMITH Stanley J 1711 Hamilton st
F 119 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SMOLENSKE Walter S 823 16th st
Oct 19-18**; Racine College

SMOLL Wm Corliss
May 27-18**; Grant

SMOLLEN Bartholomew J 1117 N Wisconsin st
Oct 24-18 Oct 28-18; Columbus Bks

SMOLLEN Bradley Los Angeles Cal
161 D B; pvt-1st Lt; Grant

SMOLLEN Hubert E 1384 Dean blvd
Sply 121 F A; pvt
May 26-17; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jun 30-19
Al A-M M-A

SMOLLEN George T 1820 Park av
C 312 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 17-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Mar 25-19

SMOLLEN Martin T 1117 N Wisconsin st
127 Amb Co 107 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 5-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 May 20-19
Al O-A M-A A of O

SNYDER Henry D 1448 Huron st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt; MacArthur
May 6-17 Feb 2-18

SNYDER Jacob L 1548 Hamilton av
C 2 Bn Prov Ord; pvt
Dec 7-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Mar 29-18 Jun 6-19

SOBIELARSKI Kostek 1010 Hales ct
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SOBUTT Rudolph 1533 Grange av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

SOENS John 1424 Douglas av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SOHR Charles 1620 N Erie st
A 2nd F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

SOKOLOSNKEF Jacob 1518 Park av
F 314 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 28-19

SOLBERG Emil H 1617 Austin av
Hq Co; pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Jun 5-19

SOLBERG Percival H 1813 N Chatham st
Marines 73 Regt; pvt-corp in M G Co
Apr 14-17 Dec 13-17; Ovs Oct 16-17
Wnd Sep 16 Red Cross H; died Dec 13-17 of
wounds; buried France

SOLECK Joe 2029 Clark st
Czecho-Slovak army

SOLHEIM Sigmund 1729 Maple st
C G; frm-plumber 1 cl
Mar 1-18 Feb 28-19

SOLUM Ernest W 1319 N Erie st
628 Aero Sq; pvt; Garden City
Oct 23-18 Feb 2-19

SOMMERS William A 472 Water st
L 4 Inf; pvt; disch Apr 25-19

SONDERGAARD Andrew C 1628 Austin av
M T C 25 A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jul 7-19

SONDERGAARD Christ 109 Riverside dr
C 9 Am T; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

SONDERGAARD Christ C 1628 Austin av
C 121 F A; pvt-ch mech; Veuxhalles
Jul 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SONDERGAARD Christ S 1439 N Main st
Navy; app seam-mach mate 2 cl
Jul 2-17 Mar 19-19

SONDERGAARD Frederick C 2110 Harriet st
Evac Amb Co 52; pvt-mech
Aug 14-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Oct 11-18 Feb 15-19

SONDERGAARD Louis 1628 Austin av
Serv Park Unit 530; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Le Havre
Aug 14-18 Jul 21-19; Ove Nov 12-18 Jul 11-19

SOPINSKI Adolph 1652 Villa st
F 10 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 5-17 Sep 3-19; Ovs May 7-18 Aug 24-19
C-M A-M M-A A of O

SOPKO William 1433 Frederick st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit
Oct 14-18 Dec 21-18

SORJEIN Aram 1206 Villa st
M 109 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Chaumont
May 28-18 May 22-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 May 11-19

SORENSEN Ben 1634 Howe st
38 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Sep 26-18

SORENSEN Carl E 1621 West blvd
E 55 Eng; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 4-19

SORENSEN Christ E 1017 Center st
B 120 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 5-19

SORENSEN Edward R 1 Box 7
Navy Ord Dpt; G M 1 cl-Gunrs mate 1 cl
May 13-18 Mar 26-19

SORENSEN Einer Union Grove
Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf

SORENSEN James Albert 1017 Center st
50 Aero Sq; pvt-slmkr
Aug 1-17 May 21-19; Ovs Jan 9-18 May 8-19
M-A

SORENSEN Lawrence 233 Frank av
27 Inf; pvt-corp; disch Nov 15-19

SORENSEN John C R R 4 Box 13
F Med Dpt C O T Sch; pvt-sgt; MacArthur
Dec 15-17 Nov 27-18

SORENSEN Soren K 218 Frank av
Disch Dec 1-18

SORENSEN Oscar L 1424 Racine st
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19

SORENSON Albert 1049 Center st
Hq Co 337 Inf; pvt
Mar 28-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 30-19
M-A

SORENSON Albert 2643 Wright av
C 26 Inf; pvt-sgt
Mar 6-14 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jun 14-17 Sep 9-19
Toul Al

SORENSON Alfred 1429 Melvin av
Cas Co 4; pvt-wgnr
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

SORENSEN Alfred H 422 Cliff av
Evac Amb Co 64; pvt-mech
Aug 14-18 May 13-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Apr 28-19

SORENSON Andrew Racine
F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 still in service; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 5-19
Severely injured in motorcycle accident France; Gen H 28

SORENSON Arthur J 1805 West 6th st
Co 6 Disch Dtch; pvt
Jan 8-18 Dec 27-18; Ovs Mar 6-18 Dec 4-18

SORENSON Ben Corliss
H 10 Inf; pvt; Custer Ft Benj Harrison
Jan 18-18; still in service

SORENSON Chris 1429 Melvin av
27 M G; pvt; Sheridan
Jul 15-18 Feb 11-19

SORENSON Earl R 4 Box 4C
A 310 M P; pvt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Mar 5-18

SORENSON Edmond D Union Grove
Amb Co 35 7 San T; pvt-sgt
Dec 10-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 25-19
Puvenille sector

SORENSON Edw C 308 St Patrick st
S A T C Oct 24-18 Dec 21-18; Racine College

SORENSON Einer Franksville
K 353 Inf; pvt-corp
Apr 27-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 22-19
M-A A of O

SORENSON Einer C 422 Cliff av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-19 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Wnd

SORENSON Einer O Racine
Enlistment date missing
Died of illness in France Jun 19-18

SORENSON Einer O 1424 Racine st
Conv Unit Co 4; pvt
Apr 6-18 Jan 4-19; Ovs Jun 21-18 Dec 13-18

SORENSON Elmer 1417 Racine st
H 39 Inf; pvt-corp
Mar 18-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 10-18 Aug 6-19
A-M M-A Toul

SORENSON Erwin H 1309 La Salle st
C 310 Am T; pvt-sgt
Sep 5-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19

SORENSON George 904 Blaine av
E 107 Am T; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 24-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 Apr 20-19
A of O

SORENSON Harry W 2626 W 20th st
19 Inf; pvt-musc 1 cl; Travis Jones Meade Stanley
Feb 17-14**

SORENSON Harold K 1648 Charles st
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18

SORENSON Helmuth G 1716 Winslow st
B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

SORENSON Herbert 1510 Carlisle av
Serv Co 57 Sig C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Cour Cheverny France
Jul 29-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 4-18 Jun 28-19

SORENSON James C 1753 Northwestern av
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SORENSON Levi T 1510 Carlisle av
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Jul 25-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jul 13-19

SORENSON Martin 3417 Kinzie av
C 127 Inf; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 May 6-19
M-A
Wnd; B H 36

SORENSON Martin 3117 Washington av
Co 38 10 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Apr 10-19

SORENSON Martin 953 Marquette st
Aug 17-18**; Custer

SORENSON Milo Milton 1601 W 6th st
Navy; musc-1 cl rating; Grt Lakes
Jul-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Dec 17-18 Jul 13-19
U S S Wilhelmina; transp service

SORENSON Morris F 383 Blain av
Demob Co 148 Inf 160 D B; pvt
May 27-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Apr 1-19
Pannes Ypres

SORENSON Nels P 2335 Hanson av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SORENSON Oscar L Racine
C 121 F A

SORENSON Peter 230 Main st
Ord; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Mead Raritan
May 1-18 Jan 8-19

SORENSON Peter C 1625 Austin av
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SORENSON Soren 1712 Boyd av
L 39 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Sep 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Aug 20-19

SORENSON Soren J 1635 Mead st
Co 101 Infirmary 10; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18

SORENSON Thorwald 1047 Center st
3 Rgt F A R D; pvt
Aug 1-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 9-19

SORENSON Walter 422 Cliff av
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
May 17-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SORENSON Walter 2008 Grange av
D 328 F A; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Apr 12-19
Toul

SORENSON William H 2723 Washington av
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Kearsage Solace Georgia
May 1-18 Jul 17-19
2 trips

SORRING Hans L N 523 College av
161 D B; pvt; Grant
Other service and dates not available
Killed in action in France Nov 5-18

SOSINSKI John J 1564 Packard av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

SOTKUS John 913 Olson st
Q M C Utilities Dtch; pvt; Grant
May 25-18 Jul 23-19

SPANGENBERG Geo R 1323 Carlisle av
S A T C; pvt; U of W
Oct 1-18 Dec 14-18

SPATHOLT Clifford P 1515 La Salle st
Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Kanawa Pretour
Nov 26-17 Oct 14-19; Ovs Mar 19-18 Apr 27-19

SPEGLANIN John 1816 Racine st
Dev Bn 1; pvt
Jul 25-18 Dec 10-18

SPEIKER Frank K Burlington
Sply Co 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

SPIEKER Joseph M Burlington
Guard Co 60 A S C; pvt-mech
May 25-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Oct 13-18 Sep 11-19

SPENCER Ray R 1307 Center st
C 123 M G Bn; pvt
May 26-18 May 29-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Nov 9-19
Troyon sector

SPILLUM Arthur G 331 Park View
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SPOTT John 1924 N Wisconsin st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit
Oct 15-18 Dec 21-18

SPOTTSWOOD Walter 1918 Racine st
L 803 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 2-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jul 18-19
M-A

SPOZELANIN John Detroit
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SPRAGUE Dewey J 910 Carroll st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 3-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SPRAY Charles Cranston 932 Lake av
Inf; pvt-2nd Lt
Jun 3-18 Dec 24-18

SPREEBERG Arthur W 1309 Milwaukee av
F 77 F A; pvt
May 2-17 Aug 7-19; Ovs May 9-18 Jul 29-19
A-M Toul M-A A of O

SPREEBERG Lawrence E 1309 Milwaukee av
U S C G; app seam-seam; New York City
Mar 22-18 Mar 21-19

SPRESTER Clarence F Black River
S A T C; pvt
Oct 5-18 Dec 15-18

SPYCHALLA Frank 953 Marquette st
107 T M; pvt
Apr 21-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 1-19
Al A-M M-A

STAADEN Wm F 1810 N Wisconsin st
1 1 Cas Gr; pvt-ck
Jul 6-18 Mar 8-19

STAADEN Herman F 1810 N Wisconsin st
U S Navy; ship ck 4 cl-ship ck 2 cl
Jul 11-18 Oct 13-19
4 trips; transp service

STADTHERR Henry 919 9th st
Q M C; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 17-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 11-19

STAFFN Herbert H 1822 N Main st
K 379 Inf; pvt; Sherman
Aug 26-18 Dec 11-19

STAHL Felix Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

STALLMAN John A Union Grove
E 27 F A; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

STANG Chas B Burlington
Ord; pvt; Raritan Auto School
May 15-18 Mar 24-19

STANG Henry Burlington
5 Ltd Service; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Dec 15-18

STANG Joseph Val Burlington
Navy; m m 2 cl-ch m m
Mar 16-17 Mar 14-19; Ovs Jan 14-18 Jan 3-19

STANG Lawrence Jr Burlington
41 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 25-18

STANG Theo Burlington
291 Aero Sq; pvt-chauf; Kelly Field Aviation Mech Training School
Jan 2-18 Apr 18-19

STANIK Frank 1639 Racine st
Nov 18-17**; Custer

STANISLAWSKI Bernard J 719 16th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 10-18; Logan

STANISLAWSKI Reinald 719 16th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

STANISLAWSKI Stephen J 719 16th st
Navy; seam 2 cl
Jul 10-18 Jul 1-19
3 trips ovs

STANTON Herbert Stuart
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

STANKUS Joseph 722 West 6th st
E 11 Inf; pvt
Sep 24-17 Jan 30-19; Ovs**
M-A

STARK Henry Lake Beulah
Sply Co; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-19

STASGONIS Frank 522 Center st
BH 99; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 18-19

STASKA Frank J Union Center
E 107 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 16-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19
Al A-M O-A A of O

STATTMAN John Union Grove
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

STAUSS Ronald D 1335 Grand ave
C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

STEARNS Harry C New York City
F and Hq Co 121 F A; corp-2nd Lt-1st Lt
Jul 15-17 Jan 31-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Jan 16-19
Transfers to O R T Travis; Gas Officers' Depot Blois; 6 F A R R La Courtine; 1 Gas Co Is-sur-Tille; P of W Co 8 Nantes
Sick May 2-18; B H

STEFFONUS Emil E 1110 12th st
Hq Co 341 Inf; wgnr; Le Mans France
Sep 18-17 Jul 25-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 15-19

STEFFENSON August 1515 Maple st
Co 39 10 Bn 159 D B; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18

STEGNER Edward 1212 Douglas av
B 6 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jun 30-18 Dec 14-18

STEGNER Joseph 1212 Douglas av
820 M T Co; pvt-corp
Jun 27-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 13-19

STEGMAN Fred 1118 Geneva st
A 147 Inf; pvt
Jan 31-18 Apr 14-19; Ovs Jun 23-18 Mar 19-19
M-A

STEHLIK Frank G R 2 Box 80
C G; surfman
Apr 16-17 May 10-19

STEIBEL Fred Julius 1538 Hamilton av
12 M T C; Grt Lakes
Jul 8-18 Dec 3-18
Died Dec 3-18 of pneumonia; buried at Racine

STEIBEL Steve 1538 Hamilton av
Co 9 Dev Bn 3; pvt-sgt; Taylor Beauregard
Aug 1-18 Dec 4-18

STEIN Isaac C 1836 Center st
Co 2 Bn Ch W S; pvt; Edgewood Arsenal
Aug 5-18 Mar 13-19

STEINER Bernard H 1638 East st
Jul 26-18 Dec 19-18

STEINER Frank C Burlington
E 107 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 30-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Mar 9-19
Dikebusch M-A

STELLBERG Bernard L 836 Villa st
M T C; pvt; Benjamin
Jul 15-18 Mar 3-19

STELLBERG Harrie E 1338 Grand av
F 333 F A; pvt; Robinson
May 26-18 Dec 14-18

STELLBERG John 1338 Grand av
Rcrt Co 15 Gen Serv Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Oct 7-18 Dec 10-18

STELLMAN William 1800 Racine st
E 339 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; A E F Russia
Jun 24-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 30-19
Kadish Bolske Ozerki

STELMAN Alexander 1915 Racine st
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

STEMMER Fred L 1517 Hamilton av
Hq Co 13 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 11-17 Aug 6-19; Ovs May 22-18 Jul 31-19
A-M Toul M-A

STEPHAN Arthur E R 1 Box 74
B H 208; pvt-ck
Mar 29-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Jun 8-18 Jul 23-19

STEPHAN Clarence V R 1 Box 74
Utilities Bn; pvt
Oct 22-18 Feb 21-19

STEPHAN Frank 1332 Park av
D 345 Inf; pvt
Sep 1917 Jul 22-19; Ovs Apr 23-18 Jul 9-19

STEPHAN Joseph H R 1 Box 49
F 2 F A; pvt
May 1-18 Feb 21-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19

STERM Fred Rochester
May 27-18**; Grant

STETLER George B Union Grove
13 Inf; Shelby
Oct 25-18 Nov 7-18

STEVENS Bert Charles 1645 Quincy av
Nov 19-17**; Custer

STEUR Silas S 3420 Lindemann av
Navy; l s c-ships ck 1 cl; U S S Preston
Jun 4-17 Jul 1-19

STEWARD Quincy 1501 Racine st
Sep 25-18**; Lewis

STEWART Louie C 1721 Grange av
Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 4-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

STEWART Roy 1438 Prospect st
E 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt-sgt
Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18

STICKNEY George E 1117 5th st
pvt-1st Lt; Chaplains' T School
Aug 22-18 Jun 14-18; Ovs Oct 14-18 Jun 12-19
M-A

STILB Edwin E 1116 Villa st
38 10 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18

STILB Eward W 1116 Villa st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
M-A

STILIANNI Savas 1926 Case av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

STILLMAN Phillip B 821 Jackson st
217 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 6-17 Dec 24-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Dec 4-18

STINDLE Arthur E 1402 N Chatham st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

STINDLE Chas Minneapolis
Co A 12 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 2-19

STINDLE Edward Amery
160 D B; pvt; Custer
Apr 29-18 Jan 3-19

STOFEN Herbert H 1822 N Main st
K 379 Inf; pvt; Sherman
Aug 26-18 Dec 12-18

STOFFEL Arthur F J 1406 Lincoln st
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Apr 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

STOFFEL Elmer Jacob 1406 Lincoln st
Navy; ensign-Lt
Apr 28-17; Ovs Sep 25-17 Nov 15-18
Still in service

STOFFEL Wm P 1406 Lincoln st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

STOLL Max 1301 Summit av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

STOLPA Frank 103 Hubbard st
A 34 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

STONE Charles A Burlington
M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Feb 14-19

STONE David D 1218 Villa st
E 311 Sply T; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jun 26-19

STONE George Washington Burlington
124 M G T Bn; Hancock Grant
Jul 16-18 Jan 11-19

STONE Harry A 1304 Monroe av
Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Kearsage
Georgia Imperator Geo Washington
Jul 20-18 Nov 1-19

STONIK Frank 1639 Racine st
Co 5 A S M; pvt-sgt
Nov 18-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 23-18 Jun 29-19

STOPPLEWORTH Fred A 615 Wisconsin st
Co 4 Disch Dtch; pvt
Jul 24-18 Dec 3-18

STORK Charles J 1930 Northwestern av
F 30 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 18-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs May 10-18 Mar 25-19
A-M
Wnd; B H 117

STORM Fred Wm R 1 Box 76
Inf; Grant MacArthur
Sep 5-18 Dec 29-18

STOTKOVICH Stanley L 1229 Cherry st
10 Co 161 D B; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19

STOUT George
Q M C; pvt; Lewis Kearney
May 28-18 May 24-19

STOVRING Frederick 2722 21st st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

STRACKE Herman H 1430 Washington av
Balloon Co 19 A S A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 8-18 May 2-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Apr 17-19

STRACKE Peter 1333 Villa st
C 6 Bn 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 8-18

STRAND Charlotte G 3517 Washington av
Army Nurse Corp; Reserve Nurse
Sep 26-18 Jan 4-19

STRAND Edmund P 1036 Blaine av
Navy; U S S Neptune

STRAND Evald P 3517 Washington av
Sply Co 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 25-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

STRANKOVSKI John 526 Randolph st
1 Prov Co Slavic Legion; pvt; Gordon Wadsworth
Jun 24-18 Dec 14-18

STRANSKY Walter J 1827 Douglas av
Oct 10-18**; Eng School Milwaukee

STRAT Sam Chicago
Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks

STREAM Roy L 1416 Quincy av
C 121 F A; musc; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

STREFF Jacob Joseph 668 Geneva st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes
Jul 2-18 Sep 27
Died Sep 27-18; buried at Burlington

STREINER C A 140 Russell av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

STRICKFADEN Joseph Racine
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 13-19
Al A-M M-A

STROEMER William A 1243 Schiller st
Ord Corps at Large; pvt
May 25-18 May 15-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 May 15-19

STROHM Harry Burlington
41 Co 161 D B; Inf; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Sep 9-18

STROM Paul C 1090 State st
D 311 Am Tr; pvt-corp
Disch Feb 8-19

STROM Edward Anton 1418 Hamilton av
Marines; Sply Co 11 Rgt; pvt
Aug 24-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jun 30-19

STROSCHINE Arthur 1315 Herrick av
B 53 Inf; pvt; Wadsworth
May 1-18 Jun 8-18

STROUZAS Peter
Aug 1-18**; Taylor

STRUCK Henry C 1413 12th st
May 27-18**; Grant

STRUCK Paul R 6 Box 68
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

STRUGALA John 1611 Center st
Hq Co 44 C A C; pvt
Apr 30-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Feb 5-19
Al M-A

STRUGALA John 827 Carroll st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 31-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Feb 5-19
Al M-A

STUBBE Carlton E Berlin Wis
3 Rgt Air Serv Mech; pvt-corp
Feb 4-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jun 26-19

STUCKEL Howard M 1037 Park av
39th F A; pvt-regt sply sgt; Lewis
Jul 8-18 Feb 28-19

STUDEY Edward F 2036 N Erie st
M C; pvt-ck; B H 14
Jul 14-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 22-19

STUDEY George F 2036 N Erie st
Marines; 6 Rct Co 80; pvt; U S S Pocahontas U S S Geo Washington; A of O
Jul 21-18 Aug 13-19

STUEBE Harry E 715 Grand av
B 107 F S Bn; pvt-corp
Nov 16-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 21-19
Al A-M O-A A of O

STUDT Kai H 1609 Holmes av
S A T C; pvt-sgt; U of W
Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18

SUESSMITH Julius A 1009 Park av
C 148 Inf; pvt
Jul 22-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Apr 2-19
Pannes Sect Ypres

SUHR John L 1812½ Howe st
256 Amb Co 14 San T; pvt-ck; Custer
Jun 14-18 Jan 30-19

SUHR Lewis 2001 Grange av
Jun 15-18**; Beloit

SUKULAWSKY Peter G 1217 Schiller st
Co 9 Rcrt Depot; pvt; Shelby
Aug 8-18 Mar 1-19

SULLIVAN Homer J 1542 Holmes av
D 331 M G Bn; pvt
Sep 18-17 Nov 30-18

SULLIVAN Jack Corliss
Sep 22-17**; Custer

SULLIVAN Joseph 2411 18th st
E 162 Inf; pvt
Nov 16-17 May 14-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 30-19

SULLIVAN Owen Y M C A
Q M C Co 6; pvt
May 6-17 May 28-19

SUMMERS Jacob 1200 N Wisconsin st
M C; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 3-18 Dec 28-19

SUMMERS Joseph H 513 Park av
A 310 T M P; pvt-pvt * cl
Nov 18-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 9-19
M-A

SUMPTER Howard J Union Grove
Navy; seam 2 cl-Ensign R F; Pelham Bay Cleveland Ovs Transp Service
May 5-18 May 17-19

SUMPTER Victor L Union Grove
Hq Dtch A S F S; pvt; Dodge
Nov 5-18 Jun 27-19

SUNINEL John A Union Grove
Mar 28-18 Jan 29-19

SURA Edward J 1124 David st
Bal Co 102; pvt
Mar 8-18 May 20-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 May 3-19

SURENDONK E H 1239 Geneva st
2 F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 13-18

SURENDONK Harry 1120 David st
Sep 5-18**; Grant

SUSTACHEK August R 1 Box 43
E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

SUTKUS Tony Burlington
Nov 19-17**; Custer

SVEC Frank J 1713 Rapids dr
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SVENNEVIG Carl 1354 State st
F 6 F A R D; pvt-ck; Taylor
Jun 30-18 Dec 14-18

SVENNIG Christian Jr 1701 Spring st
Jan 4-18**; Kelly Field

SVENNNINGSON Christ 1227 Racine st
Jun 28-18**; Riley

SVITAVSKY Charles 1221 Douglas av
Hq Co Tr Depot; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 15-19

SVITAVSKY Robert I 1303 Douglas av
Navy; seam 2 cl-Ensign; U S S Victorious U S S Troy
Sep 9-18 Jun 16-19
1 trip ovs

SWAICRIVICZ Strif 1816 Mead st
Co 8 2 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 18-18

SWAN Jack H 2134 Carmel av
C 332 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 8-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19

SWANSON Charles A 2109 Racine st
Aero C F F S Dtch; pvt-chauf
Mar 6-18 Jun 14-19

SWANSON Frank Waldemar 1712 Holmes av
H 7 Inf; pvt-corp
May 27-18 Oct 9-18; Ovs Jul 11-18
Killed in action Oct 9-18 at M-A; buried at Cunel cemetery, Department of Meuse

SWANSON Peter 2110 Harriet st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Raritan Arsenal
Apr 30-18 Jan 8-19

SWANSON Roy G 1623 Liberty st
Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Wiches
Apr 5-15 May 12-19
7 trips ovs; in engagement with U-boat off Ireland

SWANTZ Henry Eugene Union Grove
M Dpt; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Meade MacArthur Richfield
Jul 10-17 Dec 14-18

SWARCEWICZ Stef 1224 Schiller st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SWARTZ Earl 1414 Ann st
1 Anti Air Craft; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 23-17 May 10-19; Ovs Oct 28-17 Apr 29-19

SWARTZ Henry Caledonia
Aug 8-18**; Jefferson Bks

SWEETI William 1618 Grand av
Navy Aviation; l m m; Lakes
Jul 1-18 Dec 20-18

SWEETMAN George P 1128 La Salle st
Navy; 1-2 cl mach
Dec 13-17 Feb 8-19; Ovs Aug 22-18 Dec 13-18

SWENCKI Anton 1940 Racine st
Oct 7-18**; Jefferson Bks

SWENCKY Dominick J 1753 Franklin st
Aero Sq 817; pvt; Sam Houston
Jul 25-18 Feb 12-19

SWENSEN Elmer 1617 Prospect st
K 145 Inf; pvt-sgt
Apr 29-17 Apr 16-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Apr 2-19
M-A Flanders

SWENSON Lewis 1632 Prospect st
C 324 F A; pvt
Mar 11-18 Jun 3-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 22-19

SWOBODA William J 1111 Hagerer st
C 121 F A; pvt-ck; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

SWOBODA Louis 1111 Hagerer st
A 58 Inf; pvt-sgt
Feb 19-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs Mar 6-18 Feb 22-19
A-M M-A
Aboard the Muldavea when torpedoed and sunk; Wnd; B H 20

SYLER Clifford R 1212 Park av
Navy; seam 2 cl-printer 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 6-18 Jan 21-19

SZABE Zsigmond R 4 Box 51
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

SZCZSPOSKI Robert 1440 Clark st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

SZEZEPANSKI Ignacy 1800 Racine st
3 Inf; pvt; Shelby
Oct 22-18 Dec 27-18

SZIMANSKI Peter 901 Washington av
A 21 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 Aug 27-19; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jun 11-19
Toul M-A

SZKLENNIK Felix 2049 Phillips av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

SZKOPIEC Albert 1744 Franklin st
3 Battery F A R R; pvt; Hunt
Jul 25-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 21-19

SZKUDLAREK Julian 1805 Franklin st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

SZYMBOESKI Vincent 1724 Mead st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

SZYMKIEWICZ Frank 812 Forest st
Aero; pvt; Romarantin France
Jun 18-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jul 14-19

SZYMTERSKI Vincent 1732 Grand av
3 F A R D; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 May 8-19

T

TABBERT Theodore 1613 Morton av
341 F A; pvt-1st Lt
Jul 21-13 Jun 25-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 May 24-19
StM M-A (Thiacourt Stenay Haumont Duvpeuvzin Metz)

TABAKSMAN Samuel M 1100 State st
I 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Mar 29-18 May 10-18

TAFFKE Raymond A 1407 Hamilton st
Navy; seam 2 cl- engineman 2 cl
Apr 5-17 Mar 18-19

TAICHER Adolph Manitowoc
Jul 28-18**; Ft Riley

TALLADAY Earl M 927 Superior st
1 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Custer
Nov 18-17 May 10-19; Ovs Feb 8-18 Apr 23-19

TAMOORIAN Harabed Carrollville
Co 42 F A R D; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18

TANDRUP Adolph 1627 Liberty st
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

TANGE Peter R 3 Box 21A
Sep 1-18**; Indianapolis

TAPPY Joseph Appleton
E 101 F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt France
Aug 1-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 30-19

TAROSHOFSKY Herman 915 15th st
May 27-18**; Grant

TATIOSIAN Sarkis 910 Huron st
3 Bn 161 D B; pvt; Custer
Apr 27-18 Mar 13-19

TAUSKELA John 1200 Herrick av
C Co Dev 1 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
May 26-18 Aug 3-18

TAVIDIAN Parsek Montpelier
Jun 24-18**; Lewis

TAWAGIAN Astastkas 321 Wisconsin st
C 2 Bn; pvt; Beauregard
Apr 27-18 Dec 13-18

TAYLOR Elmer R 422 Wisconsin st
E 1 Cav; pvt-sgt; Gettysburg
May 7-18 Apr 20-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 May 2-19

TAYLOR William S 2827 Washington av
161 D B; Grant

TECKTONIUS Edward Joseph 1224 13th st
Sep 6-18**; Grant

TELLOCH Thomas M 1173 Reilly ct
A 52 Inf; pvt-corp
Aug 22-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Jun 12-19
M-A

TEMPLEMAN Fred R
E 410 Tel Bn; pvt
Jun 4-17 Nov 6-17

TENHAGEN Joe Burlington
27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

TENHAGEN John Burlington
30 Inf; ck; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 15-19

TENHAGEN Wm F Burlington
B 6 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 14-18

TENWINKEL Wm Burlington
41 Inf; 161 D B; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

TERRIAN Daniel J 1920 16th st

TERRILL Clifford S 1511 Owen av
90 A S S D; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Apr 27-18 Jan 20-19

TERRY Harry A Burlington
Nov 19-17**; Custer

TERRY Marshall
Nov 29-18**; Grant

TESCH Arthur E R 1 So Milwaukee
A 17 Eng; pvt
Nov 19-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Mar 25-19

TESDORF Wm Burlington
Nov 19-17**; Custer

TESHTA Benardo 2236 Mead st
F 344 Inf; pvt; Grant Hancock
May 27-18 Mar 26-19

TESKE Frank A 2023 N Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Virginia Beach Caldwell
R S at New York
Jun 22-18 Aug 30-19

TESSMER Henry A 1115 Kewaunee st
B 34 M G Bn; pvt; Devens
Jul 15-18 Feb 7-19

TESSMER John Geo 1115 Kewaunee st
Q M C; pvt
May 15-18 Oct 4-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Sep 26-19
M-A A of O

TETSDORF John Burlington
16 Co 161 D B; pvt; Hancock Johnson
Jul 16-18 Jan 7-19

TEUT Leonard F Burlington
F 120 F A; pvt-ck; Douglas MacArthur
Apr 26-17 Mar 9-18

THACKERY Robert C 618 State st

THAL Francis H Burlington
Navy; yeo; Grt Lakes
Navy; enlisted Oct 30-18

THARINGER Carl H 2012 N St Clair st
Hqs 78 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer
Jun 19-18 Jan 21-19

THEAMA Charles 2029 N Erie st
4 Cas Co F A; pvt
Jul 21-18 Mar 8-19

THEAMA Edward Daniel R 1 Box 135
Sply Co 379 Inf; pvt
Oct 8-18 Dec 12-18

THEAMA Louis 2022 N Wisconsin st
Hq Co 34 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jan 20-19

THEISEN Raymond Jacob 1315 N Main st
801 M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 14-18 May 7-19

THELEN Louis H 411 St Patrick st
107 San Tr Amer R C Military H 1; pvt-sgt; Paris
Jul 15-17 Sep 11-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Sep 10-19
Al A-M

THELLEFSEN Peter 1105 Hayes av
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18

THEOS John 237 Main st
Sply 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 4-19

THERKELSEN Emil 1131 David st
Navy; seam 2nd cl-seam 1 cl; Lakes
Jul 3-18 Apr 15-19

THERY Elmer E 2249 Frank st
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
May 29-17 Mar 4-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
A-M Al O-A M-A

THIEDE Ervin Burlington
B 2 F A; pvt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18

THIEDE Walter Caledonia
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

THIELE Anton H 1107 16th st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; 340 Field H 310 San T
Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19
M-A

THIESEN Soren 1117 Hartmans ct
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19

THIM Christopher 397 Grand blvd
Q M C; pvt-corp
May 27-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 7-19

THOENNES Fred A 1405 Park av
457 Serv Pk M T C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Holabird
Jul 15-18 Apr 28-19

THOENNES Phillip A 1405 Park av
B 36 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Devens
Jul 16-18 Feb 1-19

THOMAN Joseph Leo Detroit
Oct 22-18**; Eustis

THOMAS Fred D 435 Wisconsin st
Hq 348 F A; pvt; Lewis Chaumont
Mar 28-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Mar 30-19

THOMAS Harry N 927 14th st

THOMAS Iren C R 1 Box 161
C 121 F A; pvt; Grant Veuxhalles
Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 20-18 Jun 19-19

THOMAS Milton 825 Grand av
4 Co 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 Dec 27-18

THOMAS Norman A 846 Grand av
C 121 F A; pvt; Grant Veuxhalles
Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

THOMAS Raymond A 846 Grand av
C 121 FA; pvt; Douglas
Jun 8-16 Jul 15-18

THOMAS Russell P 834 Center st
M T C; sgt; Joseph Johnson
Disch Jan 13-19

THOMAS Stephen John 1405 Villa st
Navy; q m 3 cl; Cardiff Naval Base
Mar 24-15 Apr 19-19

THOMASSEN Christian P Perth Amboy
Jul 26-18**; Dix

THOME Frank H 1806 Grand av
B 116 Sply Tr; pvt-corp
Aug 9-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Jul 12-19
M-A

THOME Joseph M 1806 Grand av
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 20-18 Jun 19-19

THOMPSON Alvin 1723 Albert st
120 San Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
Aug 15-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jun 13-19

THOMPSON Bruno 1515 Boyd av
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

THOMPSON Carl B 1816 Villa st
E 2 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18

THOMPSON Carl John R 1 Box 126
24 Aero Sq; pvt; Chapman Field Hazelhurst Field
Nov 8-18 Apr 16-19

THOMPSON Carl Oscar 1614 Asylum av
Navy; carp m 2 cl
May 19-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jan 29-18

THOMPSON Clarence 1723 Albert st
Non Commissioned School; pvt-corp; Holabird Grant
Nov 4-18 Apr 20-19

THOMPSON Clifford C Waterford
Jun 2-17 Nov 19-18; Grt Lakes
Navy; seam 2 cl

THOMPSON Emanuel C 1124 Lewis st
304 M G Bn; pvt
Jan 18-18 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 24-18 May 9-19
A-M O-A Al M-A

THOMPSON H A 500 LaFayette av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
May 24-17 May 4-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

THOMPSON Henry J 1705 Winslow st
Navy Subm Serv; elect-elect 2 cl
Feb 20-17 Aug 19-19

THOMPSON Hulbert M Waterford
D 340 Inf; pvt-ck
Sep 21-17

THOMPSON James A 718½ 6th st
K 28 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Oct 12-18; Ovs Jul 18
M-A
Killed in action Oct 12-18 buried at Evermont Ardennes France

THOMPSON James Melvin Waterford
Navy; Brest Liverpool
Apr 13-18**

THOMPSON John 1525 Hamilton av
Dec 9-18**; Grant

THOMPSON Leigh N 1521 Packard av
Navy; app seam; Grt Lakes
Oct 1-18 Dec 24-18

THOMPSON Newell N Waterford
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes

THOMPSON Rudolph Franksville
13 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 7-19

THOMPSON Theo 1307 Villa st
Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl; U S S Raleigh Cincinnatti; traveled distance equal to 3 times around world
Jan 3-15 Jan 3-19

THOMPSON Victor E 1623 Asylum av
13 Co 161 D B; Air Serv; pvt
Oct 21-18 Jan 27-19

THOMPSON Victor 1424 Howe st
217 Aero Sq; mech-pvt 1 cl; Mitchell Field Roosevelt Sta Grant
Sep 30-18 Jan 30-19

THOMPSON Victor E Franksville
Sply 27 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 26-18 Feb 15-19

THOMPSON William C 500 LaFayette av
M T C; pvt-sgt
Oct 3-18 Apr 15-19

THOMSEN Marius J 931 Marquette st
320 Mobile Laundry Co; pvt-sgt
May 26-18 Jul 14-19

THOMSEN Martin 500 6th st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

THORGENSEN John A Milwaukee
Enlisted Nov 19-17; in draft Aug 1-18; served at Syracuse N Yard Custer

THORKELSEN Arthur 1131 David st
Apr 29-18**; Custer

THORKELSON Carl E 2008 Washington av
M C; 2nd Lt; B H 214; Savenay France
Aug 16-18 Aug 21-19; Ovs Nov 31-18 Jul 21-19

THORNTON Wm 313 6th st
Enlisted Nov 20-17; dischgd for illness contracted in Florida; drafted Apr 26-18; discharged at Custer May 23-18

THORSEN Andrew Christ 1120 Monroe av
129 M G Bn; pvt
May 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 29-19
A of O

THORSON Harry A 1009 Albert st
Nov 11-18**; Meigs

THRAVALOS Steven Y M C A
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Mar 25-19
M-A

THRONSON Clarence 1511 West 6th st
M C; pvt
Sep 3-18 Jun 14-19

THURMAN Mike 1536 Owen av
May 15-18**; Custer

THURRELL Robt Freeman
Adj't Gen Dpt; pvt-Lt; Devens Upton Taylor
Jun 24-18 Jan 9-19

TIEDE Charles Wm 619 Lake av
F 7 F A R D; pvt-ck
Jul 1418 Dec 27-18

TIERNEY Leo Vincent 1041 Center st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

TIESER Stephan 843 Hayes av
Navy; seam 1 cl; Sandy Hook Perth Amboy
Jun 4-18 Apr 4-19

TILLY Ernest Theo Groton
Sply Co 313 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 28-19

TILLY Otto W 1729 Green st
8 Co 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Mar 29-18 May 16-18

TILTON Andrew 518 Center st
B 79 F A; pvt-sgt 1 cl; France
Jan 25-15 Sep 5-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jun 20-19

TILTON John Joseph 518 Center st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

TIMER Joseph H 1535 Kearney av
F 1 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jan 2-19

TITUS Starr A Waterford
Navy; app seam-seam; Convoy until Armistice; transp service after armistice; 7 trips ovs
May 2-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs Sep 1-17 Jul 26-19

TOBAKA Joseph Chicago
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

TOBIN Thomas F Burlington
Ch Warfare Serv; pvt; Edgewood Arsenal
Jul 16-18 Jan 14-19

TOBARCYK John 1739 Racine st
F 121 F A; pvt; Douglas
Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17

TOLFSON Walter L 1232 Summit av
D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer
Sep 22-17 Jun 27-18

TOMLER Joseph 337 Main st
Inf; pvt; disch Jan 7-19

TOMLINSON Walter B Y M C A
C 121 F A; pvt-corp Army Art School Saumur
Jul 15-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 Jun 19-19

TOMLINSON Walter B Y M C A
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Army Artillery School Saumur
Jun 8-16 Jul 22-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 Jun 19-19

TOMMERUP Herbert P R 4 Box 4B
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

TOOHEY John S 939 Washington av
F 11 Prov Reg; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Beaume U France
Dec 8-17 Jun 24-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 12-19

TOOHEY Joseph A 939 Washington av
M T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School
Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19

TOOHEY William L 939 Washington av
Hq Co Salvage Div; pvt-sgt; Newport News Taylor
Jul 25-18 Mar 7-19

TOOLE Lawrence Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

TOOMAN Arthur R 1000 College av
Navy; seam 2 cl-q m 1 cl; Municipal Pier League Island U S S Daraga Louisville
Mar 13-18 Sep 15-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 31-19

TOROSIAN Moses 954 Huron st
B 9 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 26-18 Dec 18-18

TOROSIAN Parsek 928 Huron st
Sply Co 340 Inf; pvt; France
Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19

TORTORELLI Carmen R Burlington
19 Co 5 Bn 163 D B; pvt
Aug 28-18 Nov 30-18

TOSTESON Alexis H 1701 Wisconsin st
Navy; seam 2 cl-gunr m 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 28-18 Jan 8-19

TOWNSEND Alan H 1235 Main st
Navy; m m 2 cl-ensign; U S S Louisiana Idaho Destroyer Fairfax Cruiser Force Newport News
May 8-17 Jun 13-19

TOWNSEND Jay G Racine
310 Eng; pvt-corp-sgt-2nd Lt-1st Lt-capt
Sep 5-17 Dec 20-18
Accepted for R O T C Sep 7-17; Called in draft Sep 9-17

TREMPER Milton Spurr 900 Wisconsin st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

TRINKE Henry F Engine House 5
23 G S I; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Jun 27-18 Dec 13-18

TRITTON Frank 1317 Monroe av
Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl; U S S Mississippi
May 9-18 May 26-19

TROELSEN Stefen 1303 14th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

TROESTLER Alvin F 1308 Villa st
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

TROLLE Harlev 3315 Kinzie av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

TROST Harold Waterford
Oct 24-18**; Sherman

TRUCKEY Clarence P 2036 N Main st
304 M T C; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Aug 30-18 Mar 31-19

TRUCKER Roland Art 1322 Buchanan st
B 319 Eng; pvt-corp
Feb 27-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Aug 27-19

TRUDEAU Herbert Jos 112 Hubbard st
B 18 Bn U S C G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Snelling
May 25-18 Jan 13-19

TRUDELL Charles Marquette
B 306 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 6-18 May 8-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

TRUELSCH Chas G 1422 Geneva st
C 10 F S Bn; pvt-corp
Feb 21-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 17-18 Jun 27-19
M-A

TUCHOLSKI Bennie Jr 711 16th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

TUCKER Gerald J 1646 Holmes av

TUINSTRA Harry 2100 Frank st
2 Co 15 Spr Div; pvt; Vancouver
Sep 21-17 Dec 30-18

TULLOCH Thomas M 1173 Reilly ct
A 52 Inf; pvt-corp
Aug 22-17 Jun 22-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jun 12-19
Geradamier sector Al M-A

TURNIDGE Frank Mobile
A 330 Inf; pvt; Pike Gordon Merritt
Apr 3-18 Feb 10-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Jan 17-19

TUTTLE Eugene E 1431 West blvd
Air Serv Div; pvt; St Paul
Jul 15-18 Jan 3-19

TUTTLE Frank F 1417 12th st
B 28 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jul 18-18
M-A
Wnd Sep 16-18 B H 57; died of pneumonia
Jan 27-19; buried at Gironde

TYBORCZYK Stanley C 1533 Franklin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Wanderer Mercury
Carola; Aero Sta Brest
May 15-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 May 19-19

TYBORCZYK Walter F 1533 Franklin st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17

TYKAL Charles 1821 N St Clair st
A 366 F A; pvt; Pike
Sep 18-17 Feb 13-18
23 Rgt Czecho-Slovak Army; Moravia
Oct 4-18 Sep 29-19

U

UGOLINE Guiseppe 2000 Mead st
Hq Co M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Sep 5-18 Mar 26-19

UGRINAKAS Joseph 1644 Murray av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

UGLAR Jack 1928 Jay Eye See av
160 D B 339 A A C; pvt
Jun 12-18; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 20-19

UHEN Egon Burlington
1 Casual Detch Military Aux; pvt; Ft Ethan
Allen
Nov 9-18 Nov 18-18

UHEN Rudolph M Burlington
6 Co 2 C O T S; pvt-sgt
May 27-18 Nov 30-18

UHEN Vincent Burlington
C 341 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 May 12-19
Sick; B H 90-69

ULFERTS Behrend Lakefield Minn
Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18

ULICKI Joseph 1731 Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ULIJANIC Mat 1624 Hamilton av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

ULRICH William L Raime
M C; pvt
Jul 23-18 Feb 14-19

UMBROS Peter 1305 Geneva st
May 27-18**; Grant

UNDERWOOD Chester LeRoy 807 10th st
Navy; carp m 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 22-18 Dec 9-18

UNDERWOOD Kenneth S 1204 9th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

UNDERWOOD Levi S 1204 9th st
Q M C; Laundry Sec Salvage Div; pvt; Shelby
Oct 23-18 Mar 8-19

UNGERECHT Herman Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

UNGERECHT Geo Caledonia
Nov 19-17**; Custer

URBAN Alvin P 1510 Ann st
M C; Hq Co 2 San T; pvt
Apr 5-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Aug 4-19
A-M M-A C-M Troyon Toulon A of O

USIK John T 1926 Racine st

USHER Harold I Millman rd
I 125 Inf; pvt
Jul 35-18 May 22-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 12-19
M-A
F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 21-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 4-17 Apr 29-19
Al A-M O-A M-A; Wnd Oct 5-18 B H 11-6
Cited for gallantry Aug 29-18

V

VAINE Jos 1303 Frederick st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

VAKOS John P 532 Main st
320 Rmt Depot; pvt-sgt; Custer
Mar 28-18 Jan 13-19

VAKOS Nicholas P 1401½ Washngton av
F 58 Inf; pvt-corp; France
Sep 21-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-1

VALASIS George E 1016 Wisconsin st
F 59 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May 5-18 Aug 1-19
A-M M-A

VALCKMANN William G 904 State st
34 F S Bn; pvt-corp
Feb 21-18 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Jul 27-19

VALDE Ole 1631 Woodrow av
D 356 Inf; pvt
Apr 25-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 28-19
M-A

VALENTE Rocco 2146 Mead st
E 46 Inf
Aug 9-18 Dec 13-18

VALLEY Clifford H 2312 Victoria dr
Navy; elect; Rockaway Beach R S at N Y
May 20-18 Jul 23-19

VALLEY Jack 701 Grand av
M C; Mobile Field H; pvt-wgnr; Custer Mills
Sep 22-17 Jun 5-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Mar 24-19
Sick Nov 20-17; B H 78-136

VALLEY Napolean 1512 Junction av
219 M P; pvt-corp
Sep 20-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19

VAN BREE Harry Joseph 2039 Blake av
Navy; seam 2 cl- seam; U S S Minnesota
Jun 6-18 Aug 23-19

VAN BREE Harold R 1439 Lincoln st
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 17-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

VANDENHEWEL R J 1517 Deane blvd
E Disch Dtch; pvt
Nov 6-18 Jan 9-19

VANDERBERG Clyde W 1211 13th st
Navy; l m m (a); Lakes
Jun 17-18 Feb 19-19

VANDERMIER Henry Burlington
M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Mar 12-19

VANDERWARN Earl M 1305 Park av
772 M T C; 503 Purchasing Bureau Auto Transp; pvt-sgt
May 14-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Jul 18-19

VANDOLOSKI Frank 1816 Mead st

VAN DOOZER George F 1105 Irving pl
Rrd Dept; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer
Nov 18-17 Feb 27-19

VAN EIMEREN John R 2 Box 79
B 27 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

VAN ESS Ernest 426 Milwaukee av
B 40 Inf; pvt; Custer
Jul 25-18 Jan 18-19

VAN FYCK Albert John 1821 Holmes av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

VAN GEMMERT Arnold Jr 1102 Racine st
Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks

VAN ORNUM Harry J 1022 Park av
S A T C; Lawrence College

VAN PATTEN John 337 Main st
Cas Dtch F A; C O T S; pvt-ck
Jul 12-18 Dec 23-18

VAN PEENEN John 1119 16 st
S A T C; pvt-corp; Beloit College
Oct 15-18

VAN TASSEL W J 617 7th st

VAN VALIN Henry A Lake Beulah
D 1 Cav; pvt; MacArthur France
Jun 2-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 May 4-19

VAN VALIN Paul Oliver Lake Beulah
Aero; pvt-chauf 1 cl; Leavenworth Kelly Field Selfridge Field
Apr 27-17 Mar 31-19

VAN VALKENBURG Leon 1338 Mound av
M C; pvt-hosp sgt; No 3 Paris R C Hosp; B H 17
Apr 18-17; Ovs Oct 4-17 Mar 13-19

VAN WIE Adelbert H R 3 Box 4
Navy; elect; Newport
Apr 22-18 Feb 16-19

VARTASEN Harry 1216 State st
C Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

VASSALO Santo 2035 Frank st
M 34 Eng; pvt
May 17-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jul 27-19

VAVRIN Jerome C 816 English st
Marines; 6 6 Regt; pvt
Feb 17-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jun 13-17 Nov 28-19
M-A A-M C-M
Wnd 15-18; B H 5

VCCISELLA Massemliano 3145 Howe st
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

VECKIO August 1351 Prospect st
Sep 31-18**; Grant

VEDDER Ben 1105 Grand av
Nov 2-18**; Sheridan

VELEY Raymond Rochester
Jul 15-18**; Brenan School

VELKY Roy 422 Main st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

VELTERS Frank 1414 Hamilton av
Q M C; Rmt Depot 308; pvt; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 17-19

VENAGGIO NATALI 2101 Mead st
Demob Co 160 D B; pvt; Custer
Jun 29-18 Mar 15-19

VENCHEVIC Frank 624 Mead st
May 27-18 Sep 26-19; Grant

VENETOS John 511 Villa st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

VENETOS Nick Y M C A
3 Co 1 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 7-18

VERBETEN Peter F 300 English st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

VEREB James 2224 Racine st
Sec B Adv An Transp Depot No 1; 6 Eng; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Jul 5-19
C-M A-M

VERFURTH Aloysius Los Angeles
18 Ord Unit; Jefferson Bks
Oct 1-18 Dec 20-18

VERHAEGE Alfons Union Grove
Sep 22-17**; Custer

VERHALEN A M Burlington
D 4 Am T
Nov 19-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs May-18 Aug 3-19
A-M M-A

VERHALEN Bardo S Waterford
S A T C; Cornell U
Dec 20-17 Dec-19

VERHULST William M 1632 Holmes av
A 10 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Apr 18-19

VERMEIRE Evaries 2130 Blake av
S A T C; pvt; Beloit College
Oct 15-18 Dec 21-18

VERNON Jerome C 816 English st
Marines; 16 Co 5 Rgt; pvt
Feb 19-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs**
M-A StM

VERRILL Walter Hyde 1124 Grand av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

VERSTRAETE Rene Corliss
Apr 17-18**; Dodge

VESKI Bennie 739 Grand av
Disch Dec 21-18

VIAENE Emery R F D 1 Racine
F 103 Inf; pvt; disch Apr 19-19

VICCIE Anthony 1416 Blake av
D 1 Dev Bn; pvt
May 26-18 Dec 18-18

VINEAK Mike 1930 Northwestern av
G 4 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 18-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Apr 4-19
M-A
Wnd Oct 5-18; B H 7 Evac H 5

VINCENT Louis Jos 1827 Center st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

VINCENZO Revino 1508 Blake av
F 339 Inf; pvt; Custer
May 20-18 Nov 28-18

VITACCO Frank A 3504 Kinzie av
358 Aero Sq; pvt
Oct 31-18 May 27-19

VITUCCIO Thomas 1328 Washington av
Aero; pvt; Kelly Field Marsh Field
Dec 2-17 Apr 1-19

VODSTREHILL Frank 1624 Rapids dr
Navy; seam-ck 3 cl; U S S Kentucky S C No 18
Apr 17-17 Oct 8-19

VOELKER Clarence A 1330 Buchanan st
F 121 F A; pvt-mech
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

VOELKER Harry J 1330 Buchanan st
463 Motorcycle Co; pvt-sgt
Feb 7-18 Aug 19-19; Ovs Mar 27-18 Aug 10-19
A-M M-A A E F

VOETBERG Anne R 2 Box 126A
Jun 20-18**; Custer

VOLZ Daniel B 1738 Chatham st
Navy; mach 2 cl
Feb 23-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jun 8-18 Jan 7-19

VOLZ John Joseph 1331 13th st
6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Dec 27-18

VONDOLOSKI Frank 1863 Mead st
339 Amb Co; pvt
Jun 12-18 May 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 26-19

VON GULLIKSON Charles 335 Main st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

VON LONE George 1138 Grand av
Marines; C 6 Rgt; pvt; France
Wnd; B H 65

VOS Aloys Henry 523 McHenry st
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
May 2-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

VOS R B Burlington
M Co 4 Auto Mech; pvt; Camp Randall U of W
Oct 15-18 Dec 13-18

VOSS Ernest Earl 1218 Hayes av
C 121 F A; sgt-1st Lt; Veuxhalles
Jul 12-17 Jul 28-19; Ovs Jan 15-18 Jul 27-19

VOSS Gerhard A 1326 N Main st
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

VOSS Harry G W 1218 Hayes av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Commodore Tadousac
Apr 1-18 July 30-19

VOSS Henry August Chicago
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

VOSS Walter R 1122 Blake av
B 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

VOY Paul Hales Corners
F A R D; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 13-18

VRANA Charles R 2
A 329 F A; pvt
Apr 29-18 May 13-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 4-19
Toul

VYVYAN Earl H Union Grove

W

WABREK Wm Burlington
27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

WACHT John 1445 Junction av
M 337 Inf; pvt; Blois France
May 29-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 22-19

WACKER Vincent 1710 Meade st
Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl
Aug 15-16 still in service; Ovs Jun 9-17
U S S Bell U S S O'Brien

WACIEWJEWSKI Joseph 1037 Racine st
Aug 8-18**; Taylor

WADEWITZ Wm R 1407 Carlisle av
C 121 F A; pvt-2nd Lt; Douglas MacArthur Coetquidan Samur Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 21-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 16-19

WADMOND Lowell C 907 Grand av
M C; 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 8-19
M-A

WADMOND Stedman V 305 Washington st
F 218 Eng; disch Feb 7-19

WAETOWSKI Jack 1835 Mead st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WAHLEN Frank Gerhard 1611 Wisconsin st
Ord Dpt; pvt; Grant Sheridan Hancock Upton
Dec 8-17 Oct 18-18; Ovs Oct 6-18
Died Oct 18-18 at Liverpool

WAGAND Charles R 1116 11th st
Aero Sq 108; pvt
Jun 15-18 Dec 9-18

WAGNER Albert F 335 Main st
B 102 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Oct 2-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Jun 19-18 Mar 25-19
A-M

WAGNER Al 1811 Mead st
M G Co 18 Inf; pvt-sgt
Feb 8-13 still in serv; Ovs Jun 14-17 Sep 3-19
Cantigny O-A M-A StM M-N
Wnd May 4-18 at Cantigny; Awarded Croix de Guerre Jul 25-18; Regimental citation Aug 24-19

WAGNER Arthur Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S N Tr C Detroit
May 31-18 Feb 17-19

WAGNER Clarence G Burlington
120 F A; pvt
Apr 28-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19
A-M O-A M-A

WAGNER George E Racine
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

WAGNER Harry J Milwaukee
3 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Dec 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 May 10-19

WAGNER Nick Burlington
A 331 F A; pvt
May 27-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 5-19

WAHLER Charles Burlington
Co 15 161 D B; pvt; Grant Hancock Johnson
Sep 9-18 Jan 7-19

WAHLER Fred Burlington
32 342 Inf; Grant Logan
May 27-18 Dec 3-18

WAHLUST Edward R 3 Box 26
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WAKEFORD Abner W 915 11th st
Aero 377 Rgt; pvt-corp; England
Dec 7-17 Dec 28-18; Ovs Mar 22-18 Dec 11-18

WALCINKAS Antonas 1332 Herrick av
K 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 Nov 23-18

WALDEMAR Rasmussen 810 Villa st
D 2 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 6-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jun 8-17 Sep 3-19
A-M O-A M-A A of O
Cited for bravery twice

WALK Reinhold O 831 College av
B M G Bn 27; pvt-sgt; Sheridan
Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19

WALKER Frank W 829 Park av
B 327 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Jan 19-19

WALLACE George H 1528 Asylum av
F; Sply Co 121 F A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt; MacArthur
Jul 17-17 Feb 4-18

WALLACE Joe 1016 High st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes

WALKER John S 1749 Northwestern av
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18; Taylor

WALLACE Emett M Y M C A
S A T C; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 12-18

WALLEY William C 909 Elm st
Amb Co 23; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 Aug 18-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Aug 4-19
Troyon A-M M-A C-M
Wnd

WALLIN Roy H 1505 Center st
Navy; l m m (a)-mach 1 cl; Arcachon France
Dec 14-17 Feb 27-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jan 25-19

WALLINGFORD Paul Burlington
Sey 4-18**; Dodge

WALLIS Henry M Racine
M T C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; in office of Motor Transport Officer of 1st Div
Nov 16-17 Mar 22-19; Enlisted in England; Discharged in Paris

WALRATH Fay D 1518 Holmes av
Co 11 3 Tr Bn 161 D B; pvt-sgt; Grant
Jul 18-18 Jan 12-19

WALSH Francis J 1300 Summit av
Navy; Grt Lakes; disch Jan 30-19

WALSH Irven W 325 Main st
Jul 28-18**; Riley

WALSON Andrew 434 Cliff av
E 10 Inf; disch Jan 18-19

WALTON Leo T 1555 Packard av
311 Ord M O R S; pvt-sgt
Oct 4-17 Feb 18-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Feb 8-19

WALTON William 1555 Packard av
Aero; 195 Sq; sgt; Gerstner field
Disch Jan 20-19

WANDSNEIDER Edwin Franksville
Sep 22-17**; Custer

WANGERIN Arno Franksville
Oct 25-18 Nov 13-18; Shelby

WARD Howard L 835 Carroll st
Amb Co 5 3 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jun 1-19
C-M A-M M-A A of O

WARD John Caledonia
12 Inf; pvt; Beloit Lee
Jun 15-18 Nov 22-18
Sick Oct 2-18; B H

WARD Myrl E 835 Carroll st
F 60 C A C; pvt
Dec 14-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Apr 7-18 Feb 20-19
M-A

WARE Merrill P 1719 College av
Navy; app seam-mach mate 1 cl; U S S Tennesee U S S Utah U S S Jupiter Vera Cruz Patrol
Oct 31-13 Oct 30-19
1 trip ovs

WARNER William D 2314 Green st
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

WARREN Elmer L Waterford
U S G; pvt-corp; Grant Ft Sheridan
May 27-18 Jan 23-19

WARZYN Frank Waterford
B Eng; pvt-corp; Custer
Apr 29-18**; Ovs Jul 18**

WASELAFSKE Charles Milwaukee
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

WASHBURN Claude Norris 1421 Deane blvd
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

WASHBURNE Bayard H 828 Center st
Co 9 161 D B; pvt-chauf air serv; Grant
Nov 16-17 Feb 7-19

WASIAK Vincent Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Mar 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 1-19
Al A-M
Wnd near Fismes

WASICK Nicholas Kansasville
Nov 7-18**; Grant

WASILEWSKI Alex C 1808 Mead st
Co 320 Mobile Laundry; Rimocourt
Aug 1-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 5-19

WATERS Alvin Mason 1433 Clark st
Eng; pvt
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

WATSON William H Manitowoc
B 1 F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 2-18

WAWRZYNKEWICZ Louis W 1805 Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
May 14-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

WAWRZYNKIEWICZ Martin R 1731 Howe st
M C; Evac Amb Co 39; pvt
Jun 27-18 Feb 7-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jan 24-19

WEBB Hugh Elks' Club
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp; Chaumont France
Nov 22-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jun 30-19

WEBER Louis M Kansasville

WEBBER Joseph T R 1
Aero Sq 210; pvt-corp; England Ireland
Dec 21-17 Jan 6-19

WEBER Casper H 1726 Center st
Co 5 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19

WEBER Charles J Corliss
Sply Co 27 F A ;pvt; McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

WEBER Edward L 2080 Carmel av
Sply 133 F A; pvt-wgnr
Oct 8-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Mar 20-19

WEBER Herbert T 1617 Asylum av
Navy; frm 1 cl; Lakes
Mar 12-18 Apr 11-19

WEBBER Harry H 1420 Grand av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Boston Navy yd
Disch Dec 29-18

WEBER Matthew J 1726 Center st
M G Sch; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19

WEBER Nick 1726 Center st
A 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18

WEBER Peter E 1617 Asylum av
Amb Serv with French A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

WEBER Phillip T 1641 Park av
Camp Hq Dtch; pvt-reg sgt maj; Taylor
May 14-18 Apr 30-19

WEBER Walter P 2703 Washington av
Med Dtch 54 Inf; pvt
May 4-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 10-19
M-A Al

WEBER Walter M 1617 Asylum av
439 Aero Sq; pvt; Vancouver
Feb 21-18 Dec 14-18

WEBER Wm J 908 Hamilton av
M S T 422; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Aug 6-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Jul 30-19

WEBER Wm J Anderson Ind
May 27-18**; Grant

WEBERS Leo M 1009 Park av
Amb Co 113; pvt
Apr 30-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Feb 4-18 May 21-19
Al M-A

WEBSTER Joseph H 2721 21st st
3 Battery F A R R; pvt
Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 21-19

WEGGE Clara Rose Burlington
M C; B H 22 B H 6; Army nurse
Mar 30-18 Feb 10-19; Ovs Jun 3-18 Jan 6-19
Sick Oct 6; B H 22

WEIGAND Charles 915 9th st
Tr Sch; pvt; Indianapolis
Aug 31-18 Jan 11-19

WEILER Victor Burlington
Inf; pvt; Shelby Grant
Oct 25-18 Jan 27-19

WEILL Elmer P 805 St Patrick st
M G Co 44 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Lewis Hancock Presidio
Jul 6-18 Feb 24-19

WEILL John H Jr 804 Belmont av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WEINS John P 1346 Grand av
F 58 Inf; pvt-corp
Nov 18-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19

WEINS Raymond H 912 17th st
107 F S Bn; pvt-capt signal corps
Aug 29-17 Dec 31-18

WEISMAN Jacob M 619 N Lade st
S A T C; pvt; U of W

WEISS Fred J 1015 Hayes av
Ho 3 F A R D; pvt
Oct 10-18**
Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18

WEISS Herman 1015 Hayes av
Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt
Dec 10-17 Jul 26-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 19-19

WEISS Julius 1633 Center st
Ho 77 Inf; pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 Jan 29-19

WEISS Leo J 709 Grand av
316 M T C; pvt; Bliss
Aug 15-18 Mar 11-19

WEISS Walter George R F D
3 Repla Unit; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 27-18

WEISS Walter G 1004 Franklin st
Oct 21-18 Dec 27-18; Shelby

WEISS William 2016 Carmel av
F 121 F A; pvt
May 11-17 Aug 21-19; Ovs Mar 3-18
Al A-M
Wnd Aug 21-18; died of wounds Aug 21-18
France

WEISSERT Fred G 713 High st
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S San Diego
Apr 13-17 Aug 30-19
10 trips ovs

WEITES Yelmer
Sply Co 2 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Dec 15-18

WEITZER Alois F 1808 Twelfth st
Jul 29-18**; Grant

WELCH Michael 1907 Northwestern av
610 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; French San Section
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

WELLNITZ Leo 1717 Howe st
C F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 14-19

WELLS Dominick 2325 Mead st
5 Disch Dtch; pvt
Oct 25-18 Jan 3-19

WELLS Sidney Clarence 847 Park av
May 27-18**; Grant

WELSH Frank E Union Grove
375 M T C; pvt-ck
Sep 21-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Feb 25-18 Jun 22-19

WELTER Edward Franksville
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

WELTER John 1119 16th st
American M Mission; pvt
Jun 30-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 2-18 Sep 18-19
Srv in Berlin 7 months

WELTY Arthur C 516 College av
Jul 6-18 Feb 15-19; Columbus Bks

WELTZEIN Walter Waterford
46 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Jan 23-19

WENDT Andrew Wm 2020 Lawn st
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18; Shelby

WENDT Fred W Corliss
1 2 Prov 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 8-18 Jan 3-19

WENDT Herbert Carl 287 Frank av
E 319 Inf; 1st Lt
Nov 27-17 Aug 19-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Jul 21-19
M-A

WENDT Lambert R 1818 Michigan blvd
B 72 C A C; pvt; St Leonard
Mar 10-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

WENKLER Walter 1128 Washington av
B 1 Dev Bn; pvt
Nov 19-17 Oct 25-18

WENTKER Bernard Burlington
B 107 Inf
Mar 30-18 Sep 29-18; Ovs May-18
Killed in action Sep 29-18; buried in France

WERNICKE Arthur F 1241 Geneva st
Hq 121 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 May 19-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

WESA Louis 210 Second st
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

WESPETAL Otto 2041 W High st
F 310 Eng; pvt-ck
Sep 19-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 11-18 Mar 18-19
M-A

WESSUALSKI Benny LaPorte Ind
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WESTERDAHL Edwin L Waterford
Inf; pvt
Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

WESTRICH Frank L 1437 Villa st
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 16-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M M-A A of O

WETTY Arthur C 3024 Wright av
D 43 M G Bn; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Jul 6-18 Feb 15-19
Srv 3 years in Regular Army Jun 24-15

WEVER Carl W Milwaukee
Oct 21-18 Dec 14-18; Shelby

WEYRAUCH Geo Burlington
Hq 7 F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 29-18
Sick Oct 25-18; B H

WEYRES Thomas L R 4 Box 71A
D 35 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 May 24-19

WEYRES William 1624 Hamilton av
60 Sq S P D A P; pvt; Vancouver Bks
Jan 16-18 Jan 26-19

WHALEY Vilas H 500 Baker Bldg
Navy; seam 2 cl-ensign
May 25-18 May 26-19

WHEELER Charles H 1120 Lewis st
Co 6 4 Mech A S; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 29-19

WHEELER Fred W 824 Union st
39 Inf 4 Div; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 3-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Aug 6-19
M-A Toul

WHELAN John J 1718 Frederick st
Navy; seam-cxn; U S S Pamango
Jul 29-11 Jul 29-15

WHERREY Harry M 1505 Owen av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 Apr 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 2-19

WHILTON Marvin F Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18

WHITE Adelbert Monroe Burlington
4 Prov School Cas Dtch F A C O T S; pvt
Jul 26-18 Jan 4-19

WHITE Allen Whitford 1536 Dean blvd
Hq 121 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 30-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

WHITE Emil 1701 Hamilton st
Army Field Clerk; Hoboken
Apr 14-18 Oct 30-19

WHITE Wallace B Burlington
127 Amb Co; pvt
Aug 4-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 21-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

WHITFIELD Willie
Aug 22-18**; Sherman

WHITENEY Geo C 826 College av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WHITLEY William R Evanston
M C; 1st Lt; Riley
Feb 12-18 Apr 16-19
Sick Mar 17-18; B H

WHOLUST George 1501 Buchanan st
B H 113; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 24-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jun 6-19

WHOWELL William Chicago
May 27-18**; Grant

WIDMER Robert J 1841 Villa st
Marines; pvt; stationed at Madison Wis
Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18

WIECHERT Charles F Burlington
C 148 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Apr 1-19
Y-L

WIECHERS John 1501 Maple st
Q M C; civilian employe ($1 a year)
Feb 19-18 Jan 1-19

WIECZOREK Julian 1652 Villa st
D 10 F A; pvt-ck
Jun 1-17 Sep 4-19; Ovs Mar 23-18 Aug 24-19
A-M M-A A of O

WIEDEBACH Clarence 3229 Osborn blvd
Co C 311 Am Trn; pvt-corp; Hunt Larcono Bordeaux
May 25-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 29-19

WIEGAND Henry Burkert 1824 Wisconsin st
S A T C; U of W
Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18

WIEMERS Alfred Burlington
Aero; pvt; Kelly Field France
Jan 2-18 Jan 13-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Dec 10-18

WIEMERS Bernard Waterford
F 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; McClellan
Jul 26-18**

WIEMERS G B Burlington
13 Const Co Aero; pvt; England
Jan 5-18 Jan 13-19; Ovs**

WIEMERS Leonard C Waterford
I 109 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 27-18 May 10-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 May 3-19

WIEN Julius Burlington
S A T C; pvt; Marquette U
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18

WIEN Nathan Burlington
315 M T C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Kansas City
Aug 14-18 Mar 11-19

WIENSCH Henry Chippewa Falls
A 4 Inf; pvt
Jul 13-17 Aug 14-17

WIEPRUCAS Michael 1840 Franklin st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WIERTZ Eugene 1531 Holmes av
H Ord Dtch; pvt-ck
Dec 16-17 Apr 4-19

WIESECHEL John A 1617 Prospect st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WIESNER Nicholas P 1510 Center st
C 107 F S Bn; pvt
Apr 27-18 May 23-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 May 23-19
Sick Nov-18; B H

WILCOX Ross A Burlington
Hq 58 Inf; pvt
Nov 16-17 Aug 7-18; Ovs Apr 15-18
A-M
Killed in action Aug 7-18; buried France

WILFER Edward J 1412 Summit av
74 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Roosevelt Field
Dec 5-17 Jan 27-19

WILFER Joseph M 1412 Summit av
B 75 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Jefferson Bks Ft Moultrie Merritt
Mar 11-17 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 Mar 13-19

WILHELM Elmer R 1204 Highland av
Mar 12-18**; Jefferson Bks

WILKE Washington I Union Grove
Co I First Repla Regt; pvt-corp; Custer Gordon; Student at C O T S at Camp Gordon
Mar 30-18 Nov 30-18

WILKINS Charles B 1039 Washington av
314 G & F Co; pvt 1 cl; Newport News
Disch Dec 18-18

WILKINS George Warren 1039 Washington av
D 1 Dec Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 20-19

WILKINSON Frank J
Aug 20-18**; Taylor

WILKS Joseph 2001 Asylum av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

WILLIAMS Arthur H 2414 Kinzie av
Q M C; 1st Lt-maj; Q M Depot Chicago
Aug 8-18 Aug 14-19

WILLIAMS Cooper L
Oct 30-18**; Polk

WILLIAMS Fred M 902 10th st
5 Disch Dtch; pvt; Grant
Jul 31-18 Jan 2-19

WILLIAMS Glenn O 1505 Grange av
127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt
May 19-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

WILLIAMS Harry Ewald 1505 Grange av
Navy; yeo; Grt Lakes
Jun 5-18 Jan 2-19

WILLIAMS John W 724 Wisconsin st
Ord Dpt; pvt
Aug 20-18 Jan 8-19

WILLIAMS Leo R 2 Box 26
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

WILLIAMS Louis R 2 Box 27C
E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

WILLIAMS Morris C 1543 Packard av
108 Ord; pvt-corp
Oct 28-17 May 20-19; Ovs May 12-18 Apr-19
M-A
Sick; B H 17 Evac H 35-12-28

WILLIAMS Orlondo Chicago
C 131 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 9-17 Mar 5-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Nov 18-19
StM M-A; Wnd Aug 10-18; Gen H 33

WILLIAMS Paul Raymond 1509 Howe st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WILLIAMS Victor O 309 6th st
12 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hawaiian Islands
Mar 6-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Apr 5-18 Aug 22-19

WILLIAMS Violet D Racine
Salvation Army; Ensign
Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 12-19

WILLIAMS Walter 1645 Holmes av
C 121 F A; pvt-sgt-pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
M-A

WILLIAMSON Walter C 1842 Park av
C O T S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Sheridan
Jul 25-18 Dec 5-18

WILLIAMSON LeRoy E 805 Grand av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WILLIAMSON Wm Anthony 1118 Marquette st
Navy; yeo-ch yeo; Grt Lakes Ellis Island Brooklyn Navy Yard;s 5 trips ovs transp service
Jun 12-17 Feb 15-19

WILLIAMSON Warren W 819 Washington av
4 Co 1 Bn 164 D B; pvt
Jul 22-18 Dec 24-18

WILLMAN Herman O Milwaukee
Apr 27-18**; Custer

WILSEY Geo 1202 English st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

WILSON Clyde O 1915 Grand av
Ord Sply Dtch; pvt-corp; Hancock
Dec 13-17 Feb 14-19

WILSON Edward Henry 256 Jones st
Navy; c m 3 cl-c m 1 cl; Grt Lakes
Dec 12-17 Dec 14-18

WILSON Edward 910 11th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

WILSON Elmer J 1428 West St
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

WILSON Frank Oscar 1340 Park av
Inf; pvt
Jun 22-16 Mar 13-19; Ovs Jan 8-18 Sep 18-19
Al O-A A-M

WILSON Fred 508 6th st
Aug 2-18**; Custer

WILSON Leslie Burlington
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 11-18

WILSON Robt G 107 5th st
May 27-18**; Grant

WILSON Thomas 740 Park av
Canadian army; forestry div

WILSON Walter E 945 Grand av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

WILSON Wm 408 7th st
May 27-18**; Cody

WILSON William W 439 Riverside dr
C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

WILTERDING E A 1438 Park av

WILTON Mabel C 1127 Lake av
Red Cross;dietician; Central Palace Fox Hills Staten Island; Gen H 41
Oct 24-18 Jul 30-19

WILTON Roy Leon 847 Park av
132 Eng; pvt
Aug 9-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 6-19
Sick Nov 6-18; B H 41

WINGREEN Harry Morton 1121 Blaine av
U S Subm Sch; m m 1 cl; instructor at the Subm Sch
Apr 24-18 Feb 13-19

Photos by Heinemann-Hood-Billings

SERVICE MEN AND CIVILIAN MEN AND WOMEN IN WAR WORK

Top Row—Frank A. Ruzicka, R. A. DeMint, Royal E. Schaefer, A. C. Rohrberg, C. A. Hurtgen, H. A. Runkel.
Second—Eugene Martin, L. H. Zimmermann, Geo. Murphy, J. G. Meacham Jr., Miss N. E. Karcher, Miss Edna Billings.
Third—T. P. Holburne, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, Alfonso Marsch, Chas. D. Rohr, W. A. Zimmermann, C. H. Kohlhoff.
Fourth—Joseph M. Spieker, Walter Hommema, Jacob N. Hansen, Arthur N. Nelson, Roy N. Stream, Zygmont Karczewski.
Bottom—Andrew Zawikowski, H. Rittenhagen, Elmer and Surnce Egtvedt, Harry Rutledge, F. J. Wolsker, A. Maciorowski.

WINKLER Robert G — Burlington
Hq Co 4 Inf; pvt-musc 3 cl
Nov 19-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Sep 8-19
StM M-A A of O

WINSALL Elmer — Honey Creek
Inf; pvt
Jul 16-18 Oct 9-18
Died Oct 9-18; buried A E F cemetery at Lambezellec France

WINTER Harvey — Caledonia
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

WINTHER Magnus C — 1528 Washington av
A Co School Bn; pvt; Grant
Sep 3-18 Jan 22-19

WISBY Marius J — 1763 Northwestern av
D 340 Inf; pvt-corp; Custer
Sep 5-17 Jan 15-19

WISCHENEWSKY Paul — 1624 Charles st
Navy; plumber fitter; U S S Phillipines
May 20-18 Oct 21-19; Ovs Mar 1-19 Oct 2-19

WISEWATY John — 1614 Grand av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WISH Adam — 1625 Villa st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WISHAU Clifton — Burlington
63 Evac Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Aug 14-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 21-19

WISHAU John K — R 1 Box 34
Hq 61 C A C; pvt-corp; France
Mar 10-18 Mar 6-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Feb 16-19

WISHAU Leland F — Burlington
618 A A S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Belgian Border
Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

WISHIEWSKI Michael Joe — Paulaski
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WISNEFSKY Henry — Burlington
A A S; pvt 1 cl; France
Jul 22-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19

WISNEFSKY Peter — Burlington
F 21 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

WISHNESKI Nick — 1839 Center st
Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jun 6-19

WISNIEWSKI Anton — 1304 16th st
Jun 28-18**; Riley

WISKIE Joseph H — 1121 16th st
S A T C; pvt
Aug 14-18 Dec 10-18

WISKIRCHEN John P — 1109 Wisconsin st
Hq 139 F A; pvt; Brest Plourmell
Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Dec 23-18

WITRICKI Vincent — 1521 Boyd av

WITT Alex — 823 Lake av
24 Const Bn; ck; Grant
May 16-18 Apr 10-19

WITTHUHN Irwin — 836 Villa st
35 F A; 2nd Lt- 1st Lt; R O T C; Sheridan
Aug 27-17**; Ovs Dec 27-17 Mar 2-19

WOBER Arthur — Hales Corners
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

WOBIG Edward A — 1804 Flett av
S A T C; pvt; Beloit
Oct 20-18 Dec 21-18

WODICKA Joseph — 2019 Carlisle av
Navy; l m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 20-18 Dec 13-18

WOECKNER Harold — Appleton
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WOEST Alvin W — Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WOHLUST Edward — 1125 N Michigan st
E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

WOITESEK John J — Lake Forest Ill
E 427 Tel Bn; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Leavenworth
Feb 25-18 Mar 4-19

WOJCIK Andrzej — 1625 Villa st
M C; 107 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 21-17 May 28-19; Ovs Jan-18 May-19
Al M-A A-M O-A A of O

WOJEECHOWSKI Frank — Minneapolis
May 27-18**; Grant

WOJTOWITZ John — 1213 17th st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WOLF August — 1217 Ridport st
5 Co 2 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge
Sep 6-18 Dec 11-18

WOLFE Claire A — 1521 Packard av
S A T C; pvt; Racine College
Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

WOLFF August — Davenport
May 27-18**; Grant Dodge

WOLFF Paul F — 1228 Buchanan st
E 2 F A R D; pvt-corp
Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18

WOLFF William F — 1228 Buchanan st
15 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 4-18 Jan 15-19

WOLGAT Alex — R 2 Box 46
Utilities Dtch Q M C; pvt
Apr 26-18 Jun 12-19

WOLK Oscar — Seymour
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

WOLLANGK Carl — Oshkosh
241 M P Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jun 20-16 Jun 28-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 20-19

WOLSKER Frank — 1533 Grove av
M T C 466; 417 M S T; 26 Inf; pvt-corp
May 31-18 Oct 10-19; Ovs Aug 1-18 Jan 25-20
M-A StM 1st Army Defensive
With Interallied Rhineland High Commission Oct 10-19 to Jan 25-20

WOLLANGK Victor Eugene — Oshkosh
Navy; musc- buglr; Lakes
May 15-18 Feb 17-19

WOLTER Edward — Franksville
Rcrt Cmp; rcrt; Sherman
Aug 26-18 Sep 10-18

WOOD Erwin H — 1227 N Erie st
D 35 C A C; pvt
Aug 4-18 May 8-19

WOOD Harry L — 1140 Douglas av
Ord Dpt; pvt; Long Island
Dec 6-17 Mar 14-19

WOOD Roy F — 1333 College av
D 3 M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
Dec 10-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Dec 12-18 Aug 1-19

WOODARD Herbert A — 1613 Austin av

WOODNORTH Ellis — 1733 Chatham st
222 Royal Eng; pvt; England
Sep 9-17 Jul 27-19; Ovs Sep 30-17 Jun 29-19
Cambria Arras

WOODS Earl L — San Francisco
M T C Repair Unit 304; capt; Lake Geneva
Oct 28-18 Feb 12-19

WOOST Alvis — Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WOSINACK Walter — 1119 16th st
B 20 2 Disch Dtch; pvt; Washington D C
Aug 15-18 Jan 7-19

WRATTEN Charles F — 729 Grand av
E 326 F A; pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 21-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 15-19

WRATTEN Henry J — 1436 Park av
A 74 Eng; pvt
Jul 29-18 Mar 26-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Mar 11-19

WREBLEWSKI Stanley — 1641 Mead st
3 Co 1 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Nov 26-18

WRIGHT Alfred Edward — 740 Lake av
257 Aero Sq A S A; pvt-sgt 1st cl
Dec 10-17 Apr 17-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Apr 4-19

WRIGHT David — Peoria
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

WRIGHT Sidney J — 521 High st
Navy; seam 2 cl; R S Seattle
May 31-18 Feb 27-19

WRIGHT William — 1563 Packard av
C 108 Eng; pvt-sgt; with British Forces
Jul 4-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 24-19
M-A

Photo by Leonard

SEVEN MEMBERS OF ONE RACINE FAMILY WHO WERE IN SERVICE 1917–19

For family representation in the World War Mr. and Mrs. Teder Christensen, 218 Frank avenue, stand at the top. The group above contains seven sons who were in service at the same time. The insert at the left upper corner is Anskod, and grouped in the picture are his brothers, Charles J., Carl, Walter, Otto, Henry and John. A son Christ J., served in the army previous to the World War. Two other sons did not enter service. The upper right hand insert is a picture of Leo A. Milkie and the center insert is Philip Peterson (deceased).

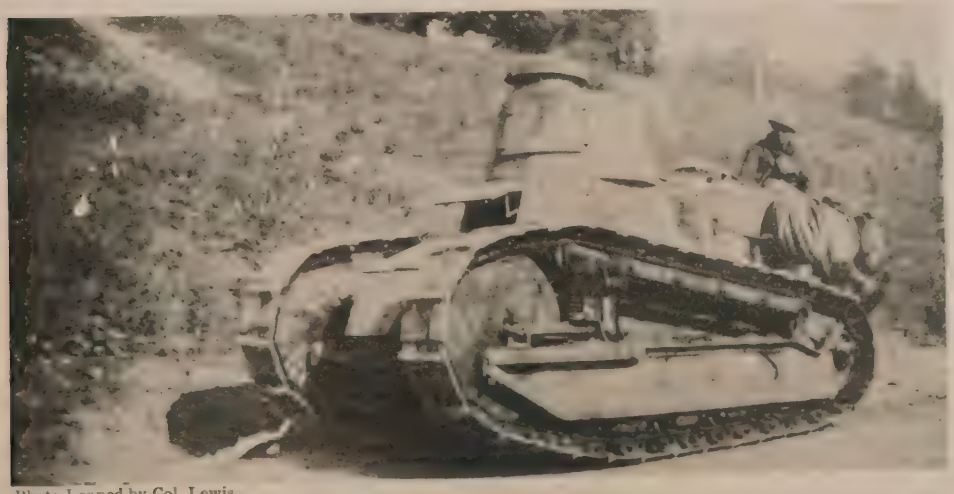


Photo Loaned by Col. Lewis

GETTING AN AIRING ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

The whippets of the French army supported our troops at Juvigny and the one shown above is one of the hundreds moving through the Yankee lines toward the conflict. One of the tank crew is sunning himself on the "after deck" of the tank and in the background upon the ridge may be seen 32nd Division infantry men who were waiting for their orders to proceed to battle.

WRIXTON Albert G 1512 West st
817 Aero Sq; pvt; Repair Shop Houston
Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19

WRIXTON Ernest E 2810 16th st
A 146 F A; ck
May 28-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Mar 23-18 Jun 5-19
C-M A-M M-A A of O

WRIXTON George A 2615 Washington av
356 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 10-17 Dec 28-18; Ovs May 19-18 Dec 10-18

WROBLEWSKI Stanley 1405 Villa st
3 Co 1 Bn D B; Inf; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Nov 26-18

WSCIEUJWOSKI Joseph 1937 Racine st
2 Bn F A R D; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 17-18

WUDARSKI Michael 1730 Racine st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

WUERTZ Tony 730 Bank st
Hq Garage Dtch; pvt
May 26-18 May 17-19

WULF John Hales Corners
17 Sply Co; wgnr; Custer France
Nov 19-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Mar 9-18 Jul 18-19

WURZ Edward S 422 Wisconsin st
Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes; Ovs
Dec 5-17 Apr 11-19

WYMAN John H Baraboo
B 4 Bn F S C; pvt 1 cl; U of W Leavenworth
Meade
Jun 15-18 Jan 18-19

WYSOCARSKI Felix 917 14th st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

Y

YAEGER Frank Cleveland
Oct 21-18**; Sherman

YAGOORDJIAN George 936 Douglas av
D Inf; pvt; Funston
Apr 17-18 Jan 10-19

YAHNIAN Boghos 928 Huron st
Nov 18-17Apr 23-19; Ovs Apr 7-18 Apr 3-19
A-M M-A

YAHNIAN Harry 928 Huron st
Jul 26-18 Dec 4-18

YAHNKE Leonard Burlington
27 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 26-18

YANNY Bernard Jr Burlington
110 Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt; Custer
Nov 19-17 Mar 19-19

YANNY Geo Herman Burlington

YANUKOWICZ Leon 1723 Mead st
11 M T C; pvt
Dec 17-17 Jul 23-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jul 16-19

YASKO James Fred 1321 11th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

YENIDUNIAN Peter 942 Douglas av
136 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep-18 Apr-19
Ypres-Lys

YENOSHEK Frank 2121 Shoop st
F 330 Inf; pvt
Aug 7-18 Feb 15-19; Ovs Oct 3-18 Jan 30-19

YERBER Albert W Burlington
E 27 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

YERKES Joe 1602 Center st
C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

YEUTES John 1631 Packard av
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

YIERDANIR Erneste 2101 Mead st
Mar 30-18**; Custer

YILEK Frank 716 Hamilton st
108 T M Bn; MacArthur Logan
Sep 18-16 Apr 10-18

YONK Walter Burlington
C 53 Inf; pvt
May 2-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19
Al A-M M- A of O

YONTES John 1631 Packard av
Aug 26-18**; Sherman

YOPP Bernard H 747 Park av
S A T C; Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18

YOUNG Calvin Raymond 1906 Racine st
Service Park Unit 30; Shelby
Oct 21-18; May 8-19

YOUNG George Burlington
Aug 2-18**; Taylor

YOUNG Henry T 1739 Racine st
303 Am Tr; pvt
Dec 9-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs May 17-18 Jun 19-19
M-A Toul

YOUNG Joseph G Jr 1750 Howe st
Advance Animal Transport Depot 351; Is-Sur-
Tille France
May 14-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 5-19

YOUNG Jos J 1750 Howe st
301 Q M C; pvt-sgt
May 14-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 5-19

YOUNG Roger H Pittsburgh
F A; R O T C; capt
Aug 27-17 Jul 2-18; Ovs May 27-18 Jun 9-19
M-A

YOUNG Wm Chas 1750 Howe st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

YOUNGBRODAR John 822 6th st
8 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Aug 14-18 Jan 9-19

YOUNGS Milton W Union Grove
F 121 F A; pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

YOUSKA Jos 2229 Mead st
pvt; Riley
Jun 28-18 Jul 2-18

YUNKES Joseph M 1705 Villa st
D 28 Inf; pvt
May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19
StM M-A; Wnd Argonne Forest Oct 4-18;
B H 6 and 23

YUTES Charles Wm 1605 Boyd av
Unas; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18

Z

ZABA Joseph Union Grove
A 329 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 3-18 Apr 10-19
Toul

ZABLE Maurice Burlington
Oct 24-18**; Garden City

ZABELESKY Joseph 1525 Howe st
308 Salvage Unit; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 20-19

ZABOROWICZ Josef 1929 Howe st
34 Co 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt
Aug 30-18 Nov 27-18

ZACHAR Larry J 901 Grove av
F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ZACHARIAS William G 1314 Blake av
F 58 F A; pvt-corp; Jackson
Aug 14-18 Feb 25-19

MAYOR H. A. RUNKEL, BURLINGTON

MAJ. G. W. NEWELL, BURLINGTON

GEORGE B. FREEMAN JR.

THORWALD M. JENSEN

ISADORE SALAMON

ZACHARIAS Thomas 1543 Howe st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

ZACHE Alex F Franksville
Navy; r e 2 cl; Grt Lakes Harvard University Radio School U S S Minnesota
Jan 23-18 Dec 4-18
Died at Philadelphia Dec 4 -18; buried Juneau Wis

ZAGER Carl G 1310 Center st
Navy; l m m (a)-m m 2 cl; U S S Commodore
Jun 17-18 Mar 3-19

ZAHN Edward James 1004 College av
10 Tr Bn; pvt; Taylor
Aug 28-18 Dec 10-18

ZAHORIK Frank 1421 Hamilton av
2 Co 22 Regt Czecho-Slovak Army; pvt-Lt
Nov 20-17 Oct 19-19; Ovs Nov 30-17 Oct 19-19

ZAJAC Mike 2029 Clark st
Czecho-Slovak army

ZAKIAN George 928 Huron st
M C; pvt; B H Sam Houston
Jun 27-18 Dec 6-19

ZAMBAYSKI Joseph 1208 Racine st
H Co M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jun 17-19

ZAMIN Ermino 2101 Mead st
M C with 14 Am Tr; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 19-17 Jan 30-19

ZANKE Rudolph E 3425 Kinzie av
6 C A C; pvt; New Orleans
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18

ZARNBUSKI Adolph 1010 Howe st
C 36 Inf; pvt; Devens Snelling
Jul 14-17 Jun 20-19

ZAROWSKIE Alex 1643 Mead st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

ZAUIERUCHA Edward Honey Creek
224 Service Bn; pvt-sgt
Sep 21-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 13-19

ZAWIKOWSKI Andrew Burlington
May 27-18**; Grant

ZDANKO Nicholas 1805 Howe st
C 38 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Feb 8-19

ZEBELEZKI Joseph 1537 Franklin st
13 M G Bn; pvt pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 20-19
M-A

ZECHEL Carl H R 1 Box 57
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 21-17 Jan 28-18

ZECHEL Lawrence 921 Porto Rico av
Demob Gr; pvt sgt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Jun 4-19

ZELLMANN Alex Burlington
May 15-18**; A & M Col

ZELMER Gustav 1217 Reed ct
K 6 Bn 161 D B; pvt; Grant MacArthur
Jul 23-18 Dec 29-19

ZERATSKY Arthur 1116 11th st
Navy; boilermaker; U S S Buffalo Arcadia
Apr 23-18 May 24-19

ZEKES Danny 1809 Mead st
16 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl
Jun 16-17 Mar 12-19; Ovs Jun 14-17 Mar 4-19

ZICARELLI Mike 1438 Blake av
E 312 Eng; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 25-19

ZICK Harry L Burlington
161 D B; pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 4-18

ZIEGLER Louis Jr 1029 State st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

ZIELINSKI Frank 1736 Grand av
F 121 F A; pvt
May 12 17 May 19-19; Ovs Jul 15-19 May 5-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ZIELINSKI Peter 1532 Owen av

ZIELINSKI Julius 1224 16th st

ZIERK Frederick A 1008 16th st
5 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 9-19

ZIERK William A 1624 Franklin st
F 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 26-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 22-19
M-A A of O

ZIERKE Arthur R 2
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

ZIGICH George 331 Main st
Navy; frm 3 cl-engineman 2 cl; transpt service U S S Rijndaw
Apr 25-17 Oct 28-19
With convoy when President Lincoln and Congtoton sank

ZIGMUND Alax J 1123 Marquette st
D 72 F A; pvt
Mar 15-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 16-19

ZIGNIEWSKI Dominick 1839 Center st
Hq 4 F A; pvt
Aug 1-18 Dec 20-18

ZIKA Edward G 2056 La Salle st
B 146 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jan 30-18 Jun 15-19
C-M A-M M-A StM A of O

ZILIN John 1017 Birch st
2 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Jul 15-18 Jan 17-19

ZIMMER A J Burlington
357 Inf; 1st Lt-capt
Jun 20-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 13-19
M-A A-M A of O

ZIMMERMANN Warner A Burlington
310 Sply Co Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jan 11-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jun 5-18 Jul 22-19

ZIMPRICH Adolph P 1729 St Clair st
B 411 Serv Bn Q M C; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Aug 26-19

ZIMPRICH Edward J 1729 St Clair st
4 Cas Co; pvt-wgnr; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

ZINNEN Norbert Michael 1724 Villa st
Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18

ZINNEN Ralph J 1724 Villa st
M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Evac H 37 France
Sep 4-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Oct 12-19

ZINNEN Raymond M 1724 Villa st
377 Amb Co 320 San T; pvt-corp; Riley Sherman
Jun 27-18 Dec 14-18

ZINSKY John 1827 Howe st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

ZIRBES Allie M 1125 College av
127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

ZIRBES Max J 1125 College av
F 121 F A; pvt-1st sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12 19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ZIRBES Raymond 1322 N Erie st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

ZIREK Paul William 1624 Howe st
6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Dec 27-18

ZITKA George O 1904 Hamilton st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Saranac
Jun 12-18 Nov 25-19

ZLEVOR Edward J 1312 Douglas av
F 121 F A; pvt-mech
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Burned by mustard gas Chateau Thierry Aug 11-18; B H 68

ZOBAC Charles 1733 Frederick st
311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France
May 26-18 Feb 8-18; Ovs Sep 25-18 Jan 29-19

ZOBAC Joseph 1733 Frederick st
C 4 F A; pvt
Aug 1-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 17 19

ZOBOROWICZ Jos Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

ZOLLNER Joseph W 1613 Austin av

ZOLEWSKY Bolectow 1605 Grand av
Sep 24-17**; Custer

ZUK Joe Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

ZUKOWSKI Peter Soperton
Mar 29-18**; Custer

ZULLMANN Alex Herman Burlington
1 Ord Dpt R A P; pvt; Mich Ag Raritan
May 15-18 Mar 31-19

ZURIS Felix John Cleveland
May 27-18**; Grant

ZUT Alex 522 Center st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

ZVORSKY Alex 1618 Center st
D 16 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Feb 18-19
M-A

ZWIEBEL Aloyius Burlington
Aero; pvt; Gerstner Field
Oct 16-18 Nov 21-18

ZWIEBEL Elmer Burlington
Oct 16-18**; Gerstner Field

ZWIEBEL Leo Burlington
1 139 Inf; pvt
Apr 29-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

ZWIEBEL Otto Burlington
8 Co M G Bn 1 M T D; pvt; Hancock
Jul 16-18 Oct 29-18
Died Oct 29-18; buried Burlington

ZWEIBEL Raymond Burlington
74 M T C; pvt-sgt; Custer France
Mar 30-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 5-19

RECEIVED TOO LATE TO INCLUDE IN MAIN ALPHABETICAL LIST

BANDELIN Louis A 1401 Douglas av
Guard Co 2 61 Inf; Evac H 30; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Oglethrope Greene
Dec 17-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 Aug 5-19

BARADZINK Piote Racine

BARANOWSKI Jan Racine

BELLER Edward Wm Burlington
Navy; seam; Killingholme Eastleigh (England) Brest U S S Mobile
May 1-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Aug 10-18 Jul 1-19
Tranf from aviation to hospital service

BEYER Antoni Racine

BROWN G A 3115 Washington av
Dental Co No 1; pvt-1st Lt; Greenleaf
Sep 9-18 Des 6-18

BRZOZNOWSKI Bolislaw 1922 Racine st

BUJKO Bartlomeij Racine

BYRON George H 1501 Deane blvd
S A T C; pvt Lawrence Col
Oct 25-19 Dec 23--8

BYRON Holt 927 Marquette st
6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Custer
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19; also inducted Nov 18-17

CHRISTIANSON Lawrence 1829 Roe av
615 Aero Sq; corp-sgt; Kelly Field; Americus Ga
Mar 8-18 Mar 8-19

CHRISTIEN Carl F Burlington
55 Aero Sq; pvt 1 cl; Austin Tex Shelby
Jan 28-18 Oct 14-18

CHWALISE Joseph Racine

CIBOROWSKI Piote Racine

CZARNIECKI Vincent Racine

CZARNIECKI William Racine

DUDZKI Joseph Racine

DURKA Felix Racine

DURKA (see Dorka) Stanislaw Racine

FARR Mike 1438 Blake av
E 312 Eng; corp; Dix
Sep 21-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Jun 14-19

FOGERT Herman Carl 1525 Owen av
Navy; 1 m m (a) m m 1 cl (a); Grt Lakes Pelham Bay U S S Granite
Apr 27-18 Jan 6-19

GALES Roland J 1638 Villa st
Navy; gen mech 2 cl (a); Grt Lakes
May 29-18 Feb 27-19

GEISELLER Rudolph J Racine
M C; 1st Lt; Evac H 36; Devens Wheeler Nantes

GILL Adam Racine

GILL Martin Racine

GRYPKO Alexander Racine

HAUMERSEN Wilfred H Naperville, Ill
B Prov Bn Perry Ohio; 2d Lt; Sheridan LaCrosse
Jul 18-18 Jun 3-19

HIGGINS Wm J 3023 Washington av
H T C Co 4; pvt; Sweeney Auto Sch; Valparaiso
Aug 14-18 Dec 21-19

HURTGEN Cecil A Burlington
Hq 57 Inf; pvt-rgt-sgt-maj;
Aug 23-17 Sep 6-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Aug 31-19

JACKOWSKI, Ignac Racine

JENSEN William N 1600 Douglas av
25 Cav; corp-1st sgt; Monterey; Waco; Russell; Sill; Dix
Jun 22-14 Jun 22-19

JONES Lloyd D 1313 Chatham st
F 127 Inf; pvt 1 cl;
Jul 26-17 Aug 29-19; Ovs Feb 2-18 Oct 10-19
M-A (Chateau Thierry); Wnd 7-30-18; R C H 1 and 2; Ft. Des Moines Hosp and Jefferson Bks Hosp

JONES Ray Wendell Corliss
Hshr; pvt-sgt; Shelby
Oct 24-18 Oct 2-19

KARCZEWSKI Zygmont R 3 Lake Geneva
329 F A; Wgnr;
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 8-19
Toul Sector

KARCZIEJONEK Edward Racine

KASAKOWSKI Julian Racine

KANTOWT Joseph Racine

KAROSCZYK Michael Racine

KETTERHAGEN Herbert Burlington
5 161 D B Inf; pvt; MacArthur Grant
Sep 4-18**

KLESZEWSKI Julian Racine

KOMISCZAK Konstantz Racine

KOPROWSKI Paul P 1814 Center st

KOPIDLOWSKI Sczepan Racine

KOBIERSKI Walter 1018 16th st
F 121 F A; pvt-corp;
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
A1 A-M O-A M-A

KOBIERSKI Wadow 1018 16th st
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
May 12-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 18-19
A1 A-M O-A
Wnd; B H 28

KROPIDLOWSKI Ludwik Racine

KUCHARKO Vincent Racine

KUCISKO Jan Racine

KURARZ Wladyslaw Racine

KURYANOWICZ Jan Racine

LAUBE Stanislaw Racine

LEICHT William F 716 Park av
M C; sgt 1 cl; Logan Gen H 15; Gen H 21
Jun 1-18 Sep 22-19

LOEB S Arthur Elks Club
Signal Corps, Air Service; 2 Lt-1st Lt
Dec 22-17 Jun 20-19

LUCKFIELD C D 2443 Douglas av
5 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Columbus Bks
Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19

LUTKUS Anthony Benedict Burlington
D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer
Nov 15-17 Jun 30-18

MARSCH Alfonso P 1624 Hamilton av
Hq 28 Inf; pvt
Jul 14-17 Sep 25-19; Ovs Dec 13-17 Aug 30-19
St M M-A A-M Soissons Cantigny

MASLOWSKI Julian Racine

MAZURKIEWICZ Jan Racine

MATOSZKO Victor Racine

MILOS, Jozef Racine

MULOWSKI Edward Racine

NAGORSKI Bronislaw Racine

NAVRATIL Joseph R 1635 N. Chatham st
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-18

NELSON James G 407 Baker Block
Army Training Detch; 1st Lt; Beloit
Jun 15-18 Dec 23-18

NEWELL George W Burlington
M C; capt-maj; chf of surgical service Beau Desert France B H 106; also at Funston and Jefferson Bks
Aug 9-17 Sep 19-19; Ovs 27-18 Mar 7-19

NIEDZWIECKI Nikodem Racine

NOWACKI Gabryel Racine

ORMINSKI Jacob Racine

PALM Alfred Jr 1307 West st
120 F A; 1st sgt-2d Lt-1st Lt
Jul 15-17 Jan 2-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Aug 20-18
Alsace

PATAPOWSKI Joseph Racine

PIENCZYKOWSKI Piote Racine

PIENCZYKOWSKI Alexander Racine

PLATER Albert Broel 1429 College av
Inf and Gen Staff, Intelligence Div; 1st Lt
May 12-17 Nov 1-18; Ovs Sep 1-14 Jan 30-15
Zamosc Ostrolenka Eidkunen; as Lt in 6m Russian Cav Captured; escaped German prison camp and returned to U S in 1915; wnd in Sep 1914 Nov 1914 Jan 1915

RANSOM Stanley McVenn Burlington
40 M G; pvt-corp; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Jan 25-19

RAPPS Edward 1605 West 6th st
C 121 F A; pvt 1 cl; Veauxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19

ROSZKA Konstanz Racine

RYSKIEWICZ Teofil Racine

SCHAEFER Royal
K 340 Inf; pvt-corp
Oct 27-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 30-19

SCHROEDER Fred C 1825 Flett av
13 Co 3 Rgt A S M; corp; Hancock Greene Upton
Dec 13-17 Jul 12-19; Ove Jul 8-18 Jan 26-19

SCHELP Martha Elizabeth Camp Taylor Ky
Army Nurse Corps; nurse; Camp Hosp Taylor
Aug 6-18; still in service

SIMKIEWICZ Frank Racine

SINKIEWICZ Felix Racine

SKWARCZEWICZ Stefan Racine

SOBICIMSKI Wladyslaw Racine

SOKOTOWSKI Leon Racine

STAI Ray Olaf 1625 Morton av
C 107 Am Tr; pvt-wgnr-corp
May 19-17 May 24-19; Ovs Feb 1-18 May 13-19
A1 A-M O-A M-A

STANKOWSKI Jan Racine

STEIN Benjamin Joseph Burlington
Navy; seam 2nd cl; Grt Lakes Hampton Rds U S S Arizonia
Jul 1-18 Feb 1-19

STELMAH Wojciech 1915 Racine st

STRASSEN Robert B Chicago
Navy; app seam-elect 2 cl; Grt Lakes Hawaii
Aug 9-19 Mar 12-19

SYTARZ Joseph Racine

UNIEWICZ Michael Racine

VALENTINE Magnus 931 Marquette st
123 Inf; pvt; Dodge Pike
Jul 23-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Sep 28-18 Jun 2-19

VOLCKMAN William G 904 State st
34 Service Co S C; pvt-corp; Mitchell Field Leavenworth
Feb 21-18 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jun 19-18 Jul 27-19

WOESTE A W 590 Sheridan Road Chicago
46 Inf; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 24-18 May 26-19

ZABLE Maurice Burlington
Oct 24-18 Dec 13-18
Aviation 11 Co D B; pvt; Mills

ZAPINSKI Jan Racine

ZAURIKOWSKI Andrew Burlington
41 Co 161 D B; pvt-sgt 1st cl; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 18-19

ZECICKI Frank Racine

EQUIPMENT LAID OUT FOR INSPECTION

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